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Repertory
OR
THE HUMAN COMEDY
To establish an opposition to the Civil Register
—BALZAC
VOLUME I

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The *Edition Définitive* of the Repertory of *La Comédie Humaine* of HONORÉ DE BALZAC now for the first time completely translated into English.

BY

ANATOLE CERFBERR AND JULES CHRISTOPHE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

PAUL BOURGET

WORK CROWNED BY THE FRENCH ACADEMY

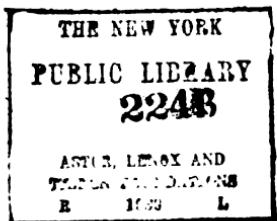
IN TWO VOLUMES. TRANSLATED BY G. BURNHAM IVES, WITH FACSIMILES, TABLES, ETC. VOLUME I.

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TRANSLATOR'S NOTE

The table that follows this note contains all the works included in the Edition Définitive of the "Comédie Humaine," arranged alphabetically according to the English titles used in the present edition, together with the proximate dates of publication, the division to which each is assigned in the Edition Définitive, and the French titles therein adopted.

It is uncertain when Balzac formed the plan of the "Human Comedy" as it was afterward developed; but the *Avant-propos*, or general introduction,—published in this edition in the first volume of *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*,—is dated 1842. Now, Balzac had been at work for many years before that—at work with astounding industry and fecundity. The first in order of publication of the works afterward included in the "Human Comedy," namely: *The Chouans*, now one of the *Scenes of Military Life*, was written in 1829, and between that time and 1840 nearly all his most celebrated and most perfect works were published. In 1842, at the time of the publication of the *Avant-propos*, the first edition of the "Human Comedy" began to appear, and was completed in 1846; almost all its component parts had been previously published, some in newspapers or reviews, some in book form, many in more forms than one. Says Monsieur le Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, in the Preface to his "History of Balzac's Works":

"Among the many interesting peculiarities to which we might call the reader's attention, we will simply ask him to observe how often the works collected under the general title of the "Comédie Humaine" changed their positions before

(i)

being definitively located in one or another of the series which compose it; several of these tales were classed successively in the *Scenes of Private Life*, of *Provincial Life*, of *Parisian Life*, and even in the *Philosophical Studies*; one can readily satisfy one's self on this point by glancing through this work. Indeed, so long as he lived, Balzac constantly modified the classification of his works, and the first impression of the Edition Définitive, which we have used as the basis of our bibliography, an edition printed in accordance with his posthumous memoranda and corrections, affords numerous and frequent proofs of the fact.

"The reader will notice, too, how often the dates—presumably of composition—given by the author, are erroneous; in some cases, as will be seen, the works actually appeared in print *before* the year or month to which they are credited.

"The divisions into chapters of Balzac's works were, to the author's great regret, entirely done away with in the first edition of the 'Comédie Humaine,' on the ground that they caused too much space to be wasted, that edition being made as compact as possible; he always regretted them, and we collect them here for the first time.

"It would be impossible for us to detail with absolute completeness all the changes and all the variations his works have undergone; in each new edition, he often rewrote or rearranged entire pages; his early works especially were rewritten several times, and the definitive version is entirely different, in form, from the original edition.

"When he had finally decided upon the plan of the 'Comédie Humaine,' he changed and modified—especially in his earlier works—almost all the names of the characters introduced, some imaginary, some real, in order to attach them more securely to his gigantic literary monument; this work of revision Balzac continued almost to the day of his death, and it would be impossible to mention all the variant readings."

An example or two, taken from the History itself, will show that Monsieur de Lovenjoul has fallen far short of exaggeration of the peculiarities of the master's work.

First, as to his habit of transferring *Scenes* from one category to another: *Madame Firmiani* was first printed in the *Revue de Paris* of February, 1832, and first appeared as a separate work the same year in the *New Philosophical Tales*, in one octavo volume published by Ch. Gosselin; it was subsequently included in Volume IV. of the first edition of *Scenes of Parisian Life*, and in 1842 was finally placed in Volume I. of the fifth edition of *Scenes of Private Life*—first edition of the “Human Comedy.” *A Study of Woman* was first printed in *Le Mode* of March 12, 1830, and first appeared in book form with the *Magic Skin*, in 1831, under the title of *Philosophical Novels and Tales*, in three octavo volumes, published by Ch. Gosselin. In 1835, under the title of *The Marchioness's Profile*, it appeared in Volume IV. of the first edition of *Scenes of Parisian Life*, and in 1842 was placed, under its present title, in Volume I. of the fifth edition of *Scenes of Private Life*—first edition of the “Human Comedy.” In many cases, *Scenes* were not finally located until the Edition Définitive was made up, after Balzac's death, in accordance with the memoranda left by him; for instance, *Old Goriot*, *Colonel Chabert*, and the *Interdiction* were all included in the *Scenes of Parisian Life* in the first edition of the “Human Comedy,” while *The Atheist's Mass*, of which the same is true, had figured still earlier among the *Philosophical Studies*.

The erroneous dates to which Monsieur de Lovenjoul refers can only be accounted for on the ground of carelessness; a typical instance may be found at the close of *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*, where the date, December, 1847, seems to be given as that of the entire work; whereas, of the four parts, which were originally published separately, the first actually appeared as early as 1838, and the last in April-May, 1847. A word of explanation should be added as to the dates of publication given in the accompanying table, where more than one date is assigned to the same work. In some instances, the various component parts of the work in its final form appeared in regular sequence and substantially as they now appear: e.g., *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans* and

Catherine de' Medici—except that the Introduction was published last;—in others, and this is much the more numerous class, the different parts as they originally appeared were mere fragments, which were constantly changed and elaborated, and even, in many cases, entirely omitted from the work in its final form. This is particularly true of *A Woman of Thirty* and *The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*, and, in lesser degree, of *The Magic Skin* and others. As to *A Woman of Thirty*, it appears that the six parts, or chapters, into which it is now divided, have the following history: The first, now called *First Transgressions*, was originally published in September and October, 1831, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; it then bore the title of *The Rendezvous*, and was divided into five parts: *The Maidon*, *The Wife*, *The Mother*, *The Declaration*, and *The Rendezvous*; the first of these five parts had previously been published, signed “Comte Alex. de B.,” in *La Caricature*, in November, 1830, under the title of *Napolton's Last Review*, and was afterward republished by divers newspapers under the title of *A Review on the Carrousel*. The second chapter, *Untold Sufferings*, was first published in 1834–1835, in the third edition of *Scenes of Private Life*. The third chapter, *At Thirty Years*, first appeared in the *Revue de Paris* of April, 1832, under the title of *A Woman of Thirty*, which title was not applied to the whole work until 1842. The fourth chapter, *The Finger of God*, was published in two distinct parts; the first in the *Revue de Paris* of March 25, 1831, under the title of *The Finger of God*; the second part, *The Valley of the Torrent*, first appeared in the third edition of *The Scenes of Private Life*, 1834–1835; in 1842, in the fifth edition of the same—first of the “Human Comedy,”—the subdivisions were omitted and the short paragraph on page 191 of the translation was inserted by the author to weld the two parts together. The fifth chapter, *The Two Meetings*, appeared in the *Revue de Paris* of January 21 and 28, 1831, divided into two parts: *The Fascination* and *The Parisian Captain*; when it first appeared in book form,—in Volume IV. of the second edition of *Scenes of Private Life*, May, 1832,—the author omitted the concluding

words and added a third hitherto unpublished part, entitled *Enlightenment*. The sixth and last chapter first appeared, under the title of *Expiation*, in Volume IV. of the second edition of *Scenes of Private Life*, May, 1832. As is stated in the passage from Monsieur de Lovenjoul's work, prefixed to the translation of *A Woman of Thirty* in the present edition, these parts or chapters, as originally written, bore no relation to one another, and it was not until 1842, in Volume III. of the fifth edition of *Scenes of Private Life*,—first of the “Human Comedy,”—that the characters continued to bear the same names throughout the different parts and took definitive shape as parts of a continuous work.

The Other Side of Contemporaneous History presents an even more complicated state of affairs. Says Monsieur de Lovenjoul:

"The first part of this story originally appeared in fragments in *The Musie des Familles*. The first fragment, entitled *The Misfortunes of a Saint*, comprising chapters twenty-eight to thirty-nine of the version in three volumes to which we shall refer hereafter, appeared in the number for September, 1842. The second fragment, entitled *Madame de la Chancerie*, and comprising chapters one to thirteen of the version in three volumes, appeared in the number for September, 1843; it was divided into three chapters, and ended with three or four lines which were afterward omitted. . . .

"The third and last fragment, entitled *Madame de la Chanterie, Sequel and Conclusion*, appeared in *The Musée des Familles* for October and November, 1844. It comprised chapters forty-two to fifty-four of the version in three volumes. . . .

" All these fragments, collected and joined together by brief, hitherto unpublished passages, appeared for the first time in a separate volume, under the title of *The Other Side of Contemporaneous History, First Episode*, in 1846, in the first edition of *Scenes of Political Life*,—first of the 'Comédie Humaine,' Volume XII.,—all subdivisions omitted. Another edition of this

work—the three-volume edition heretofore mentioned—was published by Gabriel Roux and Cassanet in November, 1847. It bore the title of *The Woman of Sixty*, and was divided into fifty-five chapters,—thirty-eight of which had previously been published in *The Muse des Familles*.

“ Still another edition, under the title of *Madame de la Chantier*, was published by De Potter in 1854.

“ The second part, long announced under the title of *The Brothers of Consolation*, first appeared with its present title—*The Novice*—in the *Spectateur Républicain* of August 1 to September 3, 1848, and was first published in book form by De Potter in 1854, in two octavo volumes.”

The Magic Skin first appeared as a separate work in August, 1831, in a two-volume edition. Several fragments of the story had previously appeared in the newspapers; the opening passage, differing considerably from its present form, was published in *La Caricature* of December 16, 1830, under the title of *The Last Napoléon*, and signed “ Henri B.” The passage describing the revel at Taillefer’s was also published separately, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in May, 1831. “ We should mention the fact,” says Monsieur de Lovenjoul, “ that in the first version of this fragment . . . all the names mentioned were names of real persons, for which Balzac afterward substituted those of the actors in the ‘Comédie Humaine.’ ”

Not only was it Balzac’s habit to change and remodel his different productions within themselves, to combine and rearrange with an indefatigable industry that is somewhat bewildering in itself, and amazing beyond measure when one considers the extraordinary amount of *new* work he was producing all the time;—but he constantly transferred passages and episodes from one Scene to another, just as he transferred whole *Scenes* from one to another category of the “ Human Comedy.”—The two works entitled *Another Study of Woman* and *The Muse of the Department* are instances in point. Of the first-named, we are told by Monsieur de Lovenjoul that few of Balzac’s works were so changed and remodelled. When it

was first published in book form, in 1842, in Volume II. of the fifth edition of *Scenes of Private Life*,—first of the “Human Comedy,”—it contained several short stories and fragments taken from others of Balzac’s works not reprinted in the “Human Comedy,” as, for instance, fragments of *A Conversation between Eleven O’Clock and Midnight*; notably a tale originally inserted, without separate title, as a part of the *Conversation*, and afterward published in the *Napoléon* of March, 1834, under the title of *Our Colonel’s Mistress*; also the beginning of the *Woman Comme Il Faut*, a study which appeared in 1840 in Volume I. of *The French Depicted by Themselves*, published in eight volumes in 1840-1842. Another Study of *Woman* appeared again, under the title of *A Lion’s First Weapons*, in 1845, in a volume with *The Honeymoon*,—part of *Béatrix*,—and was then divided into twenty-seven chapters. In the Edition Définitive, Balzac placed at the end of *Another Study of Woman*, *La Grande Bretèche*, a tale which he deprived of its title in order that it might follow the other without interruption. *La Grande Bretèche* had first appeared in May, 1832, in Volume III. of the second edition of *Scenes of Private Life*, with *The Message*, under the general title of *The Council*; later, in Volume III. of the first edition of *Scenes of Provincial Life*, 1834-1837, it was enlarged by two other tales: *The Spanish Grandee* and *The Story of the Chevalier de Beauvoir*,—an extract from *A Conversation between Eleven O’Clock and Midnight*,—and no longer contained *The Message*. In this edition and the following one, it bore the title of *La Grande Bretèche, or the Three Vengeances*, explained by the three tales contained in that version. *The Spanish Grandee* and *The Chevalier de Beauvoir* had previously appeared in February, 1832, in a volume called *Les Contes Bruns*, published anonymously, but written by Charles Rabon, Philarète, and Balzac, the share of the latter in the collaboration being limited to *The Spanish Grandee* and the *Conversation*, etc. In 1843, they were taken from *La Grande Bretèche*, and placed in *The Muse of the Department*, which was then called *Dinah Piédefer*. In 1845, in Volume IV. of the fifth edition of *Scenes of Private Life*, *La Grande Bretèche* appeared with the

sub-title: *Conclusion of Another Study of Woman*; as stated above, the title disappeared altogether in the Edition Définitive.

The Muse of the Department received several other fragments of *Another Study of Woman* in 1843; and in all the editions of the latter, up to 1845, there are whole pages which have disappeared in the Edition Définitive.

The sweeping away of all division into chapters, inaugurated in the first edition of the "Human Comedy" and followed in the Edition Définitive, is unquestionably to be regretted; the publishers of the present edition have undertaken to improve the condition of affairs by printing most of the tales in divisions, but have not attempted to follow the author's original division, for the reason that the Edition Définitive varies so materially from the editions prior to 1842 as to make such an attempt more likely to confuse than to assist.

The titles adopted in the Edition Définitive, as may be gathered from what has gone before, vary in many cases from the original titles as well as from those used in the earlier editions of the "Human Comedy" as such. This fact will serve to explain the puzzling English titles of some other translations of portions of the "Human Comedy," based upon some of these earlier editions. For instance: *The Two Brothers* was the original title of the work to which, in its final form, Balzac gave the name of *La Rabouilleuse*; so, too, there was an edition of *The Quest of the Absolute*, published by Charpentier in 1839, under the title of *Balthazar Claës, or the Quest of the Absolute*; again, the three divisions of *Lost Illusions* were never published together until 1843,—first edition of the "Human Comedy,"—when the third division was entitled *Eve and David*; it was afterward published separately once more as *David Sichard*, and its present title—*The Trials of an Inventor*—dates only from the Edition Définitive; *The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*, which took its place as the fourth part of *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans* in the Edition Définitive, had always previously been printed

as a separate work and is cited as such throughout the *Repertory*.

We find within the main categories of the "Human Comedy" some instances where two or more works are grouped together under a generic title: *The Curse of Tours*, *Pierrot*, and *La Rabouilleuse* make up the group of *The Cobibates*; *The Illustrious Gaudissart* and *The Muse of the Department* are bracketed together as *The Parisians in the Provinces*; *The History of the Thirteen* is told in *Ferragus*, *Chief of the Dtoorants*, *La Duchesse de Langeais*, and *The Girl with Golden Eyes*; *Cousin Bette* and *Cousin Pons* are *The Poor Relations*. Even in this respect, Balzac's overmastering tendency to change and readjust asserted itself. Some of these groups were not formed until the later editions, whereas, on the other hand, *The Old Maid* and *The Cabinet of Antiquities*, which had previously been classed together as *The Rivalries*, were separated in the Edition Définitive, that title being there applied to the former only, while *The Cabinet of Antiquities* received the designation of *The Provincials in Paris*.

The material for this note has been collected from the work of Monsieur de Lovenjoul so often quoted herein. This "History of Balzac's Works" is remarkable in several ways, mainly for the information it affords of the extraordinary capacity for arduous, unremitting toil possessed by the author of the "Human Comedy."

"In 1830," says Henry James,* "Balzac published the *Peau de Chagrin*—the first work of the series on which his reputation rests. After this, for twenty years, he produced without cessation. The quantity of his work, when we consider the quality, seems truly amazing. There are writers in the same line who have published an absolutely greater number of volumes. Alexandre Dumas, Madame Sand, Anthony Trollope, have been all immensely prolific; but they all weave a loose web, as it were, and Balzac weaves a dense one. The tissue of his tales is always extraordinarily firm and hard; it may not at every point

* *Honoré de Balzac*.—In "French Poets and Novelists."

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be cloth of gold, but it has always a metallic rigidity. It has been worked over a dozen times, and the work can never be said to belong to light literature. You have only to turn the pages of a volume of Balzac to see that, whatever may be the purity of the current, it never runs thin. There is none of that wholesale dialogue, chopped into fragments, which Alexandre Dumas fabricates by the yard, and which bears the same relation to real narrative architecture as a chain of stepping-stones tossed across a stream does to a granite bridge. Balzac is always definite; you can say 'Yes' or 'No' to him as you go on; the story bristles with references that must be verified; and if sometimes it taxes the attention more than is thought becoming in a novel, we must admit that, being as hard reading in the way of entertainment as Hallam or Guizot, it may also have been very hard writing. This it is that makes Balzac's fertility so amazing—the fact that, whether we relish its results or not, we at least perceive that the process is not superficial."

These comments are based upon the "Human Comedy" alone, but we learn from the History that during those last twenty years of his life, from 1830 to 1850, Balzac not only wrote a vast amount that is not included in his monumental work, but, as we have seen, rewrote, rearranged, added and subtracted without end.

The History is itself a monumental work in its way, and is in the highest degree illuminating as to the mental processes, the methods, and the peculiarities of the author of the "Human Comedy." It is even more eloquent than the work of Messieurs Cerfber and Christophe of the spirit which animates the genuine "determined Balzacian."

GEORGE B. IVES.

TRANSLATED TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION	DIVISION OF THE HUMAN COMEDY	FRENCH TITLE
Accursed Child, The	Jan. 1831 to Oct. 1836	Philosophical Studies	L'Enfant Maudit
Adieu	May-June 1830	Philosophical Studies	Adieu
Albert Savarus	May-June 1842	Private Life	Albert Savarus
Another Study of Woman	Jan. 1832 to Oct.-Nov. 1842	Private Life	Autre Etude de Femme
Atheist's Mass, The	Jan. 1836	Private Life	La Messe de l'Athée
Béatrix	April 1839 to Jan. 1845	Private Life	Béatrix
Cabinet of Antiquities, The	March 1836 to Dec. 1839	Provincial Life	Le Cabinet des Antiques
Catherine de' Medici	May 1830 to Jan. 1843	Philosophical Studies	Sur Catherine de Médicis
César Birotteau, History of the Grandeur and Downfall of	Dec. 1837	Parisian Life	Histoire de la Grandeur et de la Décadence de César Birotteau
Chouans, The	March 1849	Military Life	Les Chouans
Civil Service, The	July 1837 to Oct. 1838	Parisian Life	Les Employés
Colonel Chabert	Feb.-March 1832	Provincial Life	Le Colonel Chabert
Conscript, The	Feb. 1837	Philosophical Studies	Le Réquisitionnaire
Country Doctor, The	June-Sept. 1833	Country Life	Le Médecin de Campagne

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TRANSLATED TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION	DIVISION OF THE HUMAN COMEDY	FRENCH TITLE
Cousin Bette	Oct.-Dec. 1846	Parisian Life	<i>La Cousine Bette</i>
Cousin Pons	March-May 1847	Parisian Life	<i>Le Cousin Pons</i>
Curé of Tours, The	May 1832	Provincial Life	<i>Le Curé de Tours</i>
Dance at Sceaux, The	April 1830	Private Life	<i>Le Bal de Sceaux</i>
Dark Affair, A	Jan.-Feb. 1841	Political Life	<i>Une Ténébreuse Affaire</i>
Daughter of Eve, A	Dec. 1838 to Jan. 1839	Private Life	<i>Une Fille d'Eve</i>
Deputy from Arcis, The	April-May 1847	Political Life	<i>Le Député d'Arcis</i>
Deserted Mistress, The	Sept. 1832	Private Life	<i>La Femme Abandonnée</i>
Double Family, A	April 1830	Private Life	<i>Une Double Famille</i>
Duchesse de Langeais, La	April 1833 to April 1834	Parisian Life	<i>La Duchesse de Langeais</i>
Elixir of Long Life, The	Oct. 1830	Philosophical Studies	<i>L'Elixir de Longue Vie</i>
Episode under the Terror, An	Dec. 1830	Political Life	<i>Un Episode sous la Terreur</i>
Eugénie Grandet	Dec. 1833	Provincial Life	<i>Eugénie Grandet</i>
Executioner, The	Jan. 1830	Philosophical Studies	<i>El Verdugo</i>
Exiles, The	May 1832	Philosophical Studies	<i>Les Proscrits</i>
Facino Cane	March 1836	Parisian Life	<i>Facino Cane</i>
Ferragus, Chief of the Dévorants	March-April 1833	Parisian Life	<i>Ferragus, Chef des Dévorants</i>
Gambara	July-Aug. 1837	Philosophical Studies	<i>Gambara</i>

TRANSLATED TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION	DIVISION OF THE HUMAN COMEDY	FRENCH TITLE
Gaudissart II.	Oct. 1844	Parisian Life	Gaudissart II.
Girl with Golden Eyes, The	March 1834 to Nov. 1835	Parisian Life	La Fille aux Yeux d'Or
Gobseck	Feb.-April 1830	Private Life	Gobseck
Grande Bretèche, La. (Included in Another Study of Woman)	May 1832
Grenadière, La	Aug. 1832	Private Life	La Grenadière
History of the Thirteen. (See Ferragus, La Duchesse de Langeais, The Girl with Golden Eyes)
Honorine	March 1843	Private Life	Honorine
House of the Cat and Racket, The	April 1830	Private Life	La Maison du Chat-qui-Pelote
House of Nucingen, The	Oct. 1838	Parisian Life	La Maison Nucingen
Illustrious Gaudissart, The	Dec. 1833	Provincial Life	L'Illustre Gaudissart
Interdiction, The	Jan.-Feb. 1836	Private Life	L'Interdiction
Involuntary Comedians, The	Dec. 1844 to April 1846	Parisian Life	Les Comédiens sans le Savoir
Jesus Christ in Flanders	Dec. 1830 to Sept. 1831	Philosophical Studies	Jésus Christ en Flandre
Lily of the Valley, The	Nov. 1835 to June 1836	Provincial Life	Le Lys dans la Vallée
Lost Illusions	Feb. 1837 to Aug. 1843	Provincial Life	Illusions Perdues

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TRANSLATED TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION	DIVISION OF THE HUMAN COMEDY	FRENCH TITLE
Louis Lambert	Oct. 1832	Philosophical Studies	Louis Lambert
Madame Firmiani	Feb. 1832	Private Life	Madame Firmiani
Magic Skin, The	Dec. 1830 to Aug. 1831	Philosophical Studies	La Peau de Chagrin
Man of Business, A	Sept. 1845	Parisian Life	Un Homme d'Affaires
Maranas, The	Dec. 1832 to Jan. 1833	Philosophical Studies	Les Maranas
Marriage Contract, The	Nov. 1835	Private Life	Le Contrat de Mariage
Massimilla Doni	Aug. 1839 to Dec. 1839	Philosophical Studies	Massimilla Doni
Master Cornelius	Dec. 1832	Philosophical Studies	Maître Cornelius
Melmoth Converted	June 1835	Philosophical Studies	Melmoth Réconcilié
Memoirs of Two Young Wives	Nov. 1841 to Jan. 1842	Private Life	Mémoires de Deux Jeunes Mariées
Message, The	Feb. 1832	Private Life	Le Message
Modeste Mignon	April-July 1844	Private Life	Modeste Mignon
Muse of the Department, The	Jan. 1832 to April 1843	Provincial Life	La Muse du Département
Old Goriot	Sept. 1834	Private Life	Le Père Goriot
Old Maid, The	Oct. 1836	Provincial Life	La Vieille Fille
Other Side of Contemporaneous History, The	Sept. 1842 to Sept. 1848	Political Life	L'Envers de l' Histoire Contemporaine

TRANSLATED TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION	DIVISION OF THE HUMAN COMEDY	FRENCH TITLE
Passion in the Desert, A	Dec. 1830	Military Life	Une Passion dans le Désert
Peace of the Household, The	April 1830	Private Life	La Paix du Ménage
Peasants, The	Dec. 1844	Country Life	Les Paysans
Petty Bourgeois, The	Posthumous. (Written about 1844)	Parisian Life	Les Petits Bourgeois
Petty Worries of Conjugal Life	Nov. 1830 to 1845	Analytical Studies	Petites Misères de la Vie Conjugale
Physiology of Marriage	Dec. 1839	Analytical Studies	Physiologie du Mariage
Pierre Grassou	1840	Parisian Life	Pierre Grassou
Pierrette	Jan. 1840	Provincial Life	Pierrette
Pretended Mistress, The	Dec. 1841	Private Life	La Fausse Maîtresse
Prince of Bohemia, A	Aug. 1840	Parisian Life	Un Prince de la Bohème
Purse, The	May 1839	Private Life	La Bourse
Quest of the Absolute, The	June-Sept. 1834	Philosophical Studies	La Recherche de l'Absolu
Rabouilleuse, La	Feb. 1841 to Nov. 1842	Provincial Life	La Rabouilleuse
Red Inn, The	Aug. 1831	Philosophical Studies	L'Auberge Rouge
Sarrasine	Nov. 1830	Parisian Life	Sarrasine
Seashore Drama, A	Jan. 1835	Philosophical Studies	Un Drame au Bord de la Mer
Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan, The	Aug. 1839	Parisian Life	Les Secrets de la Princesse de Cadignan

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TRANSLATED TITLE	DATE OF PUBLICATION	DIVISION OF THE HUMAN COMEDY	FRENCH TITLE
Seraphita	June 1834 to Dec. 1835	Philosophical Studies	Seraphita
Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans	Oct. 1838 to May 1847	Parisian Life	Splendeurs et Misères des Courtisanes
Start in Life, A	July-Sept. 1849	Private Life	Un Début dans la Vie
Study of Woman, A	March 1830	Private Life	Etude de Femme
Unknown Master-piece, The	July-Aug. 1832	Philosophical Studies	Le Chef-d'OEuvre Inconnu
Ursule Mirouët	Aug.-Sept. 1841	Provincial Life	Ursule Mirouët
Vendetta, The	April 1830	Private Life	La Vendetta
Village Curé, The	Jan. 1839 to May 1841	Country Life	Le Curé de Village
Woman of Thirty, A	Nov. 1830 to Oct. 1834	Private Life	La Femme de Trente Ans
Z. Marcas	July 1840	Political Life	Z. Marcas

**REPERTORY OF THE HUMAN
COMEDY**

INTRODUCTION

Are you a determined *Balzacien*—to use the expression of Gautier in *Jeune France*, on the morrow of the appearance of that mystic, Rabelaisian epic, *The Magic Skin*? Have you ever experienced, upon reading some odd volume of *The Human Comedy*, at school and clandestinely, a sort of mental exaltation which no book had ever aroused in you before, and which very few books have aroused in you since? Did you ever dream, at the age at which one gathers in anticipation all the fruit of the tree of life—as yet without blossoms—did you ever dream of being Daniel d'Arthez, of covering yourself with renown by virtue of your works, to be consoled some day for all the miseries of a destitute youth by the sublime Diane, Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, Princesse de Cadignan? Or, being of a more ambitious and less literary turn, did you ever long, another Rastignac, to see the doors of “high life” opened to your cupidity by the golden key hanging from the bracelet of Delphine de Nucingen? Are you of a romantic temperament, and have you sighed for the angelic affection of a Henriette de Mortsau and enjoyed in fancy the innocent emotions caused by plucking flowers, by listening to tales of sorrow, by furtive

clasps of the hand, on the bank of a narrow, blue, slow-flowing stream, in a valley of which your love should be, as it were, the innocent, quivering lily, the ideal, chaste flower? Or, inclined to melancholy, have you cherished the idea of such a friendship, to comfort the dismal hours of oncoming old age, as that in which the excellent Schmucke enveloped even the crotchetts of his poor Pons? Have you reflected upon the mighty power of secret associations and considered which of your friends would be worthy to become a member of the Thirteen? Has the map of France ever appeared to you, divided into as many districts as there are novels in *The Human Comedy*? Has Tours brought to your mind Birotteau, La Gamard, and the redoubtable Abbé Troubert; Douai, Claes; Limoges, Madame Graslin; Besançon, Savarus and his disappointed love; Angoulême, Rubempré; Sancerre, Madame de la Baudraye; Alençon, the touching, artless figure of that old maid to whom her uncle, the Abbé de Sponde, said, with gentle irony: "You have too much wit, you do not need so much to be happy"?—O witchcraft of the mightiest magician of letters who has been seen since Shakespeare!—If you have ever been subjected to his fascination, though but for an hour, here is a book which will enchant you, a book which would have enchanted Balzac himself,—Balzac who was more completely under the spell of his work than his most fanatical readers, and whose dream was to enter into competition with the civil registers. This volume, of nearly six hundred

pages, is, in fact, the civil register of all the characters in *The Human Comedy*, wherewith you may find, detail by detail, the most trivial adventures of the heroes who pass and repass through these fifty volumes, wherewith you may revive in a moment the emotion long ago aroused by the perusal of one or another of these *chefs-d'œuvre*. More modestly, it is a sort of table of contents of a unique sort: a table of living contents!

Many Balzaciens have dreamed of preparing this civil register. I have myself known five or six who actually began this curious work. To mention but two names out of many, the idea of this extraordinary Vapereau had passed through the brain of that subtle and refined observer, Monsieur Henri Meilhac, and of that detective in *feuilletons*, Emile Gaboriau. Indeed, I believe that I myself have, among the papers of my eighteenth year, a few sheets covered with notes taken with the same object in view. But the work involved was too great. It required infinite patience combined with inextinguishable ardor and enthusiasm. The two faithful disciples of the Master who have associated themselves to rear this monument to him would not, perhaps, have overcome the difficulties of the undertaking, had it not been that they sustained each other, bringing to the common work, Monsieur Christophe his painstaking method, and Monsieur Cerf-berr his implacable memory, his passionate faith in the genius of the great Honoré, a faith capable of carrying mountains of documents without losing

strength or courage. A delightful chapter of literary gossip might be written on the history of this collaboration. A melancholy chapter, for it is connected with the memory of the charming man who first brought Messieurs Cerfber and Christophe together, and who has died since, under very sad circumstances. His name was Albert Allenet, and he was editor-in-chief of a sturdy little review, *La Jeune France*, which he was able to sustain for many years with a perseverance worthy of one of the best men of business of *The Human Comedy*. I can see him now, feverish, overtaxing his strength, but with his face always lighted up by intense earnestness, hailing me in a theatre corridor to mention the plan formed by Monsieur Cerfber; and we discovered almost immediately that the same plan had been conceived by Monsieur Christophe. The latter had already collected a whole case of pigeon-holes full of slips bearing the names of some of Balzac's characters, all arranged and classified. When two men meet in the same enterprise as collectors, they must either hate each other or combine their efforts. Thanks to the excellent Allenet, the two professed Balzaciens took to each other wonderfully. Poor Allenet! shortly after, we, who had known and loved him, escorted his body to the cemetery one dismal afternoon late in the autumn.—He, too, is dead, that other Balzaciens who had taken so great an interest in this work, and to whom *The Human Comedy* was an all-absorbing thought: Honoré Granoux. He was a merchant at Marseille, of a somewhat gaunt appearance and

already in declining health, when I knew him; but he seemed to live anew at the mention of Balzac; and with what mysterious, conspirator-like veneration he would utter the words: "the Viscount," which meant, for the supreme adepts in Balzacolatry, the incomparable bibliophile to whom we owe the history of the novelist's works, Monsieur de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul!—"The Viscount will approve," or "the Viscount will not approve"—that was the consecrated formula for Granoux, who had devoted himself to the enormous task of collecting every article, no matter how trivial, published concerning Balzac since his first appearance as a writer. And—see what a fascination that *devil of a man*, as Théophile Gautier called him, exercises over his disciples—I am well aware that these petty details of Balzacien mania will make the reader smile. For my part, they seemed, and still seem, as natural to me as Balzac's remark to Jules Sandeau, who was telling him about a sick sister: "Let us return to reality. Who is going to marry Eugénie Grandet?"

Fascination! that is the only fit word to characterize the sort of influence which Balzac exerts over those who really enjoy him, and this phenomenon does not date from to-day. Vallès called attention to it years ago in an eloquent passage of the *Réfractaires* on the *victims of books*. Sainte-Beuve, who can hardly be suspected of partiality to the editor-in-chief of *The Revue Parisienne*, relates an anecdote stranger and more significant than all the rest. At

one time, a certain very aristocratic social set in Venice conceived the idea of distributing among its members different rôles taken from *The Human Comedy*, and some of these rôles, the critic mysteriously adds, were acted out to the very end.—A dangerous experiment, for everyone knows that Balzac's heroes and heroines often walk close to the edge of the most dangerous abysses of the social Hell. This took place about 1840. It is now 1887, and the enchantment is far from being exhausted. The work to which these notes serve as an introduction is a proof of it. Indeed, it has been noticed that Balzac's men have made their appearance in literature as well as in life, especially since the novelist's death. Balzac seems not to have observed the society of his age so much as to have contributed to form a new society. Many of his characters were more real in 1860 than in 1835. When we are dealing with a phenomenon of such extent and such intensity, it is not enough to talk about infatuation, fashion, mania. The charm of an author becomes a physiological fact of the first importance, which should be explained by analysis. I fancy that I detect two reasons for this peculiar power of Balzac's genius. One is found in the special quality of his vision, the other in the philosophical bearing which he succeeded in giving to all his work.—What that vision was, this Repertory alone would suffice to show. Turn it over at random and estimate the number of supposititious facts which these two thousand biographies imply, being

all individual, all distinct, and in most cases complete, that is to say, taking the character at his birth and not leaving him until he is dead. Balzac not only knows the date of birth and death, he knows also what the condition of the country, of the province, of the trade to which the man belonged was at that time. He is fully informed as to the price of the Funds and the condition of agriculture. He knows that Grandet could not have made his fortune by the same methods as Gobseck, his rival in avarice, nor that jackal, Ferdinand du Tillet, with the same amplitude of method as that elephant, De Nucingen. He has measured and described the exact relation of the character to his environment, just as he has measured and described the connecting links between the different characters; so that each individual is constituted differently in his personal and social qualities, and it is the same with each family as with each individual. The skeletons of these families and these individuals are what these notes of Messieurs Cerfber and Christophe lay bare for your contemplation; but this structure of facts connected with one another by a logic equal to the logic of life is the least effort of Balzac's genius. Does a certificate of death, a marriage-contract, an inventory of property, represent a person? Clearly not. They lack, as it were, flesh and blood, muscles and nerves, to clothe the framework of bone. At Balzac's glance, all these schedules of facts become alive; to this circumstantial view of the conditions of the existence of certain beings is added a similar

view of those beings themselves. And, first of all, he knows them physiologically. The history of their corporeal machinery has no mysteries for him. Concerning Birotteau's gout, concerning Madame de Mortsau's nervous affection, concerning Fraisier's skin disease, concerning the obscure causes of Flore's domination of Rouget, concerning Louis Lambert's catalepsy, he is as thoroughly informed as any doctor, and he is as well-informed as a confessor concerning the spiritual mechanism which this animal machine of ours supports. The most infinitesimal weaknesses of conscience are perceptible to him. From the concierge Cibot to the Marquise d'Espard, not one of his women has an evil thought which he does not detect. With what art, comparable to that of Stendhal, Laclos, and the subtlest analysts, he marks the transition from comedy to sincerity in *The Secrets of the Princesse de Cadignan!* He knows when a sentiment is simple and when it is complex; when the heart is the dupe of the mind and when of the senses. And with it all he hears his characters speak, he distinguishes their voices, and we ourselves distinguish them in the dialogue. The rumbling of Vautrin, the hissing of La Gamard, the melody of Madame de Mortsau remain in our ears. For such an intensity of evocation is as contagious as enthusiasm, as a panic. There is an abundance of testimony to prove that in Balzac this evocation is accomplished as in the mystics, by emancipating it, so to speak, from the ordinary laws of life. We quote the words in which Monsieur le

Docteur Fournier, the present mayor of Tours, describes the novelist's working-hours, from what had been told him by a servant at the château of Saché: "Sometimes he would shut himself up in his room and remain there several days. At such times, plunged in a sort of trance and armed with a crow quill, he would write night and day, abstaining from food and contenting himself with decoctions of coffee which he prepared himself!"* In the beginning of *Facino Cane* this phenomenon is thus described: "In my own case, observation became intuitive when I was very young. It penetrated the mind without neglecting the body, or rather it grasped so completely the external details that it at once went beyond them. It gave me the power to live the life of the individual whom I was observing, enabling me to put myself in his place, as the dervish in *The Thousand and One Nights* took possession of the minds and bodies of the persons over whom he pronounced certain words."—And he adds, after describing himself as following a workman and his wife along the street: "I was able to espouse their life, I felt their rags on my back, I walked with my feet in their worn shoes; their desires, their cravings, all passed into my mind, or my mind passed into theirs. *It was the dream of a man awake.*" One day, when he was looking at a man dressed in rags

* Pamphlet by Monsieur le Docteur Fournier concerning the statue of Balzac, that statue to which Monsieur Henry Renault—another devout disciple who had founded *Le Balzac*—applied himself so ardently.—In this pamphlet is a very interesting portrait of Balzac, after a sepia by Louis Boulanger belonging to Monsieur le Baron Larrey.

who passed him on the boulevard, the friend who was with Balzac was amazed to see him touch his own sleeve with his hand: he had felt the rent that yawned at the beggar's elbow. Was I wrong to place this species of imagination side by side with that which we observe in the "ecstasies" in religion? With such a gift, Balzac could not be, like Edgar Poe, simply a describer of nightmares. He was saved from the merely fantastic by another gift which seems in contradiction with the first. This visionary was in reality a philosopher, that is to say, a collector and classifier of general ideas. The proof of this is found in his biography, which shows him to us absorbed in a sort of frenzy of abstract reading during his schoolboy days at Vendôme. The whole library of theological and mystical works in the old Oratorian establishment was devoured by the child to such excess that he had to be taken from the school, ill, his brain almost benumbed by that strange opium. The story of Louis Lambert is the monograph of his own intellect. To what did he turn his mind during his youth, in the moments stolen from his profession? General ideas still. We find him taking an interest in the quarrel between Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire and Cuvier, disturbed concerning the hypothesis of the unity of creation, recurring once more to the mystics; and, as a matter of fact, his novels overflow with theories. There is not one of his works from which one may not extract abstract thoughts by the hundred. If he is describing, as in the *Cure of Tours*, the

misfortunes of an old priest, he takes advantage of it to outline a theory concerning the development of sensitiveness, and a theory concerning the future of the Catholic Church. If he is describing, as in *The House of Nucingen*, a supper-party of *blasé* Parisians, he introduces a discussion of the philosophy of credit, reports of the Bank and of the Treasury officials—and Heaven knows what! Speaking of his Daniel d'Arthez, that one of his heroes who, with Albert Savarus and Raphael, most closely resembles him, he writes: “Daniel would not admit the possibility of extraordinary talent without profound metaphysical knowledge. He was proceeding at that moment to despoil ancient and modern times of all their treasures of philosophy, in order to assimilate them to himself. *He proposed, like Molière, to become a profound philosopher before writing comedies.*” Certain readers, indeed, consider that there is a superabundance of philosophy in Balzac, that general hypotheses overflow in his novels, and that they are too prolific in digressions. However that may be, it seems indisputable that that was his dominant faculty, the virtue and the vice of his thought. Let us see now by what strange roundabout means this power of generalization, the most diametrically opposed, one would say, to the creative power, magnified in him the characteristic faculty of the poetic visionary.

It is important to observe, first of all, that this visionary power could hardly be exerted directly. Balzac had not the time to live. The list of his works,

year by year, prepared by his sister, proves that from his first taste of renown until his death he never took any leisure for the purposes of rest, of looking about him, of studying mankind, like Molière and Saint-Simon, by daily and familiar contact. He cut his life in two, writing at night, sleeping by day, frequently not having an hour to devote to visits, to going out, to love. Indeed, he did not admit that disturbing factor, love, into his life, except at a distance and by letters—"because it shapes the style!" At all events, that is the sort of love in which he indulged with the greatest zest—if we except the mysterious intrigues of which his correspondence has left traces. In his youth he had practised the same system of persistent toil, so that the actual experience of this master of exact literature was reduced to a minimum; but that minimum sufficed him, precisely because of the philosophical endowment which he possessed in such a high degree. To this small supply of positive knowledge furnished by observation, he applied an analysis so intuitively keen, that he discovered, behind those trivial facts which he had gathered up in small quantity, the profound, the generative forces, if we may use the expression. He has himself described with a single stroke, apropos of Daniel d'Arthez once more, the method of this analytic and generalizing work. He calls it "retrospective penetration." Probably he seized upon the offerings of experience and threw them into a retort of reveries as it were. Thanks to an alchemy not unlike Cuvier's process, from the

smallest detail he was able to reconstitute a whole temperament, and from an individual, a whole class; but in this work of reconstruction he was always and everywhere guided by the ordinary method of philosophers: the search for and scrutiny of causes.

We owe it to this investigation that this dreamer has defined almost all the psychological modifications peculiar to our time. He saw clearly, while democracy was establishing itself in France on the ruins of the old régime, the novel sentiments which the transfers from one class to another were certain to produce. He understood all the complications of the heart and mind of modern woman by an intuitive understanding of the laws which govern her development. He divined the transformation in the lives of artists which followed the metamorphosis of the national situation, and to this day the picture he drew of journalism in *Lost Illusions* remains strictly true. It seems to me that this same power of scrutinizing causes which makes his works so rich in ideas is responsible also for their magical charm. While other novelists describe mankind on the outside, he shows it to us without and within at the same time. The characters who pour forth from his brain are upheld and carried onward by the same social waves which uphold and carry us. The generative facts which created them are the same which continue to operate about us. If many young men have taken for their model a Rastignac, for example, it is because the passions by which that ambitious pauper is devoured are the same that our age of unbridled greed multiplies

about disinherited youth. Add to this that Balzac is not content simply to display the fruitful sources of the modern mind, but that he shows them in the glare of the most ardent imagination that ever existed. By virtue of a very rare combination of qualities, this philosopher was also a man like the story-tellers of the Orient, in whom solitude and the over-excitement of night-work caused a constant, vivid hallucination. He was able to impart this fever to his readers, and to lead them into a region reminding one of *The Thousand and One Nights*, where all the passions, all the cravings of reality appear, but exaggerated to the point of phantasy, as in the nightmares born of laudanum and hash-eesh. How can we fail to understand that to some readers this world of Balzac's has seemed more living than the real world, and that as a result their activities have been directed toward achieving a resemblance to it? It is possible that this phenomenon is becoming more rare to-day, and that Balzac, while he is no less admired, does not exert the same seductive influence. This is due to the fact that the great social causes which he defined have almost finished their work. Other forces modify the later generations and prepare them for different degrees of sensitiveness. It is none the less certain that, in order to comprehend fully the second third of the nineteenth century in France, one must read and reread *The Human Comedy*; and we owe our grateful thanks to Messieurs Cerfber and Christophe for this Repertory. Thanks to them, we shall walk

more easily through the long, frescoed galleries of that enormous palace—enormous, yet unfinished, as those *Scenes of Military Life* are lacking whose titles incline one to reverie: *Forced Marches*; the *Battle of Austerlitz*; *After Dresden*.—Tolstoy's *War and Peace* is unquestionably an admirable book, but how can we fail to sigh regretfully for the description of the Grande Armée and our Great Emperor by Balzac, our Napoléon in literature?

PAUL BOURGET.

A

Abramko, a Polish Jew of herculean strength, entirely devoted to the pawnbroker Elie Magus, whom he served as concierge, and over whose daughter and wealth he stood guard in 1844, with the assistance of three savage dogs, in an old mansion on Chaussée des Minimes, near Place Royale, Paris: Abramko had been compromised in the progress of events in Poland, and Magus had rescued him for his own purposes.—*Cousin Pons*.

Adèle, an honest peasant-girl from La Brie, in the service of Denis Rogron and his sister Sylvie, at Provins, from 1824 to 1827.—In opposition to her masters, she displayed much compassion and sympathy for their young cousin Pierrette Lorrain.—*Pierrette*.

Adèle, Madame du Val-Noble's lady's-maid at the time when she was kept in magnificent style by the note-broker, Jacques Falleix, who failed in 1829.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Adolphe, a short, fair-haired, young man, was a clerk for Fritot, dealer in shawls, in the Bourse quarter, Paris, under Louis-Philippe.—*Gaudissart II.*

Adolphus, head of the banking house of Adolphus & Co., of Manheim; father of Baronne Wilhelmine d'Aldriger.—*The House of Nucingen.*

Agathe (Sister), a nun at the convent of Chelles, who sought shelter during the Terror with Sister Marthe and Abbé de Marolles, in a wretched house in Faubourg Saint-Martin, Paris.—Sister Agathe was by birth a Langeais.—*An Episode under the Terror.*

Aiglemont (General, Marquis Victor d'), heir of the Marquises d'Aiglemont, and nephew of the dowager Comtesse de Listomère-Landon; born in 1783.—After having been the lover of the Maréchale de Cavigliano, he married, toward the close of 1813,—he was then one of the youngest and most brilliant colonels in the French cavalry,—Mademoiselle Julie de Chatillonest, his cousin, with whom he lived in Touraine, at Paris, and at Versailles* in succession. He took part in the last struggles of the Empire; but the Restoration released him from his oath to Napoléon, restored his titles, bestowed on him a command in the *gardes du corps* which gave him the rank of general, and, later, made him a peer of France. He abandoned his wife little by little, and was false to her with Madame de Sérizy.—The Marquis d'Aiglemont had had, in 1817, a daughter—see Hélène d'Aiglemont—who was his living portrait, physically

* The residence of the Marquis d'Aiglemont at Versailles was, it seems, what is now No. 57 Avenue de Paris; it was occupied afterward by one of the authors of this work.

and morally; his last three children came into the world during a liaison between the Marquise d'Aiglemont and the brilliant diplomat Charles de Vandenesse. In 1827, the general was hard hit, as was his ward and cousin, Godefroid de Beaudenord, by the premeditated bankruptcy of the Baron de Nucingen; he lost a million francs, which he had invested in the mines of Wortschin; thereafter he speculated, borrowing money on his wife's property, and ruined himself completely. He sailed for America, whence he returned, six years later, having made a new fortune. He died, worn out, in 1835.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.—*The House of Nucingen*.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Aiglemont (Générale, Marquise Julie d'), wife of the preceding; born in 1792.—It was contrary to the advice of her aged father, Monsieur de Chatillonest, that she married, in 1813, the fascinating Colonel Victor d'Aiglemont, her cousin. Speedily disillusioned, afflicted, moreover, with "an inflammation, not uncommonly fatal, of the sort which women whisper about among themselves," she fell into a state of profound melancholia. The death of the Comtesse de Listomère-Landon, her aunt by marriage, deprived her of valuable advice and affection. However, she became a mother, and found, in the realization of her new duties, strength to resist the love which she felt—and which was returned—for a young and romantic Englishman, Lord Arthur Ormond Grenville, who, having studied medicine,

prescribed for her and cured her physical ailments, and died in order not to compromise her. The marchioness, broken-hearted, retired to the solitude of an ancient château, situated in the midst of a dismal, arid region between Moret and Montereau; she lived there for about a year, absorbed by her sorrow, refusing the religious consolation offered by the old curé of the village of Saint-Lange; then she reappeared in society in Paris. Soon after, being then thirty years of age, she yielded to the genuine passion of the Marquis de Vandenesse. A child, named Charles, was born of this connection, but died under tragical circumstances soon after. Two other children, Moïna and Abel, were born during this liaison; they became their mother's favorites, to the detriment of the two elder children, Hélène and Gustave, who really belonged to the Marquis d'Aiglemont. When she was about fifty, Madame d'Aiglemont, being then a widow and having only one of her five children left, Moïna, married her, sacrificing for that purpose her whole fortune, to Monsieur de Saint-Héreen, heir of one of the most illustrious families of France. She went to live with her son-in-law, in a magnificent house on the Esplanade des Invalides; but her daughter did not return her affection; irritated by the observations Madame d'Aiglemont made to her concerning the compromising attentions of the son of the Marquis de Vandenesse, Moïna went so far one day as to remind her mother of her guilty connection with the young man's father; the poor woman, who was physically

a complete wreck, deaf, and suffering from heart complaint, died from the effects of that blow, in 1844.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Aiglemont (Hélène d'), eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont, born in 1817. Neglected by her mother, as was her brother Gustave, in favor of Charles, Abel, and Molna, Hélène became jealous and suspicious; when she was about eight years old, in a frenzy of jealous hatred, she pushed her brother Charles into the Bièvre, where he was drowned. This childish crime was always considered a horrible accident. Having become a young woman, Hélène fled with a mysterious adventurer, fleeing from justice, who sought shelter momentarily at the Marquis d'Aiglemont's house at Versailles, one Christmas night. Her father, in despair, searched everywhere for her, but to no purpose; he did not see her again until seven years later, and then but once, on his return from America to France; the ship on which he was returning was captured by pirates, and the captain, who was no other than Hélène's abductor, the "Parisian," spared the marquis and his fortune. The lovers had four beautiful children and lived together in perfect happiness, sharing the same perils; Hélène refused to follow her father. In 1835, a few months after her husband's death, Madame d'Aiglemont, while taking the youthful Molna to the waters of the Pyrenees, was implored to assist a poor sick woman, in whom she recognized Hélène. She had

just escaped from a shipwreck and had saved but one child: both died almost immediately in Madame d'Aiglemont's presence.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Aiglemont (Gustave d'), second child of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont, born during the Restoration.—He appears for the first time, a mere child, in 1827 or 1828, returning with his father and his sister Hélène from the performance of a dismal melodrama at the Gaîté. They had been obliged to leave the theatre hurriedly, because the play excited Hélène overmuch, reminding her of the circumstances attending the death of her brother Charles, two or three years before. We find Gustave d'Aiglemont, in the costume of a lyceum-pupil, reading *The Thousand and One Nights* in the salon of the house at Versailles where the family are assembled, on the very evening of Hélène's abduction. He died when still a young man, of the cholera, leaving a widow and children, for whom his mother, the dowager Marquise d'Aiglemont, displayed little affection.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Aiglemont (Charles d'), third child of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont, born during Madame d'Aiglemont's intimacy with the Marquis de Vandenesse.—He appears but once, one morning in the spring of 1824 or 1825, when he was four years old, walking on Boulevard des Gobelins with his sister Hélène, his mother, and the Marquis de Vandenesse. Hélène, in a sudden frenzy of jealous

hatred, pushed little Charles into the Bièvre, where he was drowned.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Aiglemont (Molina d'), fourth child and second daughter of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont.—*A Woman of Thirty.*—See Comtesse de Saint-Héreën.

Aiglemont (Abel d'), fifth and last child of the Marquis and Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont, born during his mother's connection with Monsieur de Vandenesse.—He and Molina were Madame d'Aiglemont's favorites. Killed in Africa, before Constantine.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Ajuda-Pinto (Marquis Miguel d'), Portuguese, belonging to a very old and very wealthy family, the elder branch of which was connected by marriage with the Braganzas and Grandlieus.—In 1819, he was numbered among the most illustrious leaders of Parisian fashion. About the same time, he began to neglect Claire de Bourgogne, Vicomtesse de Beau-séant, with whom he had been on intimate terms for three years; after deceiving her as to his real plans, he restored her letters to her through the medium of Eugène de Rastignac, and married Mademoiselle Bertha de Rochefide.—*Old Goriot.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—In 1832, he was at an evening-party at Madame d'Espard's, where all the guests united in speaking ill of the Princesse de Cadignan, in presence of Daniel d'Arthez, at

that time violently in love with her.—*The Secrets of the Princesse de Cadignan*.—Becoming a widower about 1840, the marquis married Mademoiselle Joséphine de Grandlieu, third daughter of the last duke of that name. Shortly after, he took a hand in the plot devised by the friends of the Duchesse de Grandlieu and Madame du Guénic to rescue Calyste du Guénic from the clutches of the Marquise de Rochefide.—*Béatrix*.

Ajuda-Pinto (Marquise Berthe d'), born Rochefide.—In 1820, she married the Marquis Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, and died about 1840.—*Béatrix*.

Ajuda-Pinto (Marquise Joséphine d'), one of the daughters of the Duc and Duchesse Ferdinand de Grandlieu, and second wife of Marquis Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, with whom she was previously connected by marriage; their wedding took place about 1840.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Alain (Frédéric), born about 1767.—He had been a clerk in the office of Bordin, procureur at the Châtelet; in 1798, he lent a hundred crowns in gold to Mongenod, his friend in boyhood; as the money was not repaid, Monsieur Alain was well-nigh ruined, and had to accept a subordinate position at the *Mont-de-Piété*, with which he combined the functions of bookkeeper for the famous perfumer, César Birotteau. In 1816, Mongenod, having become very wealthy, compelled Monsieur Alain to accept

a hundred and fifty thousand francs in repayment of the hundred crowns he had lent him: thereupon the worthy man devoted his unlooked-for wealth to works of charity, in concert with Popinot the judge; subsequently, from 1825, he became one of the most zealous assistants of Madame de la Chanterie and her benevolent society. It was through Monsieur Alain that Godefroid became one of the Brothers of Consolation.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Albertine, lady's-maid to Madame de Bargeton, between 1821 and 1824.—*Lost Illusions.*

Albon (Marquis d'), counsellor at the royal court and ministerial deputy under the Restoration; born in 1777.—In September, 1819, he was hunting on the outskirts of the forest of Isle-Adam with his friend Philippe de Sucy, who suddenly fell to the ground unconscious at sight of an unfortunate mad-woman in whom he recognized his former mistress, Stéphanie de Vandières. The Marquis d'Albon, with the assistance of two persons who were driving by, Monsieur and Madame de Granville, restored Monsieur de Sucy to consciousness; then, at Philippe's request, he betook himself to Stéphanie's retreat, where he learned from the poor creature's uncle the sad story of the love-affairs of his friend and Madame de Vandières.—*Adieu.*

Albrizzi (Comtesse), at Venice, in 1820, was a friend of the famous musical enthusiast, Capraja.—*Massimilla Doni.*

Alcindor.—“E. de B____, *alias Alcindor*,”—such was the signature affixed to a police report addressed in 1840 to Monsieur de Saint-Estève—Vautrin—concerning the counterfeiter Schirmer.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Aldrigger (Jean-Baptiste, Baron d’), Alsatian, born in 1764.—While a banker at Strasburg in 1800, at the apogee of a fortune begun during the Revolution, he married, through ambition and inclination combined, the heiress of the Adolphuses of Manheim, a young woman adored by a whole family, whose wealth she naturally inherited, all within a period of ten years. Aldrigger, made a baron by the Emperor, conceived a passionate veneration for the great man who had given him his title, and ruined himself in 1814 and 1815 because he had taken the “Sun of Austerlitz” seriously. At the time of the invasion, the honest Alsatian continued to pay his obligations and withdraw from the banking business, thereby calling forth this comment from Nucingen, his former head-clerk: “Honest, but a fool.” Baron Aldrigger then came to Paris; he still retained an income of forty-four thousand francs, which was reduced by more than half at his death, in 1823, by reason of the extravagance and recklessness of his wife. She was left a widow with two daughters, Malvina and Isaure.—*The House of Nucingen.*

Aldrigger (Théodora-Marguerite-Wilhelmine, Baronne d’), born Adolphus.—Daughter of the banker

Adolphus of Manheim, utterly spoiled by her father and mother; married, in 1800, the Strasburg banker Aldrigger, who also spoiled her, as did, subsequently, the two daughters whom she had by her husband. She was a superficial, incapable, self-centred creature, pretty, and a flirt; at forty years, she had retained her bloom almost intact, and could still be called "the little Alpine shepherdess." When the baron died, in 1823, she came very near following him, her grief was so intense; at breakfast the next day, they gave her *petits pois*, of which she was very fond, and the *petits pois* allayed her frenzy. She lived on Rue Joubert, in Paris, and held receptions there before the marriage of her younger daughter.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Aldrigger (Malvina d'), elder daughter of the Baron and Baronne d'Aldrigger, born at Strasburg, in 1801, when everything was "Ossianized."—Tall, slender, passionate, with a brilliant complexion, she very well represented the woman in *Avez-vous vu dans Barcelone?* Intelligent, proud, all soul, all feeling, all expansiveness, she fell in love, none the less, with the bloodless Ferdinand du Tillet, who thought momentarily of marrying her, but soon withdrew his suit when he learned that the Aldrigger family was ruined. Desroches, the solicitor, also thought of seeking Malvina's hand, and he, too, abandoned the idea. The girl was urged to marry by Eugène de Rastignac, who acted as her adviser; nevertheless she died an old maid, drying up from

day to day, giving lessons on the piano, living in very humble fashion with her mother in a modest third-floor apartment on Rue du Mont-Thabor.—*The House of Nucingen.*

Aldrigger (Isaure d'), second daughter of the Baron and Baronne d'Aldrigger, married to Godefroid de Beaudenord. See that name.—*The House of Nucingen.*

Aline, a young Auvergnate, maid to Madame Véronique Graslin, to whom she was attached, body and soul.—Aline was the only person to whom the terrible secrets of Madame Graslin's life were fully known.—*The Village Curse.*

Allegrain* (Christophe-Gabriel), a French sculptor, born in 1710.—In 1758, at Rome, he, with Lauterbourg and Vien, assisted his friend Sarrasine to kidnap Zambinella, then a famous singer; the prima donna was a eunuch.—*Sarrasine.*

Almada (Duc d'), chamberlain to the Emperor of Brazil in 1842; born in 1760.—At the age of eighty-two, he became enamored of Luigia, then prima donna at the theatre of Rio de Janeiro. Being married, he determined to marry her as soon as he should be widowed; but, shortly after his wife's death, he fell into the sea while rowing with

* We owe to the sculptor Allegrain, who died in 1795, a *Narcissus*, a *Diana*, and a *Venus Entering the Bath*, now in the Musée du Louvre.

Luigia, was saved by her, and he adopted her. He died very soon, and Luigia inherited his title and his immense fortune.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Alphonse, a friend of the ruined orphan Charles Grandet,—temporarily in retirement at Saumur,—acquitted himself very successfully of a mission entrusted to him by the young man in 1819: he arranged his affairs in Paris, and paid the debts he had left behind him with the proceeds of a sale of his property.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Al-Sartchild, name of a German banking-house, with which Gédéon Brunner was compelled to deposit the money belonging to his son Frédéric, as his mother's heir.—*Cousin Pons.*

Althor (Jacob), a banker at Hamburg, established at Havre since 1815.—He had a son whom Monsieur and Madame Mignon, in 1829, dreamed of as a son-in-law.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Althor (Francisque), son of Jacob Althor.—Francisque was the dandy of Havre in 1829; he was engaged to marry Modeste Mignon, but he very quickly abandoned his fiancée, when he supposed that the family was ruined. Shortly after, he married the elder Mademoiselle Vilquin.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Amanda, milliner in Paris, under the reign of Louis-Philippe.—Among her customers was Margaret

Turquet, alias Malaga, who seldom paid her.—*A Man of Business*.

Amaury (Madame), in 1829, owned a pavilion at Sanvic, near Ingouville, which Canalis hired when he went to Havre to see *Mademoiselle Mignon*.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Ambermesnil (Comtesse de l'), about 1819, at the age of thirty-six or thereabout, became a boarder at the establishment of Madame Veuve Vauquer, born at Conflans, on Rue Neuve Sainte-Geneviève,* Paris. Madame de l'Ambermesnil claimed to be awaiting the final adjustment of a pension due her as the widow of a general who died "on the fields of battle." Madame Vauquer lavished attentions upon her and confided all her affairs to her. After six months, the countess disappeared without paying her board. Although Madame Vauquer sought for her with the utmost determination, she was unable to obtain any information concerning the adventuress.—*Old Goriot*.

Amédée, name given to Félix de Vandenesse by Lady Dudley, at the time she thought that she detected a rival in Madame de Mortsau.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Anchise (Père), name given by La Palférine to a little ten-year old Savoyard, who was of no use to him. "I have never seen so much idiocy combined with so much intelligence," the Prince of

* Now Rue Tournefort.

Bohemia said of the child; "he would go through fire and water for me, he understands everything, but does not understand that I can do nothing for him."—*A Prince of Bohemia*.

André, servant to Baron de Werchauffen—Schirmer—in 1840.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Angard.—In 1840, at Paris, "Professor" Angard was consulted, with Doctors Bianchon and Larabit, in the case of Madame Hector Hulot, who was thought to be in danger of losing her reason.—*Cousin Bette*.

Anglérique (Sister), nun in the Carmelite Convent at Blois, under Louis XVIII.; famous for her thinness.—She was known to Renée de l'Estorade—Madame de Maucombe—and Louise de Chaulieu,—Madame Marie Gaston,—who obtained their early education in that convent.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Anicette, the Princesse de Cadignan's lady's-maid in 1839.—A shrewd, pretty peasant-girl of Champagne, whom the sub-prefect of Arcis-sur-Aube, Maxime de Trailles, and Madame Beauvisage, the mayor's wife, severally sought to corrupt and to employ in behalf of various candidates for the seat in the Chamber.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Annette, baptismal name of a young woman in Parisian society under the Restoration.—She had been educated at Ecouen, where she had had the

benefit of Madame de Campan's practical advice. She was Charles Grandet's mistress before the death of the young man's father. In the latter part of 1819, some suspicion having fallen upon her, it became necessary that she should sacrifice her happiness momentarily, and she travelled with her husband in Scotland, sadly bored. She "feminized" and materialized her lover, advising him to resort to anything in order to succeed; when he returned from the Indies in 1827, she strongly urged him to marry Mademoiselle d'Aubrion.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Annette, maid-servant in the Rigou family, at Blangy—Bourgogne.—In 1823, she was nineteen years old and had occupied the position more than three years, although Grégoire Rigou made it a rule never to keep his servants, all of whom he honored with his favors, a longer time than that. Annette, a sweet, dainty, fair-haired creature, a genuine chef-d'œuvre of delicate and piquant beauty, worthy of a duchess's coronet, earned only thirty francs a year. She kept up a connection with Jean-Louis Tonsard, unsuspected by her master: ambition had suggested to her the employment of flattery to blind that lynx.—*The Peasants*.

Anselme, Jesuit, living on Rue des Postes,* a distinguished mathematician, in which capacity he came in contact with Félix Phellion, whom he tried to convert to the practice of religion.—This somewhat

* Now Rue Lhomond.

uncertain information concerning him was furnished by a certain Madame Komorn.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Antoine, born in the village of Echelles—Savoie.—In 1824, he was the oldest in length of service of the clerks in the Ministry of Finance, where he had found places even more humble than his own for two of his nephews, Laurent and Gabriel, both of whom were married to capable lace-laundresses. Antoine, who had a hand in all the active work of the department, harried, criticised, scolded, and petted, at one time or another, Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx, Ernest de la Brière, La Billardière, Benjamin de la Billardière, Xavier Rabourdin, Isidore Baudoyer, Du Bruel,—Cursy,—Jean-Jacques Bixiou, Godard, Phellion, Clergeot, Colleville, Thuiller, Paulmier, Vimeux, François Minard, Sébastien de la Roche, Fleury, Desroys, Saillard, and the two Poirets. He lived, presumably, with his nephews.—*The Civil Service.*

Antoine, an old servant in the employ of the Marquise Béatrix de Rochefide, in 1840, on Rue Chartres-du-Roule, near Parc Monceau, Paris.—*Béatrix.*

Antonia.—See *Mademoiselle Chocardelle*.

Aquilina, a courtesan in Paris, under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe.—She claimed to be a Piedmontese; her true name was not known; she had borrowed this *nom de guerre* from one of the

characters in Otway's famous tragedy *Venice Preserved*, which she had happened to read. At sixteen years of age, a lovely girl and still pure, as she was about to begin a life of prostitution, she fell in with Castanier, Nucingen's cashier, who resolved to rescue her from vice for his own advantage, and lived with her as her husband on Rue Richer. At that time, Aquilina took the name of Madame de la Garde. Simultaneously with Castanier she had for lover a certain Léon, a subaltern in an infantry regiment, who was no other than one of the sergeants of La Rochelle, executed on Place de Grève in 1822. She was present one evening, during the reign of Louis XVIII., and just before that execution, at a performance at the Gymnase, where she laughed heartily at the comic acting of Perlet in the *Comédien d'Etampes*, while Castanier, persecuted by Melmoth, followed the agonizing changes of a ghastly inward drama.—*Melmoth Converted*.—She appears subsequently at a famous debauch at Frédéric Taillefer's, on Rue Joubert, with Emile Blondet, Rastignac, Bixiou, and Raphael de Valentin. She was a tall, well-proportioned girl, of superb carriage, with strongly-marked, irregular features, her eyes and her smile terrified the thought; she always wore a bit of red somewhere about her person, in memory of her beheaded lover.—*The Magic Skin*.

Arcos (Comte d'), grandee of Spain, living in the peninsula at the time of Napoléon's expedition.—He would perhaps have married Maria-Pepita-Juana

Marana de Mancini, had it not been for the peculiar circumstances which caused her marriage to François Diard, a French officer.—*The Maranas*.

Argaïolo (Duc d'), a very wealthy and very noble Italian, and, although an old man, the respected husband of her who afterward became Duchesse de Rhétoré, to the everlasting grief of Albert Savarus.—He died in 1835, almost an octogenarian.—*Albert Savarus*.

Argaïolo (Duchesse d'), born Soderini, wife of the Duc d'Argaïolo.—At his death, in 1835, she married the Duc de Rhétoré.—*Albert Savarus*.—See Duchesse de Rhétoré.

Arrachelaine, sobriquet of the thief Ruffard.—See that name.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans: The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Arthez (Daniel d'), one of the most illustrious writers of the nineteenth century, and one of those rare mortals who present "the combination of noble talent and noble character." Born between 1794 and 1796; of a noble family of Picardie.—In 1821, when about twenty-five years of age, he was very poor and lived on the fifth floor of a dismal house on Rue des Quatre-Vents, Paris, where the famous surgeon Desplein had lived in his youth. There assembled Horace Bianchon, then an interne at Hôtel-Dieu; Léon Giraud, the profound philosopher; Joseph Bridau, the painter, so famous in after-years; Fulgence

Ridal, a comic poet of great brilliancy; Meyraux, an eminent physiologist, who died very young; with Louis Lambert, and Michel Chrestien, the republican federalist, both of whom likewise were cut off in their prime. These brave-hearted, talented men were joined by Lucien de Rubempré, the poet, introduced by Daniel d'Arthez, whom they recognized as their leader. This gathering had taken the name of "Cénacle." Arthez and his friends advised, and, at need, assisted Lucien, that "provincial great man in Paris," who came to such a tragic end. Indeed, with most extraordinary unselfishness, Arthez corrected and revamped Lucien's *Archer de Charles IX.*, and the book in his hands became a superb work. Arthez also was intimate for a time with Marie Gaston, a young poet of his temper, but "feminized." Arthez was dark, long-haired, quite short, and resembled Bonaparte. He was very sober in his habits, drinking nothing but water, and absolutely chaste; he took his meals for a long while at Flicoteaux's in the Quartier Latin, the rival of Rousseau the Aquatic. In 1832, having won renown, he enjoyed an income of about thirty thousand francs bequeathed by an uncle, who had left him in utter destitution so long as he remained obscure. Arthez at that time occupied a small house of his own on Rue de Bellefond, where he lived, as formerly, an austere simple, laborious life. He was a deputy and sat on the Right, being a champion of the divine right of royalty. When his fortune came, he had a most commonplace and

incomprehensible liaison with a woman, not ill-looking, but of inferior station, and utterly without education or manners. Arthez kept her carefully concealed from all eyes, and this long liaison, far from being agreeable to him as a matter of habit, had become unendurable. At this juncture, he was invited to the house of Diane de Maufrigneuse, Princesse de Cadignan, who was then thirty-six years old but looked much younger. The celebrated "great coquette" confided to him her so-called "secrets," actually offered herself to a man whom she called an "illustrious idiot," and made him her lover. From that day, nothing more was heard of the princess or of Daniel d'Arthez; the great writer, whose publications became very rare, appeared no more, except at the Chamber of Deputies during the winter months.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Secrets of the Princesse de Cadignan*.

Asia, one of the assumed names of Jacqueline Collin.—See that name.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Astaroth.—This was the name of a toad used in her divinations by Madame Fontaine, a fortune-teller, on Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris, in the time of Louis-Philippe. This enormous batrachian, with topaz eyes as large as fifty-centime pieces, made a profound impression on Sylvestre-Palafox Gazonal, who was taken to the witch's den by his cousin Léon de

Lora, supported by Jean-Jacques Bixiou. Madame Cibot, concierge on Rue de Normandie, also observed Astaroth when, impelled by cupidity, she went to Madame Fontaine to have her fortune told. Lastly, in 1839, a pregnant woman was so startled by the hideous creature that she gave birth to a dead child.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.—*Cousin Pons*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Athalie, cook in the service of Madame Schontz in 1836.—She possessed, according to her mistress, a peculiar talent for preparing venison.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Aubrion (Marquis d'), gentleman-in-waiting in ordinary to Charles X.—He was of the family of Aubrion de Buch, whose last chief died before 1789. He had committed the folly of marrying a woman of fashion when he was already advanced in years, and, being reduced to about twenty thousand francs a year, which barely kept him alive in Paris, he desired to marry his daughter without a dowry to some man who was intoxicated with nobility. In 1827, according to Madame d'Aubrion, this relic of antiquity was passionately enamored of the Duchesse de Chaulieu.—*Eugenie Grandet*.

Aubrion (Marquise d'), wife of the preceding; born in 1789.—The Marquise d'Aubrion, who was still beautiful and still made pretensions to conquest at the age of thirty-eight, endeavored, in 1827, by every means in her power, to capture Charles

Grandet, just returned from India, whom she wished to make her son-in-law; she accomplished her object.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Aubrion (Mathilde d'), daughter of the Marquis and Marquise d'Aubrion; born in 1808; married to Charles Grandet.—See Charles Grandet.

Aubrion (Comte d').—This title was assumed by Charles Grandet after his marriage to the Marquis d'Aubrion's daughter.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Auffray, grocer at Provins, in the time of Louis XV., Louis XVI., and the Revolution.—Monsieur Auffray was first married at the age of eighteen, and had contracted a second marriage at sixty-nine. By his first wife he had a daughter, an unprepossessing creature, married at sixteen to a Provins innkeeper named Rogron; by his second wife he had another daughter, a charming girl, however, who married a Breton, a captain in the Garde Impériale. Pierrette Lorrain was this officer's daughter. The ex-grocer, Auffray, died at the age of eighty-eight, during the Empire, so suddenly that he had no time to make a will. The settlement of the estate was managed so adroitly by Rogron, the husband of the deceased's first daughter, that almost nothing was left for the goodman's widow, who was only thirty-eight.—*Pierrette*.

Auffray (Madame), wife of the preceding.—See Madame Néraud.

Auffray, notary at Provins in 1827.—Married to Madame Guénée's third daughter; grand-nephew of Auffray the old grocer and substitute guardian of Pierrette Lorrain. As a result of the cruel treatment to which she was subjected at Denis Rogron's, who was her guardian, she was taken, seriously ill, to the house of Auffray the notary appointed guardian in Rogron's place, and there she died, although she was most tenderly cared for.—*Pierrette*.

Auffray (Madame), born Guénée.—Wife of the preceding. Third daughter of Madame Guénée, born Tiphaine. She was extremely kind to Pierrette Lorrain, and nursed her tenderly in her illness.—*Pierrette*.

Auguste, name assumed by Boislaurier as leader of "brigands" in the rebellions in the West under the Republic and the Empire.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Auguste, valet de chambre to General Marquis Armand de Montriveau, under the Restoration, at the time he lived on Rue de Seine near the Chamber of Peers, and was on terms of intimacy with Duchesse Antoinette de Langeais.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais*.

Auguste, a celebrated assassin, executed in the early years of the Restoration.—He left a mistress known as La Rousse, to whom Jacques Collin, in 1819, faithfully delivered twenty and some odd thousand francs from her lover. This woman, who

was married in 1821, through the efforts of Jacques Collin's sister, to the head clerk of a wealthy wholesale dealer in hardware, was still, although leading a virtuous life, bound by a secret agreement to the terrible Jacques Collin and his sister.—See Madame Prélard.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans: The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Auguste (Madame), Esther Gobseck's dress-maker and her creditor in the time of Louis XVIII.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Augustin, valet de chambre to Monsieur de Sérizy in 1822.—*A Start in Life.*

Aurélie, courtesan in Paris under Louis-Philippe, at the time when Madame Fabien du Ronceret began her amorous career.—*Béatrix.*

Aurélie (Little), one of the names assumed by Joséphine Schiltz, also called Schontz, who afterward became Madame Fabien du Ronceret.—*Béatrix.*

Auvergnat (The), one of the sobriquets of the criminal Sélérier, also called Père Ralleau, the Rouleur, Fil-de-Soie.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans: The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—See Sélérier.

B

Babylas, Amédée de Soulas's groom or "tiger," in 1834, at Besançon; about forty years old at that time; son of one of his master's farmers.—He earned thirty-six francs a month and kept himself, but was dressed and "laundered."—*Albert Savarus*.

Baptiste, valet de chambre to the Duchesse de Lenoncourt-Chaulieu, in 1830.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Barbanchu, a bohemian with a pointed cap; divers journalists who were breakfasting at Véfour's at Jérôme Thuillier's expense, in 1840, called him in from the street, and invited him to make the most of the windfall.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Barbanti (The), a Corsican family which brought about a reconciliation between the Piombos and the Portas, in 1800.—*The Vendetta*.

Barbet.—A dynasty of publisher-old-bookshop-bill discounters at Paris, under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe. They were Normans. In 1821 and the following years, one of them had a little shop on Quai des Grands-Augustins and bought books from Lousteau. In 1836, a Barbet, in partnership with Métivier and Morand, was part owner of a wretched house on Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs and Boulevard du Mont-Parnasse, where

Baron Bourlac lived with his daughter and grandson. In 1840, the Barbets, genuine usurers, sold notes of hand to the house of Cérezet & Co. In the same year, a Barbet occupied an apartment on the first floor and a shop on the ground-floor of a house belonging to Jérôme Thuillier, on Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer; * he was the "shark of the publishing business." Barbet junior, a nephew of the last-named, and a publisher on Passage des Panoramas, brought out at the same time a pamphlet written by Th. de la Peyrade, but signed by Thuillier, the title being "*Taxes and the Sinking Fund.*"—*Lost Illusions.—A Man of Business.—The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Barbette, wife of Cibot, *alias* Galope-Chopine.—*The Chouans.*—See *Barbette Cibot*.

Barchou de Penhoen (Auguste-Théodore-Hilaire), born at Morlaix,—Finistère,—April 28, 1801, died at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, July 29, 1855.—Schoolmate of Balzac, Jules Dufaure, and Louis Lambert, and the latter's dormitory neighbor at the college of Vendôme, in 1811. Later, a military officer, then a writer of exalted philosophical views, translator of Fichte, interpreter and friend of Ballanche. In 1849, he was sent by his compatriots in Finistère to the Legislative Assembly, where he represented Legitimist and Catholic ideas. He protested against the coup d'Etat of December 2, 1851.

* Now Rue Royer-Collard.

—See Victor Hugo's *Story of a Crime*.—As a child, he affected scepticism; at one time, he denied the faculties of Louis Lambert.—*Louis Lambert*.

Bargeton (De), born between 1761 and 1763.—Great-grandson of a warden of Bordeaux, named Mirault, who was ennobled under Louis XIII., and whose son became, under Louis XIV., Mirault de Bargeton, and was an officer in the *gardes de la porte*. He owned a mansion at Angoulême, on Rue de Minage,* where he lived with his wife, Marie-Louise-Anaïs de Nègrepelisse, to whom he was completely subjected; for her, and at her instigation, he fought a duel with one of the habitués of her salon, Stanislas de Chandour, who had spread through the town a calumnious rumor concerning Madame de Bargeton, and he planted a ball in his adversary's neck. His father-in-law, Monsieur de Nègrepelisse, was one of the seconds in the affair; Monsieur de Bargeton retired with him to his estate at Escarbas, near Barbezieux, when his wife left Angoulême for Paris in consequence of this duel. Monsieur de Bargeton was considerably the worse for the dissipation of his amorous youth. He was an insignificant man, a great glutton, and died of indigestion in the latter part of 1821.—*Lost Illusions*.

Bargeton (Madame de), born Marie-Louise-Anaïs de Nègrepelisse, wife of the preceding; after his

* This street still bears the same name—as it is reported by Monsieur Albéric Second, a native of Angoulême, and a most accomplished Balzacien.

death, married a second time to Baron Sixte du Châtelet.—See *Baronne Sixte du Châtelet*.

Barillaud, an acquaintance of Frédéric Alain, who first aroused Alain's suspicions with regard to Mongenod.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Barimore (Lord), an Englishman, son-in-law of old Lord Dudley.—Although advanced in years, in 1839 he sighed for Luigia, then singing at the Italian Theatre in London.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Barimore (Lady), daughter of Lord Dudley, and, according to all the evidence, wife of the above-mentioned Lord Barimore.—Shortly after 1830, she was present at a rout at Mademoiselle des Touches's, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, when Marsay described his first love-affair.—*Another Study of Woman*.

Barker (William), one of the "incarnations" of Vautrin.—He figured under this pseudonym in 1824 or 1825 as one of the creditors of Monsieur d'Estourny, and induced Céritet, Monsieur d'Estourny's partner, to indorse notes for him.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Barnheim, a worthy family of Baden; of this family was the mother of Madame du Ronceret, *alias* Schiltz, *alias* Schontz.—*Béatrix*.

Barniol, Phellion's son-in-law.—At the head of an institution of learning on Rue Hyacinthe-Saint-Michel,* in 1840. He was highly esteemed in

* Now Rue Le Goff and Rue Malebranche.

Faubourg Saint-Jacques; he was an habitué of the Thuilliers' salon.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Barniol (Madame), born Phellion, wife of the preceding.—She had been sub-mistress in Mesdemoiselles Lagrave's boarding-school on Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Barry (John), a young English whipper-in, famous in the Comté, whither the Prince de Loudon went to induce him to enter his service.—He was still in that nobleman's service in 1829-1830.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Bartas (Adrien de), of Angoulême.—He and his wife were regular habitués of the Bargeton salon in 1821. Monsieur de Bartas thought of nothing but music, prided himself on his ability to discuss it, and sang baritone solos without waiting to be asked. He was supposed to be the lover of Madame de Brébian, who was the wife of his best friend; it is true that, if common gossip was to be believed, Monsieur de Brébian was Madame de Bartas's lover.—*Lost Illusions.*

Bartas (Madame Joséphine de), wife of the preceding, usually called Fifine by corruption of her Christian name.—*Lost Illusions.*

Bastienne, milliner at Paris in 1821.—Finot's newspaper praised her hats, for a consideration, and

cried down Virginie's, which it had previously extolled.—*Lost Illusions.*

Batailles (The), Parisian bourgeois, tradesmen in the Marais, neighbors and friends of the Baudoyers and Saillards in 1824.—Monsieur Bataille was a captain in the National Guard, and allowed no one to remain in ignorance of his rank.—*The Civil Service.*

Baudoyer (Monsieur and Madame), formerly fellmongers, of Rue Censier, Paris. They owned a house there, and also a country house at Isle-Adam. Father and mother of an only son, Isidore, whose biography follows. Madame Baudoyer, born Mitral, was a sister of the bailiff of that name.—*The Civil Service.*

Baudoyer (Isidore), born in 1788, only son of Monsieur and Madame Baudoyer, fellmongers, of Rue Censier, Paris.—He had taken a full preparatory course and entered the department of finance, where, by means of intrigue and despite his notorious incapacity, he had reached the position of head of a bureau. In 1824, a division-chief, Monsieur de la Billardière, died,—an intelligent, hard-working man. Xavier Rabourdin was ambitious to succeed him, but the post fell to Isidore Baudoyer, who had the influence of the Church and the power of wealth in his favor.—He did not retain the position long.—Six months later, he was collector of taxes in Paris.—

Isidore Baudoyer occupied with his wife and her parents a mansion on Place Royale,* which they owned jointly.—*The Civil Service*.—In 1840, he dined frequently with Thuillier, a former clerk in the department of finance, then living on Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer, who had renewed his acquaintance with his former colleagues.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—In 1845, this man, who had always been a model husband and who professed religious sentiments, kept Héloïse Brisetout; he was at that time mayor of the arrondissement of Place Royale.—*Cousin Pons*.

Baudoyer (Madame), wife of the preceding and daughter of a cashier in the department of finance; born Elisabeth Saillard, in 1795.—Her mother, an Auvergnate, had an uncle, Bidault *alias* Gigonnet, who lent small sums at usurious rates in the quarter of the markets; on the other hand, her husband's mother was a sister of Mitral the bailiff; with the assistance of these two moneyed men, who wielded a very real secret power, and, thanks to her devoutness, which brought her in contact with the clergy, she succeeded in raising her husband to the highest administrative posts, taking advantage of the financial straits of Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx, secretary-general of the finances.—*The Civil Service*.

Baudoyer (Mademoiselle), daughter of Isidore Baudoyer and Elisabeth Saillard, born in 1812;

*Now Place des Vosges.

brought up by her parents to be the wife of the shrewd and energetic speculator, Martin Falleix, brother of Jacques Falleix the note-broker.—*The Civil Service.*

Baudrand, cashier of a boulevard theatre of which Gaudissart became manager about 1834.—His place was filled to some extent, in 1845, by Topinard the supernumerary.—*Cousin Pons.*

Baudry (Planat de), receiver-general of finances under the Restoration.—He had married one of the Comte de Fontaine's daughters; he generally passed the summer at Sceaux, with almost all his wife's family.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Bauvan (Comte de), one of the organizers of an uprising of Chouans in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, in 1799.—By means of a secret disclosure made to the Marquis de Montauran, his friend, concerning Mademoiselle de Verneuil's past, the Comte de Bauvan indirectly brought about the massacre of the Blues at La Vivetière. Later, surprised in ambush by the republican troops, he was taken prisoner by Mademoiselle de Verneuil and owed his life to her; he was entirely devoted to her thereafter, and was present as a witness at her marriage to Montauran.—*The Chouans.*

Bauvan (Comtesse de), probably the wife of the preceding, whom she survived.—About 1822, she

was proprietor of a lottery office in Paris, where Madame Agathe Bridau was employed at about the same time.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Bauvan (Comte and Comtesse de), father and mother of Octave de Bauvan.—Elderly people, of the old court, living in an old-fashioned mansion on Rue Payenne, Paris, where they died about 1815, within a few months of each other, and before their son's conjugal catastrophe.—See Octave de Bauvan.—Probably connected with the two preceding.—*Honorine*.

Bauvan (Comte Octave de), French statesman and magistrate, born in 1787.—At the age of twenty-six, he married Honorine, a beautiful and wealthy young woman brought up by his side at the house of his father and mother, whose ward she was. Two or three years later, she left her husband's house, to the great grief of the count, who had no other thought than to win her back; after several years, he succeeded in inducing her to return through pity, but she soon died of that reconciliation, leaving a son born of their renewed relations.—The Comte de Bauvan, in despair, started for Italy about 1836.—He had two residences in Paris, two mansions, one on Rue Payenne— inherited from his father;—the other in Faubourg Saint-Honoré, where they lived after their reconciliation.—*Honorine*.—In 1830, the Comte de Bauvan, then president of the Court of Cassation, endeavored, with Messieurs de Granville and de Sérizy, to save Lucien

de Rubempré from conviction on a penal charge, and after that wretched creature's suicide, he attended his funeral.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans: The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Bauvan (Comtesse Honorine de), wife of the preceding; born in 1794.—Married at the age of nineteen to Comte Octave de Bauvan; after deserting her husband, she was herself deserted by a lover about a year and a half later, being then *enceinte*. She lived thereafter in strict retirement on Rue Saint-Maur, secretly watched over by the Comte de Bauvan, who purchased through third persons, and at a very high price, the flowers she made: in this way she possessed through his means a competence which she believed that she owed to her own work. She died, reconciled to her husband, shortly after the Revolution of July, 1830.—Honorine de Bauvan lost and always mourned her illegitimate child. During her laborious years of exile in a Parisian faubourg, she came in contact successively with Marie Gobain, Jean-Jules Popinot, Félix Gaudissart, Maurice de l'Hostal, and Abbé Loraux.—*Honorine.*

Beaudenord (Godefroid de), born in 1800.—In 1821, with Marsay, Vandenesse, Ajuda-Pinto, Maxime de Trailles, Rastignac, the Duc de Maufrigneuse, and Manerville, he was one of the kings of fashion.—*Lost Illusions*.—His noble birth and his *de* were not very authentic; according to Mademoiselle

Emilie de Fontaine, he was ill-made and vulgar, and had nothing in his favor save his chestnut hair.—*The Dance at Sceaux*.—A cousin, by marriage, of his guardian, the Marquis d'Aiglemont, he was ruined, like him, by Baron de Nucingen in the matter of the mines of Wortschin. For a moment, Godefroid thought of paying court to the Marquise d'Aiglemont, his beautiful cousin.—In 1827, he married Isaure d'Aldriger, and, after living with her in a small but comfortable house on Rue de la Planche, he was reduced to the necessity of soliciting employment in the department of finance; he lost his position there at the Revolution of 1830, but obtained it again in 1836, through the influence of Nucingen; thereafter he lived modestly with his mother-in-law, his unmarried sister-in-law Malvina, his wife and four children with whom she presented him, on the third floor above the entresol of a house on Rue du Mont-Thabor.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Beaudenord (Madame de), wife of the preceding; born Isaure d'Aldriger, at Strasbourg, in 1807.—A languorous blonde, an accomplished dancer, and an absolute nonentity from a moral and intellectual standpoint.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Beaumesnil (Mademoiselle), famous actress at the Théâtre-Français; of mature age under the Restoration. She had been the police-agent Peyrade's mistress, and had by him a daughter, Lydie, whom he acknowledged. Mademoiselle Beaumesnil's last

abode was on Rue de Tournon; there, early in the reign of Louis-Philippe, she allowed herself to be robbed of her valuable diamonds by Charles Crochard, whom she really loved.—*The Petty Bourgeois.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—A Double Family.*

Beaupied, or Beau-Pied, sobriquet of Jean Falcon.—See that name.

Beaupré (Fanny), actress at the Théâtre de la Porte-Saint-Martin, Paris, under Charles X.—In 1825, when young and pretty, she made a hit in the part of a marchioness in a melodrama entitled *The Anglade Family*. At that time, she had replaced Coralie, then deceased, in the affections of Camusot, the silk-mercer. It was at Fanny Beaupré's that Oscar Husson, one of the solicitor Desroches's clerks, lost at play five hundred francs belonging to his employer, and was surprised by his uncle Cardot, lying dead drunk on a couch.—*A Start in Life*.—In 1829, Fanny Beaupré was reputed to be the Duc d'Hérouville's best friend, for a pecuniary consideration.—*Modeste Mignon*.—In 1842, after his liaison with Madame de la Baudraye, Lousteau lived with her as her husband.—*The Muse of the Department*.—Frequenting the magnificent establishment set up by Baron de Nucingen for Esther Gobseck, she knew all the dissipated, gallant set of the years 1829 and 1830.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Beauséant (Marquis and Comte de), father and elder brother of the Vicomte de Beauséant, husband of Claire de Bourgogne.—*The Deserted Mistress*.—In 1819, the Marquis and the Comte de Beauséant lived together in their house on Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris.—*Old Goriot*.—The marquis had emigrated at the Revolution; Abbé de Marolles was in correspondence with him.—*An Episode under the Terror*.

Beauséant (Marquise de).—In 1824, a Marquise de Beauséant, a very old woman, was intimate with the Chaulieus. She was probably the widow of the marquis of that name, and mother of the count and viscount.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—The Marquise de Beauséant was a Champignelles of the elder branch.—*The Deserted Mistress*.

Beauséant (Vicomte de), husband of Claire de Bourgogne.—He knew of his wife's relations with Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, and, voluntarily or involuntarily, respected that species of morganatic union, which society recognized. The Vicomte de Beauséant occupied his town house on Rue de Grenelle in 1819; he kept a dancer at that time, and was especially fond of good cheer; he became a marquis on the death of his father and elder brother. He was a rake, a courtier, yet methodical and ceremonious; he persisted in living for his own pleasure; his death would have enabled Madame de Beauséant to marry Gaston de Nueil.—*Old Goriot*.—*The Deserted Mistress*.

Beauséant (*Vicomtesse de*), born *Claire de Bourgogne*, in 1792; wife of the preceding, cousin of *Eugène de Rastignac*; of an almost royal family.—Deceived by her lover, *Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto*, who, while continuing his relations with her, asked and obtained the hand of *Berthe de Rochefide*, the viscountess left Paris suddenly, before his marriage took place, on the morning following a great ball given by her, at which she appeared in all her pride and brilliant beauty. In 1822, this "deserted mistress" had been living for three years, in the strictest retirement, at *Courcelles*, near *Bayeux*. *Gaston de Nueil*, a young man of twenty-three, who had been sent to *Normandie* for his health, succeeded in persuading her to receive him, fell in love with her on the spot, and, after a long resistance, became her lover at *Geneva*, to which place she had fled; their liaison lasted nine years, and was broken by the young man's marriage.—In 1819, at *Paris*, the *Vicomtesse de Beauséant* received the most illustrious jackanapes of the age, *Maulincour*, *Ronquerolles*, *Maxime de Trailles*, *Marsay*, the *Vandenesses*, together with the most fashionable women, *Lady Brandon*, the *Duchesse de Langeais*, the *Comtesse de Kergarouët*, *Madame de Sérizy*, *Duchesse Cavigliano*, *Comtesse Ferraud*, *Madame de Lanty*, the *Marquise d'Aiglemont*, *Madame Firmiani*, the *Marquise de Listomère*, the *Marquise d'Espard*, and the *Duchesse de Maufrigneuse*. She was also on friendly terms with the *Grandlieu* and *General de Montriveau*. *Rastignac*, then at the beginning of

his career and very poor, was also received at her house.—*Old Goriot*.—*The Deserted Mistress*.—*Albert Savarus*.

Beaussier, bourgeois of Issoudun under the Restoration.—Having happened to see Joseph Bridau in the diligence, at the time of the artist's journey with his mother in 1822, he observed that he would not like to meet him at night in the woods, for he looked to him like a highwayman; that same evening, Beaussier and his wife called at the Hochons' to get a closer view of the painter.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Beaussier fils, called the tall Beaussier, son of the preceding, one of the “Knights of Idleness,” led by Maxence Gilet at Issoudun, under the Restoration.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Beauvisage, physician to the Carmelite convent at Blois under Louis XVIII. He was known by Louise de Chaulieu and Renée de Maucombe, who were educated at that convent. According to Louise de Chaulieu, his face certainly belied his name.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Beauvisage.—Had been tenant of the fine farm of Bellache, belonging to Gondreville's estate at Arcis-sur-Aube; father of Philéas Beauvisage.—He died very early in the nineteenth century.—*A Dark Affair*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Beauvisage (Madame), wife of the preceding. She survived him many years, and witnessed the triumph of her son Philéas.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Beauvisage (Philéas), son of Beauvisage the farmer; born in 1792; a hosiery manufacturer at Arcis-sur-Aube under the Restoration; mayor of that town in 1839.—After a first failure, he was elected deputy in 1841, when Sallenave resigned.—A friend and admirer of Crevel, whose fine manners he strove to copy. Being a millionaire and consumed by vanity, he was in a position, according to Crevel, to furnish Madame Hulot, as the price of her favors, with the two hundred thousand francs which that unhappy woman needed in 1842.—*Cousin Bette.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Beauvisage (Madame), born Séverine Grévin, in 1795; wife of Philéas Beauvisage, whom she governed in everything.—Daughter of Grévin, notary of Arcis-sur-Aube, the intimate friend of Senator Malin de Gondreville. She inherited from her father a remarkable shrewdness, and although of smaller frame, reminded one strongly of Mademoiselle Mars in face and manners.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Beauvisage (Cécile-Renée), only child of Philéas Beauvisage and Séverine Grévin; born in 1820.—Her real father was Vicomte Melchior de Chargebœuf, who was sub-prefect of Arcis-sur-Aube in the early years of the Restoration; she resembled him

in every respect and had his aristocratic manners. The Comte de Gondreville was her godfather; Madame Keller, the count's daughter, her godmother. She married Maxime de Trailles in Paris in May, 1841, and in 1847 obtained a judicial separation from him for dissipation, cruelty, and grave outrages.—*The Deputy from Arcis: Comte de Sallenave.—The Beauvisage Family.*

Beauvoir (Charles-Félix-Théodore, Chevalier de), cousin to Madame la Duchesse de Maillé.—Chouan, prisoner of the Republic, in 1799, at the Château de l'Escarpe; hero of a tale of marital vengeance, told by Lousteau in 1836, before Madame de la Baudraye, and, as he alleged, told to him by Charles Nodier.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Bécanière (La), sobriquet of Barbette Cibot.—See that name.

Becker (Edme), medical student, living, in 1828, on Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, No. 22, in the same house with the *Marquis d'Espard*.—*The Interdiction.*

Bedeau, errand-boy, gutter-jumper for Maître Bordin, procureur at the Châtelet, in 1787.—*A Start in Life.*

Béga, surgeon in a regiment of the French army of Spain, in 1808.—After secretly delivering a Spanish woman under her lover's eye, he was murdered

by the husband, who surprised him in the act of describing that clandestine operation.—The adventure was narrated in Madame de la Baudraye's presence, in 1836, by Gravier, receiver of public funds, formerly paymaster in the army.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Bégrand (La), dancer at the Théâtre de la Porte-Saint-Martin in 1820;* Mariette, who made her début at that time, made a hit, even in her shadow.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Bélisaire, one of La Pouraille's sons.—Horse-dealer, sentenced for breaking his parole,—January, 1840;—at that time, he had a dispute in a café with Armand de l'Estorade, then a collegian, who had just left a banquet of the Saint-Charlemagnes, and was slightly tipsy; a duel was arranged, but by Sallenuave's intervention Armand was extricated from the scrape, and Bélisaire was arrested at Saint-Estève's bidding.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Bellefeuille (Mademoiselle de), name assumed by Caroline Crochard.

Bellejambe, servant of Lieutenant-colonel Husson, in 1837.—*A Start in Life.*

Belor (Mademoiselle de), a young woman of Bordeaux, who lived there in 1822; was on the lookout

* More than sixty years ago, she was a choreographic artist of great renown on the boulevards.

for a husband, whom, for some reason or other, she could not find.—Probably acquainted with the Evangelistas.—*The Marriage Contract.*

Bemboni (Monsignor), attaché of the office of the secretary of State at Rome, undertook to forward to the Duc de Soria, at Madrid, the letters of the Baron de Macumer, his brother, a Spaniard who had fled to Paris for refuge in 1823-1824.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Bénard (Pieri).—After corresponding with parties in Germany for two years, he found a Dresden *Virgin*, engraved by Muller, on China paper and before letters, which cost César Birotteau fifteen hundred francs: the perfumer intended the engraving for the scientist Vauquelin, to whom he was under obligations.—*César Birotteau.*

Benassis (Doctor), born about 1779, in a small town in Languedoc. He was educated at the college of Sorèze,—Tarn,—managed by Oratorians, and afterward studied medicine in Paris, where he lived in the Quartier Latin. At twenty-two, he lost his father, who left him a large fortune, and he deserted a girl, by whom he had a son, to plunge into the wildest dissipation. This girl, an honest, devoted creature, died two years later, despite the assiduous care of her repentant lover. Later, Benassis sought the hand of another young woman belonging to a Jansenist family; he was accepted at first, then

definitively rejected when his past, which he had thus far concealed, became known. Thereafter he devoted his life to his son, but the child died in boyhood. While he was hesitating between suicide and the Grande-Chartreuse, Doctor Benassis happened to stop at a poor village in the department of Isère, five leagues from Grenoble; there he remained, and transformed the wretched hamlet inhabited by sickly *crétins* into the chief town of the canton, prosperous and full of life. Benassis died in 1829, mayor of the commune; all the inhabitants mourned that benefactor and man of genius.—*The Country Doctor*.

Benedetto, an Italian living at Rome in the first third of the nineteenth century.—A passable musician and at the same time an agent of the police, undersized, ugly, a sot, and, nevertheless, the fortunate husband of Luigia, whose superb beauty he sought to exploit. His wife, thoroughly disheartened, lighted a pan of charcoal, after closing all the issues of their bedroom, one night when he returned home intoxicated; the neighbors rushed to the spot and saved her alone: Benedetto was dead.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Bérénice, cousin and lady's-maid to Coralie, actress at the Panorama and Gymnase.—A buxom Norman girl, as ugly as her mistress was pretty, but shrewd and keen-witted in direct ratio to her corpulence. She had been Coralie's playmate in childhood, and was absolutely devoted to her. In

October, 1822, she gave to Lucien de Rubempré, then penniless, four five-franc pieces which she owed to the generosity of chance lovers whom she met, evidently, on Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle. That sum enabled the unfortunate poet to return to Angoulême.—*Lost Illusions*.

• **Bergerin** was the best doctor in Saumur under the Restoration. He attended Félix Grandet and his wife in their last illnesses.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Bergmann (Monsieur and Madame), Swiss.—Formerly gardeners to a Count Borromeo, of whose parks on the two famous islands in Lago Maggiore they had charge; in 1823, they owned a house at Gersau, near the Lake of Lucerne, of which they had rented one floor to the Prince and Princess Gandolfini since the preceding year.—Characters in a novel: *Ambitious Through Love*, published by Albert Savarus in the *Revue de l'Est*, in 1834.—*Albert Savarus*.

Bernard.—See Baron de Bourlac.

Bernus, stage-driver and expressman, who carried passengers, merchandise, and, perhaps, letters from Saint-Nazaire to Guérande, under Charles X. and Louis-Philippe.—*Beatrice*.

Berquet, carpenter at Besançon, built a high kiosk in the Wattevilles' garden, in 1834, from

which Rosalie, their daughter, could watch all the acts and gestures of Albert Savarus, who lived near by.—*Albert Savarus.*

Berthier (Alexandre), marshal of the Empire, born at Versailles in 1753, died in 1815.—As Minister of War, in the latter part of 1799, he wrote to Hulot, then commanding the Seventy-second demi-brigade, refusing to accept his resignation, and giving him instructions.—*The Chouans.*—On the eve of the Battle of Jena, October 13, 1806, he was in attendance on the Emperor, and, with him, met the Marquis de Chargebœuf and Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, who had come from France in great haste to implore the pardon of the Simeuses, the Hauteserres, and Michu, under sentence of death for the kidnapping of Senator Malin de Gondreville.—*A Dark Affair.*

Berthier, a notary at Paris, successor to Cardot, whose second clerk he was, and whose daughter Félicité—or Félicie—he married.—In 1843, he was Madame Marneffe's notary; at the same time, he had charge of the affairs of the family of Camusot de Marville, and Sylvain Pons often dined with him. Maitre Berthier drew the marriage-contract of Wilhem Schwab and Emilie Graff, and the partnership articles of Fritz Brunner and Wilhem Schwab.—*Cousin Bette.*—*Cousin Pons.*

Berthier (Madame), born Félice Cardot, wife of the preceding.—She had been seduced by her

father's first clerk, who died suddenly, leaving her *enceinte*; thereupon, in 1837, she married Berthier, the second clerk, after she had been on the point of marrying Lousteau. Berthier knew the first clerk's secret; neither of them had any other motive than self-interest in the affair. The marriage was comparatively happy: Madame Berthier, overflowing with gratitude to her husband, made herself his slave. Late in 1844, she accorded a cold greeting to Sylvain Pons, who was then in disgrace in the family circle.—*The Muse of the Department*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Berton, collector of taxes at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1839.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Berton (Mademoiselle), daughter of the collector of taxes at Arcis-sur-Aube.—An insignificant young woman who acted as a satellite to Cécile Beauvisage and Ernestine Mollot.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Berton (Doctor), physician at Paris.—In 1836, he lived on Rue d'Enfer;* being connected with Madame de la Chanterie's charitable undertakings, he visited the sick poor to whom she directed him; among others, he attended Vanda de Mergi, Baron de Bourlac's daughter.—Doctor Berton was a cold, stern man.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Béthune (Prince de), the only man in the aristocracy who "understood the hat," according to

* Now Rue Denfert-Rochereau.

the remark of Vital the hatter, in 1845.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Beunier & Company, firm as to which Bixiou made inquiries at Madame Nourrisson's, in 1845.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Bianchi, an Italian.—Captain under the First Empire, in the Sixth Regiment of the line,—French,—composed almost entirely of men of his nationality. Famous among his men for having bet that he would eat the heart of a Spanish sentinel, and for having won the bet. Captain Bianchi was the first to plant the French flag on the walls of Tarragona—Spain—at the time of the assault in 1808; but he was killed by a monk.—*The Maranas.*

Bianchon (Doctor), physician of Sancerre, father of Horace Bianchon and brother of Madame Popinot, Popinot the magistrate's wife.—*The Interdiction.*

Bianchon (Horace), celebrated physician in Paris under Charles X. and Louis-Philippe, officer of the Legion of Honor, member of the Institute, professor in the Faculty of medicine, first physician at a hospital and at the Ecole Polytechnique at the same time; born at Sancerre—Cher—in the latter part of the eighteenth century.—In 1819, being then an interne at the Cochin Hospital, he took his meals at the Vauquer boarding-house, where he became intimate with Eugène de Rastignac, then a law-student, and

also knew Goriot and Vautrin.—*Old Goriot*.—A little later, he became the favorite pupil, at the Hôtel-Dieu, of Desplein the surgeon, whom he attended in his last moments.—*The Atheist's Mass*.—Being a nephew of the magistrate Jean-Jules Popinot and connected with Anselme Popinot, he became acquainted with César Birotteau, who said that he owed to him the receipt for his famous nut-oil, and who invited him to the great ball which was the beginning of his downfall.—*César Birotteau*.—*The Interdiction*.—Being a member of the Cenacle on Rue des Quatre-Vents, and very intimate with all the young men who composed it, he was able at a later date to introduce Daniel d'Arthez to Rastignac, then under-secretary of State; he attended Lucien de Rubempré, in 1822, when he was wounded in a duel with Michel Chrestien; also Coralie, Lucien's mistress, and Madame Bridau, on their death-beds.—*Lost Illusions*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*The Secrets of the Princesse de Cadignan*.—In 1824, young Doctor Bianchon accompanied Desplein when he was summoned to the bedside of the dying Flamet de la Billardière.—*The Civil Service*.—With the same Desplein and Doctor Martener of Provins, in 1828, he exerted his utmost skill in behalf of Pierrette Lorrain.—*Pierrette*.—In that same year, 1828, he had for a moment the idea of joining the expedition to the Morea; he was at that time Madame de Listomère's physician, and learned from her and afterward narrated the misunderstanding with Rastignac.—*A Study of Woman*.—In 1829, with Desplein once more, he was called by Madame de Nucingen to examine into

the condition of the Baron de Nucingen, her husband, who was sick with love of Esther Gobseck; in 1830, still with his illustrious master, he was summoned by Corentin to pass judgment on Peyrade's death and the madness of Lydie, his daughter; and later, with Desplein again and with Doctor Sinard, to Madame de Sérizy, who was thought to be going mad after Lucien de Rubempré's suicide.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans: The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—With Desplein again, and at about the same time, he was present at the death-bed of Honorine, wife of the Comte de Bauvan,—*Honorine*;—and saw the daughter of the Baron de Bourlac,—Monsieur Bernard,—who was afflicted with a strange Polish disease, the *plica Polonica*.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—In 1831, Bianchon was Raphael de Valentin's friend and physician.—*The Magic Skin.*—Being on intimate terms with the Comte de Granville, in 1833, he attended his mistress Caroline Crochard.—*A Double Family.*—He also attended Madame du Bruel, at that time La Palférine's mistress, who had wounded herself by falling headforemost against the sharp corner of a mantelpiece,—*A Prince of Bohemia*;—and, in 1835, Madame Marie Gaston,—Louise de Chaulieu,—who was hopelessly ill.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—In 1837, in Paris, he delivered Madame de la Baudraye of a child of which Lousteau was the father; he was assisted by the famous *accoucheur* Duriau.—*The Muse of the Department.*—In 1838, he was Comte Laginski's physician.—*The Pretended Mistress.*—In

1840, Bianchon lived on Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, in the house where his uncle, Popinot the magistrate, died, and there was some talk of electing him to the municipal council, in the place of the upright judge; but he declined, announcing that ThUILIER was his candidate.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—Being Baron Hulot's physician, as well as Crevel's and Madame Marneffe's, he, with seven of his colleagues, watched the terrible disease which carried off Valérie and her second husband in 1842; and in 1843, he attended Lisbeth Fischer in her last illness.—*Cousin Bette*.—Lastly, in 1844, Doctor Bianchon was called in consultation by Doctor Roubaud at Montégnac, in the case of Madame Graslin,—*The Village Cure*.—Horace Bianchon, being a brilliant and talented *raconteur*, narrated in society the episodes entitled *A Study of Woman*.—*Another Study of Woman: La Grande Bretèche*.*

Bibi-Lupin, chief of the secret police from 1819 to 1830; ex-convict.—In 1819, he arrested with his own hands, at the Vauquer boarding-house, Jacques Collin, *alias* Vautrin, his former companion at the galleys and his personal enemy. Under the name of Gondureau, Bibi-Lupin had become acquainted with Mademoiselle Michonneau, one of Madame Vauquer's boarders, and through her he obtained the information which he needed as to the real identity of Vautrin, then wanted for breaking parole,

* *La Grande Bretèche* is printed in the Edition Definitive with *Another Study of Woman*, as one uninterrupted work.

and later,—1830,—his successor as chief of the secret police.—*Old Goriot*.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Bidault (Monsieur and Madame), brother and sister-in-law of Bidault, *alias* Gigonnet, father and mother of Monsieur and Madame Saillard, furniture dealers under the pillars of the Halle Centrale, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and, probably, early in the nineteenth.—*The Civil Service*.

Bidault, *alias* **Gigonnet**, born in 1755, originally from Auvergne; uncle of Madame Saillard on her father's side.—An ex-paper-dealer, retired from business since the year II. of the Republic, he had, at that time, gone into bill-discounting with a Dutchman, Werbrust, a friend of Gobseck. Being brought into business relations with the latter, he was, like him, one of the most redoubtable usurers of Paris under the Empire, during the Restoration, and in the early years of the government of July. He lived on Rue Greneta.—*The Civil Service*.—**Gobseck**.—Luigi Porta, an officer of high rank on waiting orders, under Louis XVIII., had sold Gigonnet all the arrears of pay due him.—*The Vendetta*.—He was one of the syndics in the Birotteau failure in 1819. At that time, he hounded Madame Madou, dealer in nuts at the market, who owed him money.—**César Birotteau**.—In 1824, he succeeded in procuring the appointment of his grand-nephew, Isidore Baudoyer, as chief of a division in the department

of finance, by exerting, with the assistance of Gobseck and Mitrail, pressure on the Secretary-General Chardin des Lupeaulx, who was overwhelmed with debt, and was a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.—*The Civil Service*.—Bidault, being very shrewd, divined the scheme concealed beneath the third liquidation engineered by Nucingen in 1826, and made the most of it.—*The House of Nucingen*.—In 1833, Monsieur du Tillet urged Nathan, who was greatly in need of money, to apply to Bidault; the purpose of that advice was to lead Nathan into embarrassment.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—Bidault's sobriquet, Gigonnet, was derived from a feverish, convulsive twitching of one leg.—*The Civil Service*.

Biddin, goldsmith on Rue de l'Arbre-Sec, Paris, in 1829; one of Esther Gobseck's creditors.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Biffe (La), mistress of the criminal Riganson, *alias* Le Biffon.—This woman, a sort of Jacques Collin in petticoats, eluded the police by means of her disguises; she could play the part of a marchioness, a baroness, a countess, to perfection; she had a carriage and servants.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Biffon (Le), sobriquet of Riganson.

Bigorneau, a romantically inclined clerk at Fritot's, dealer in shawls, in the Bourse quarter at Paris, under Louis Philippe.—*Gaudissart II*.

Bijou (Olympe).—See Madame Grenouville.

Binet, innkeeper in the Department of Orne, in 1809.—He was implicated in a criminal prosecution which made considerable noise at that time, and which darkened the existence of Madame de la Chanterie, wounded to the heart in the person of her daughter, Madame des Tours-Minières. Binet sheltered the miscreants known as *chauffeurs*; being prosecuted therefor, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Birotteau (Jacques), vine-dresser in the outskirts of Chinon.—He married the maid of a lady in whose vineyard he worked, and had three sons, François, Jean, and César; lost his wife at the birth of his last child,—1779,—and died himself shortly after.—*César Birotteau.*

Birotteau (Abbé François), oldest son of Jacques Birotteau; born about 1766; vicar of the Church of Saint-Gatien at Tours, and afterward curé at Saint-Symphorien in the same town.—In 1817, after the death of Abbé de la Berge, he became the confessor of Madame de Mortsau, whom he attended in her last moments.—*The Lily of the Valley.*—In 1819, his brother César, the perfumer, wrote to him, after his ruin, asking help; Abbé Birotteau wrote him a most affecting letter, enclosing a thousand francs, which sum represented all his savings, and in

addition a small loan obtained from Madame de Listomère.—*César Birotteau*.—Accused of having obtained by improper means an income of fifteen hundred francs which this same Madame de Listomère left him at her death, Abbé Birotteau was, in 1826, suspended from his functions, a victim of the dangerous hatred of Abbé Troubert.—*Curé of Tours*.

Birotteau (Jean), second son of Jacques Birotteau; he was a captain in the army, and was killed at the celebrated battle of La Trebia, which lasted three days, June 17-19, 1799.—*César Birotteau*.

Birotteau (César), third son of Jacques Birotteau, born in 1779; dealer in perfumes, etc., at No. 397 Rue Saint-Honoré, near Place Vendôme, in the shop formerly occupied by Descoings the grocer, who was executed in 1794 with André Chénier.—César Birotteau had succeeded Sieur Ragon in business after the 18th Brumaire, and transported the merchandise of the *Reine des Roses* to the above-mentioned address; while in the employ of his former master, he had known the Georges, the La Billardières, the Montaurans, the Bauvans, the Longuys, the Mandas, the Berniers, the Guénics, and the Fontaines: these relations with militant royalists involved him in the conspiracy of the 13th Vendémiaire—1795—against the Convention, and he was wounded, as he often declared, by Bonaparte, on the steps of Saint-Roch. In May, 1800, Birotteau married Constance-Barbe-Joséphine

Pillerault, and had by her one child, a daughter, Césarine, married, in 1822, to Anselme Popinot. Successively captain, major in the National Guard, and deputy mayor of the eleventh arrondissement, Birotteau was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in 1818. To celebrate his appointment to the Order, he gave a grand ball,* which, as it necessitated very material changes in his rooms, combined with some unfortunate speculations to bring about his total ruin and his failure in business during the following year. By persistent labor and the most scrupulous economy, Birotteau succeeded in discharging his liabilities to the last centime three years later, in 1822; but he died immediately after his solemn rehabilitation by the court. Among his customers, in 1818, were the Duc and Duchesse de Lenoncourt, the Princesse de Blaumont-Chauvry, the Marquise d'Espard, the two Vandenesse, Mar-say, Ronquerolles, and the Marquis d'Aiglemont.—*César Birotteau.—La Rabouilleuse.*—Birotteau was also on friendly terms with the Guillaumes, drapers, on Rue Saint-Denis.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*

Birotteau (Madame), born Constance-Barbe-Joséphine Pillerault, in 1782, wife of César Birotteau, whom she married in May, 1800.—She was first saleswoman at the *Petit Matelot*,† fancy goods

* On the 17th December, which was really Thursday, not Sunday, as it is inaccurately said to have been.

† This shop still exists on the same spot, 43 Quai d'Anjou and 40 Rue des Deux-Ponts, under the management of M. L. Bellevaut.

shop at the corner of Quai d'Anjou and Rue des Deux-Ponts, Paris, at the time of her marriage. Her sole kinsman and protector was her uncle Claude-Joseph Pillerault.—*César Birotteau*.

Birotteau (Césarine).—See *Madame Anselme Popinot*.

Bixiou,* grocer at Paris, Rue Saint-Honoré, in the eighteenth century, before the Revolution.—He had a clerk named Descoings, who married his widow. Bixiou was the grandfather of the famous caricaturist Jean-Jacques Bixiou.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Bixiou, son of the preceding and father of Jean-Jacques Bixiou. He was killed, a colonel in the Twenty-first of the line, at the battle of Dresden, August 26 or 27, 1813.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Bixiou (Jean-Jacques), celebrated artist, son of Colonel Bixiou who was killed at Dresden, grandson of *Madame Descoings*, whose first husband was Bixiou the grocer.—Born in 1797, he went through the whole curriculum of study at a lyceum, where someone obtained a “half-purse” for him, and where he had for schoolmates Philippe and Joseph Bridau and Maître Desroches. He entered the studio of Gros the painter; in 1819, the interest of the Ducs de Maufrigneuse and Rhétoré, whom he met at the apartments of certain ballet-dancers,

* The name is pronounced “Bissiou.”

procured a position for him at the Ministry of Finance; he remained there until December, 1824, when he resigned. In the same year, he was one of the witnesses at the marriage of Philippe Bridau to Flore Brazier, called *La Rabouilleuse*, widow of Jean-Jacques Rouget. After that woman's death, in 1828, he went to the hôtel de Soulanges, disguised as a priest, told the count the scandalous story of her death, cunningly brought about by her husband, dilated upon Philippe Bridau's utter lack of morality and refinement, and thus prevented the swashbuckler's marriage to Mademoiselle Amélie de Soulanges. A talented caricaturist, a practical joker *emeritus*, and at the same time one of the kings of repartee, he led a life of unbridled dissipation. He was on intimate terms with all the artists and all the lorettes of his time. Among others, he knew Hippolyte Schinner the painter. He drew portraits, entirely imaginary by the way, at the time of the publication of the prosecution of Fualdès and Castaing: it was an excellent piece of work for him.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*The Civil Service*.—*The Purse*.—He drew vignettes for Canalis's poems.—*Modeste Mignon*.—With Blondet, Lousteau, and Nathan, he was one of the habitués of Esther Gobseck's house on Rue Saint-Georges, in 1829—1830.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—In 1836, in a private room at a famous restaurant, he told, with much spirit, the story of the origin of Nucingen's fortune, before Finot, Blondet, and Couture.—*The House of Nucingen*.—In January, 1837,

he was engaged by his friend Lousteau to come to his apartment and reproach him, Lousteau himself, for his irregular relations with Madame de la Baudraye, while she, concealed in an adjoining room, overheard it all; this preconcerted scene took place; its object was to give Lousteau an opportunity to display his apparently indestructible attachment to his mistress.—*The Muse of the Department*.—In 1838, he was at Héloïse Brisetout's housewarming on Rue Chauchat; in the same year, he was at the wedding of Steinbock and Hortense Hulot, and that of Crevel and the widow Marneffe.—*Cousin Bette*.—In 1839, Dorlange-Sallenauve, the sculptor, an acquaintance of Bixiou, had reason to complain of his evil-speaking.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—Being very graciously received by Madame Schontz, about 1838, he might have been supposed to be her favorite, although in reality their relations never went beyond the limits of friendship.—*Béatrix*.—In 1840, at Marguerite Turquet's, when she was kept by Cardot the notary, he listened, with Lousteau, Nathan, and La Palférine, to a story told by Desroches.—*A Man of Business*.—About 1844, Bixiou was present at the high-comedy scenes with reference to the Sélim shawl, sold by Fritot to Mistress Noswell; Bixou was in the shop with Monsieur du Ronceret, himself engaged in purchasing a shawl for Madame Schontz.—*Gaudissart II*.—In 1845, Bixiou showed the sights of Paris and *The Involuntary Comedians* to the Pyrenean Gazonal, in company with Léon de Lora, the provincial's cousin. At that time,

Bixiou, who had lived on Rue de Ponthieu when he was a government clerk, lived on the sixth floor at No. 112 Rue Richelieu,—*The Involuntary Comedians*,—and he was Héloïse Brisetout's preferred lover.—*Cousin Pons*.

Blamont-Chauvry (Princesse de), mother of Madame d'Espard, aunt of the Duchesse de Langeais, great-aunt of Madame de Mortsau; a veritable d'Hozier in petticoats.—Her salon reigned supreme in Faubourg Saint-Germain, and the words of this female Talleyrand were listened to like oracles. She was very old at the beginning of the reign of Louis XVIII., and the most poetic ruin of the reign of Louis XV., called the Well-Beloved, to whose sobriquet she had contributed her share, according to current gossip.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais*.—Madame Firmiani was received at the princess's, in memory of the Cadignans, to which family she belonged through her mother,—*Madame Firmiani*,—and Felix de Vandenesse was admitted on the guaranty of Madame de Mortsau; he found, moreover, in that old woman, a friend in whose feeling for him there was something almost motherly. The princess was of the family council which passed judgment on an amorous escapade of Antoinette de Langeais.—*The Lily of the Valley*.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais*.

Blandureaus (The), rich linen-drapers at Alençon, under the Restoration.—They had an only daughter

whom President du Ronceret wished to obtain for his son's wife, but who married Joseph Blondet, the magistrate Blondet's oldest son: this marriage made secret enemies of the two fathers, one of whom was the other's superior.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Blondet, magistrate at Alençon, born in 1758, father of Joseph and Emile Blondet.—He was public accuser under the Revolution. He was an accomplished botanist and had a wonderful conservatory, where special attention was paid to the cultivation of the geranium. This conservatory was visited by the Empress Marie-Louise, who mentioned it to the Emperor, and the magistrate obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honor. After the affair of Victurien d'Esgrignon, about 1825, Blondet was promoted to be an officer in the Order, and was also made a counsellor at the royal court: he performed the functions of that office only long enough to be entitled to a retiring pension, then returned to his dear house at Alençon. He had married, in 1798, at the age of forty, a young girl of eighteen, who was afterward false to him. He knew that Emile, her second son, was not his child; consequently, all his affection was bestowed on the elder, and he sent the younger away as soon as possible.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*—About 1838, Fabien du Ronceret was commended at an agricultural exhibition for a flower which old Blondet had given him, and which he exhibited as the product of his own conservatory.—*Béatrix.*

Blondet (Madame), wife of the preceding, born in 1780, married in 1798.—She became the mistress of a prefect in the department of Orne, who was the father of Emile Blondet. She was distantly connected with the Troisville family, to whom she introduced Emile, her favorite child; and when she died, in 1818, she commended him to her former lover and especially to the future Madame de Montcornet, with whom he had been brought up.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Blondet (Joseph), the magistrate's elder son; born at Alençon about 1799.—In 1824, he was a practising advocate, and aspired to the position of substitute judge. He eventually succeeded his father, whose seat on the bench he occupied until his death. He was a man of remarkable and evenly distributed mediocrity.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Blondet (Madame Joseph), born Claire Blandureau, wife of Joseph Blondet, whom she married when he was appointed magistrate at Alençon. She was the daughter of rich linen-drapers of the town.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Blondet (Emile), born at Alençon about 1800, was, legally, the younger son of Blondet the magistrate, but actually the son of a prefect of Orne. He was dearly loved by his mother, but, on the contrary, odious to the magistrate, who sent him to Paris to study law, in 1818. At Alençon, Emile

knew the noble family of Esgrignon, and had for the youngest daughter of that illustrious house an esteem which amounted to admiration.—*The Old Maid*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—Emile Blondet was, in 1821, a very handsome young man; he had made his first appearance in the *Débats* with several articles of great promise, and Lousteau already declared that he was “one of the princes of criticism.”—*Lost Illusions*.—In 1824, he wrote for a review managed by Finot, on which Lucien de Rubempré was employed also, and he heedlessly allowed himself to be “worked” by his manager. His morals were very loose, and he maintained the most intimate and friendly relations, with no sense of shame, with people whom he threw overboard the next day. He was constantly in need of money. In 1829–1830, with Bixiou, Lousteau, and Nathan, he was an habitué of Esther Gobseck’s house on Rue Saint-Georges.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—Blondet was much inclined to mockery, and respected no consecrated renown; he bet, and won his bet, that he could disturb the serenity of the poet Canalis, albeit his self-assurance was enormous, by gazing fixedly at his ruffles, his boots, or his coat-tails, while he was reciting verses or talking dogmatically, in an attitude studied for effect.—*Modeste Mignon*.—Being on friendly terms with Mademoiselle des Touches, he was present at a rout at her house on a certain occasion, shortly after 1830, when Henri de Marsay told the story of his first love; he took part in the conversation,

and depicted the *comme il faut* woman to Count Adam Laginski.—*Another Study of Woman*.—In 1832, he was received at Madame d'Espard's, where he met Madame de Montcornet, his playmate in childhood, with the Princesse de Cadignan, Lady Dudley, Messieurs d'Arthez, Nathan, Rastignac, the Marquis d'Ajuda-Pinto, Maxime de Trailles, the Marquis d'Esgrignon, the two Vandenesse, Monsieur du Tillet, Baron de Nucingen, and the Chevalier d'Espard, brother-in-law of the marchioness.—

The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.—About 1833, Blondet introduced Nathan at Madame de Montcornet's, where the young Comtesse Félix de Vandenesse made the poet's acquaintance and fell in love with him, for a time.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—In 1836, he was present with Finot and Couture, in a private room at a famous restaurant, when Bixiou, with much spirit, told the story of Nucingen's beginnings.—*The House of Nucingen*.—Eight or ten years prior to February, 1848, Emile Blondet, who was on the verge of suicide, suddenly found his position entirely changed; he was appointed prefect, and married the Comte de Montcornet's rich widow, who offered him her hand as soon as she was free: they had known and loved each other from childhood.—*The Peasants*.

Blondet (Virginie), wife of Emile Blondet, who was her second husband; born in 1797, daughter of the Vicomte de Troisville, granddaughter of the Russian Princess Scherbelloff.—She had been

brought up, at Alençon, with her future husband. In 1819, she married General de Montcornet, and, when she was widowed, twenty years later, was married again to her old playfellow, who had long been her lover.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—*The Peasants*.—In 1821, in concert with Madame d'Espard, she labored to convert Lucien de Rubempré to monarchical ideas.—*Lost Illusions*.—Shortly after 1830, she was present at a rout at Mademoiselle des Touches's, when Henri de Marsay told the story of his first love, and she took part in the conversation.—*Another Study of Woman*.—She received in her salon a company that was slightly mixed, from the aristocratic standpoint, and included celebrities in the world of finance, art, and literature.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—Madame Félix de Vandenesse first saw and noticed Nathan the poet at Madame de Montcornet's in 1834 or 1835.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—Madame Blondet, then Madame la Générale de Montcornet, passed the summer and autumn of 1823 at her fine estate of Aigues in Bourgogne, where she lived a busy, agitated life, surrounded by peasants of many different types.—Married a second time, wife of a prefect, she had to pass through her former estate during the reign of Louis-Philippe, at least eight years prior to February, 1848.—*The Peasants*.

Bluteau (Pierre), name assumed by Genestas.—*The Country Doctor*.

Bocquillon, an acquaintance of Madame Etienne Gruget; in 1820, she mistook for him the note-broker Jules Desmarests, as he entered her house on Rue des Enfants-Rouges, Paris.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

Bogseck (Madame Van), name given by Jacques Collin to Esther Van Gobseck, in 1825, when he delivered her, transformed intellectually and morally, to Lucien de Rubempré, in a magnificent apartment on Rue Taitbout.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Boirouge, president of the court at Sancerre, in the days when the Baronne de la Baudraye reigned in that town.—Related, through his wife, to the Popinot-Chandiers, to the magistrate Popinot, of Paris, and to Anselme Popinot. Proprietor, by inheritance, of a house with which he did not know what to do, he gladly rented it to the baroness, to install a literary society, which very soon degenerated into an ordinary club. President Boirouge took part, through jealousy, in the machinations to defeat the king's attorney, Clagny, when he was a candidate for the Chamber. He was considered to be rather careless of propriety in his speech.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Boirouge (Madame), born Popinot-Chandier, wife of President Boirouge; an important personage in bourgeois circles at Sancerre.—After standing for

nine years at the head of a party opposed to the domination of Madame de la Baudraye, she persuaded her son Gatien to procure admission to the baroness's salon, flattering herself that he would soon find his way into her good graces. Taking advantage of Bianchon's sojourn at Sancerre, Madame Boirouge obtained a gratuitous consultation with the famous physician, her kinsman, describing alleged nervous pains in her stomach, which he diagnosed as periodic indigestion.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Boirouge (Gatien), son of President Boirouge; born in 1814; the youngest *patito* of Madame de la Baudraye, who employed him in all sorts of petty ways. Gatien was gulled by Lousteau, to whom he had confided his passion for that superior woman.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Boisfranc (De), procureur-general, then first president of a royal court under the Restoration.—See Dubut.

Boisfranc (Dubut de), president of the Court of Aids under the old régime, brother of Dubut de Boisfrelon and Dubut de Boislaurier.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Boisfrelon (Dubut de), brother of Dubut de Boisfranc and Dubut de Boislaurier; formerly counsellor to the Parliament, born in 1736, died in 1832, in the house of his niece, Madame de la Chanterie.—



His successor there was Godefroid. Monsieur de Boisfrelon was one of the Brothers of Consolation. He was married, but his wife probably died before him.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Boislaurier (Dubut de), younger brother of Dubut de Boisfranc and Dubut de Boisfrelon.—One of the principal leaders of the rebels in the West, in 1808-1809, when he was known by the name of Auguste. With Rifoël, Chevalier du Vissard, he planned the affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne. At the trial of the “brigands,” he was sentenced to death by default.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Bois-Levant, chief of division in the Ministry of Finance, in 1824, at the time when Xavier Rabourdin and Isidore Baudoyer were rivals for the succession to another division, F. de la Billardière's.—*The Civil Service*.

Boleslas, Pole in the service of Count and Countess Adam Laginski, Rue de la Pépinière, Paris, between 1835 and 1842.—*The Pretended Mistress*.

Bonamy (Ida), aunt of Mademoiselle Antonia Chocardelle.—Under Louis-Philippe, she kept a bookstall, given to her niece by Maxime de Trailles, on Rue Coquenard, “within a few steps of Rue Pigalle.”—*A Man of Business*.

Bonaparte (Napoléon), Emperor of the French; born at Ajaccio, August 15, 1768 or 1769—there are authorities for both dates;—died at Saint Helena, May 5, 1821.—In October, 1800, being then First Consul, he received the Corsican Bartolomeo di Piombo at the Tuilleries and extricated his compatriot, who was compromised by a vendetta, from his unfortunate predicament.—*The Vendetta*.—On October 13, 1804, the eve of the battle of Jena, he was appealed to on the very battle-field by Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, who had come in hot haste from France; and he accorded to her the pardon of the Simeuses and Hauteserres, who were compromised in the matter of the kidnapping of Senator Malin de Gondreville.—*A Dark Affair*.—We find Napoléon displaying great interest in his lieutenant, Hyacinthe Chabert, during the battle of Eylau.—*Colonel Chabert*.—In November, 1809, he was expected at a great ball given by Senator Malin de Gondreville, but he was detained at the Tuilleries by a scene which took place that same evening between Joséphine and himself, a scene which foreshadowed their approaching divorce.—*The Peace of the Household*.—He overlooked the infamous proceedings of the police-agent Contenson.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—In April, 1813, at a review on Place du Carrousel, Napoléon noticed Mademoiselle de Chatillonest, who had come thither with her father to see the handsome Victor d'Aiglemont; and he leaned toward Duroc and said a few words which made the grand-marshall smile.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Bonaparte (Lucien), brother of Napoléon; born in 1775, died in 1840.—In June, 1800, he announced in the apartments of Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Relations, and in the presence of Fouché, Sieyès, and Carnot, his brother's victory at Montebello.—

A Dark Affair.—In October of the same year, having fallen in with his compatriot Bartolomeo di Piombo, he introduced him to the First Consul's presence, gave him his purse, and assisted materially in extricating him from his embarrassment.—

The Vendetta.

Bonfalot or Bonvalot (Madame), elderly relative of F. du Bréau, in Paris.—In 1834, La Palférine, meeting Madame du Bréau for the first time on the boulevard, audaciously followed her to Madame de Bonfalot's, where she was going to call.—*A Prince of Bohemia*.

Bonfons (Cruchot de), born in 1786, nephew of Cruchot the notary and Abbé Cruchot; president of the court of first instance at Saumur in 1819.—The three Cruchots, supported by a goodly number of cousins and connected with twenty families in the town, formed a party there, like the Medicis of Florence long ago, and, like the Medicis, the Cruchots had their Pazzis, namely: the des Grassins. The prize for which the Cruchots and des Grassins contended was the hand of the wealthy heiress Eugénie Grandet. In 1827, after nine years of suspense, President Cruchot de Bonfons finally married

the young woman, her father and mother being then dead. He had previously been employed by her to pay in full, principal and interest, all the debts of Charles Grandet's father. Six months after his marriage, Bonfons was appointed a counsellor in the royal court at Angers; and, after a few years, having attracted attention by his devotion to his work, he became first president. Lastly, having been chosen Deputy from Saumur, in 1832, he died within a week, leaving his widow the possessor of an enormous fortune, increased by the property of Cruchot the notary and Abbé Cruchot. Bonfons was the name of an estate belonging to the magistrate; he married Eugénie solely from cupidity; he looked like "a long, rusty nail."—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Bonfons (Eugénie Cruchot de), only child of Monsieur and Madame Félix Grandet, born at Saumur in 1796.—She was brought up on the narrowest principles by a gentle-minded and pious mother and a harsh and miserly father; her life had no other gleam of sunshine than an absolutely platonic affection for her cousin, Charles Grandet; but that young man forgot her as soon as he had left her side, and on his return from India, wealthy, in 1827, married a young woman of noble birth. It was then that Eugénie Grandet, having lost her father and mother, paid the creditors of Charles's father in full, and gave her hand to President Cruchot de Bonfons, who had been an applicant for it for nine years.

At thirty-six, a widow but still a virgin, in accordance with her fixed resolve, she retired sadly to the gloom of her father's house at Saumur, and devoted the rest of her life to charitable and benevolent work. After her father's death, Eugénie was often spoken of by the Cruchots and their adherents as Mademoiselle de Froidfond, that being the name of one of her estates. In 1832, an attempt was made to arrange a marriage between Madame de Bonfons and the Marquis de Froidfond, a penniless widower with several children, and more than fifty years old.

—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Bongrand, born in 1769; at first, an advocate at Melun, then justice of the peace at Nemours, from 1814 to 1837.—Being a friend of Doctor Mirouët, he assisted in Ursule Mirouët's education, protected her to the best of his ability after the old doctor's death, and contributed to the forced restitution of her fortune, of which Minoret-Levrault had obtained possession by stealing the doctor's will. Monsieur Bongrand would have liked to arrange a match between Ursule and his son, but she loved Savinien de Portenduère; the justice of the peace became president of the court at Melun after Ursule's marriage to Savinien.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Bongrand (Eugène), son of the preceding.—He studied procedure at Paris, in the office of Derville the solicitor, while he was studying law;

became king's attorney at Melun after the Revolution of 1830, and procureur-general in 1837; as he was unable to marry Ursule Mirouët, he probably married the daughter of Monsieur Levrault, a former mayor of Nemours.—*Ursule Mirouët*.

Bonnac, a very comely young man, first clerk to Lupin the notary at Soulange, in 1823. He had no means outside of his salary; was the object of a platonic affection on the part of his employer's wife, called Bébelle, a coarse, absurd woman, entirely without education.—*The Peasants*.

Bonnébault, ex-cavalryman, the Lovelace of the village of Blangy—Bourgogne—and its neighborhood, in 1823.—Lover of Marie Tonsard, who was mad over him, he had other “good friends,” and lived at their expense; their liberality was insufficient for his dissipation, his expenses at the café, and his unbridled passion for billiards. He dreamed of marrying Aglaé Socquard, only child of Père Socquard, who kept the café de la Paix at Soulange. Bonnédault obtained three thousand francs from General de Montcornet by voluntarily confessing to him that he had been hired to kill him for that sum. This disclosure finally persuaded the general, weary of his savage conflict with the peasants, to offer his estate of Aigues for sale, and it fell into the hands of Gaubertin, Rigou, and Soudry. Bonnédault squinted, and his physical appearance was on a par with his depravity.—*The Peasants*.

Bonnébault (Mère), grandmother of the preceding.—In 1823, at Conches,—Bourgogne,—where she dwelt, she owned a cow which she did not hesitate to pasture in General de Montcornet's fields; the innumerable depredations of the old woman, who was loaded with convictions for similar offences, decided the general to order the cow to be seized.—*The Peasants.*

Bonnet (Abbé), curé of Montégnac, near Limoges, from 1814.—He was present in that capacity at the public confession of Madame Graslin, his penitent, in the summer of 1844. A graduate of the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, he refused to leave the village to which he had been sent, and where he brought about, at first alone, later with Madame Graslin's assistance, material and moral ameliorations which completely transformed a wretched district. It was he who led back into the bosom of the Church the rebellious Tascheron, and accompanied him to the foot of the scaffold, with a devotion to duty which caused intense suffering to his extremely sensitive nature.—Born in 1788, he entered the priesthood from pure piety, as soon as his studies were concluded: he belonged to a family in more than easy circumstances; his father, the sole architect of his own fortune, was a stern, inflexible man. Abbé Bonnet had an older brother, and a sister for whom he urged his mother to find a husband as soon as possible, in order to set her free from the cruel yoke of paternal authority.—*The Village Curé.*

Bonnet, Abbé Bonnet's older brother, volunteered as a private soldier in the early days of the Empire, and became a general in 1813; he was killed at Leipsic.—*The Village Curé*.

Bonnet (Germain), valet de chambre to Canalis in 1829, when the poet went to Havre to contend with his rivals for the hand of Modeste Mignon.—He was an exceedingly shrewd servant, irreproachable in his behavior, an admirable foil for his master. He paid court to Philoxène Jacmin, Madame de Chaulieu's maid. The servants' quarters imitated the salon, the academician having the maid's mistress for his mistress.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Bontems, rural landowner in the outskirts of Bayeux, who became very rich during the Revolution, by purchasing great quantities of national property for a song. He was a double-dyed red cap and president of his district. Father of Angélique Bontems, who married Granville under the Empire; Bontems was dead when the marriage took place.—*A Double Family*.

Bontems (Madame), wife of the preceding; pious beyond all bounds, and decidedly vain; mother of Angélique Bontems, whom she had brought up in her own sentiments, and whose marriage with a Granville was so unhappy.—*A Double Family*.

Bontems (Angélique).—See Madame de Granville.

Borain (Mademoiselle), the most skilful dress-maker in Provins, in the time of Charles X., was instructed by the Rogrons to make a complete trousseau for Pierrette Lorrain, when that young woman was sent to them from Bretagne.—*Pierrette*.

Bordevin (Madame), butcher on Rue Charlot, Paris, at the time Sylvain Pons lived on Rue de Normandie near by.—Madame Bordevin was related to Madame Sabatier.—*Cousin Pons*.

Bordin, procureur at the châtelet before the Revolution, then solicitor at the court of first instance of the Department of the Seine, under the Empire.—In 1798, he gave information and advice to Monsieur Alain, a creditor of Mongenod; they had been clerks together in the procureur's office. In 1806, the Marquis de Chargebœuf went to Paris to seek out Maitre Bordin, who defended the Si-mœuses before the criminal court at Troyes in the matter of the abduction and sequestration of the Senator Malin de Gondreville. In 1809, he defended Henriette Bryond des Tours-Minières, born La Chanterie, in the so-called affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne.—*A Dark Affair.—The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—In 1816, Bordin was consulted by Madame d'Espard on the subject of her husband.—*The Interdiction*.—Under the Restoration, a banker at Alençon paid over every three months, to the Chevalier de Valois, a hundred and fifty francs sent by Bordin from Paris.—*The Old Maid*.—

Bordin was the solicitor of the nobility for ten years; his successor in that connection was Derville.—*A Dark Affair.*

A Monsieur Bordin (Jérôme-Sébastien), who was also procureur at the Châtelet, and in 1806 solicitor at the tribunal of the Seine, succeeded Maître Guerbet and turned his office over to Sauvagnest, who sold it to Desroches.—*A Start in Life.*

Born (Comte de), brother of the Vicomtesse de Grandlieu.—At his sister's house, in the winter of 1829–1830, he was a party to a conversation during which Derville the solicitor described the conjugal infelicities of Monsieur de Restaud, and told the story of his last will and his death. The Comte de Born followed him and described the character of Maxime de Trailles, Madame de Restaud's lover.—*Gobseck.*

Borniche, son-in-law of Monsieur Hochon, the old miser of Issoudun.—He died of grief because he was unsuccessful in business and received no assistance from his father and mother; his wife died very shortly before or after him; they left a son and daughter, Baruch and Adolphine, who were brought up by their maternal grandfather, together with François Hochon, another grandson of the old man. Borniche seems to have been a Calvinist.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Borniche (Monsieur and Madame), father and mother of the preceding.—They were still living in

1823, when their son and daughter-in-law had long been dead; in April of that year, old Madame Borniche and her friend Madame Hochon, who were prominent personages in Issoudun, attended the wedding of *La Rabouilleuse* and Jean-Jacques Rouget.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Borniche (Baruch), grandson of the preceding and of Monsieur and Madame Hochon.—Born in 1800, he lost his parents early in life, and was brought up with his sister by their maternal grandfather. He was one of the devoted followers of Maxence Gilet and took part in all the nocturnal exploits of the “Knights of Idleness.” When his grandfather learned of his conduct, in 1822, he lost no time in sending him away from Issoudun to Paris, where he entered the Mongenod establishment to study banking.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Borniche (Adolphe), sister of Baruch; born in 1804. Brought up almost like a recluse in the dull, monotonous household of her grandfather Hochon, she was constantly looking out of the window, hoping to detect some of the enormities which took place, according to common rumor, beneath the roof of Jean-Jacques Rouget, her grandfather’s neighbor. She also awaited impatiently Joseph Bridau’s arrival at Issoudun, longing to inspire some tender sentiment in him, and taking the keenest interest in him, because of the monstrosities attributed to him as a painter.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Borniche-Hérau or **Hérau**, name of one of the most considerable families in Issoudun under the Restoration; Carpentier, a retired cavalry officer living in the town, had married a Borniche-Hérau.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Borromeo (Count), owner of the two islands in Lago Maggiore at the beginning of the nineteenth century.—A character in the *Ambitious Through Love*, a novel by Albert Savarus, published in the *Revue de l'Est* in 1834.—*Albert Savarus*.

Boucard, chief clerk to Maître Derville, in 1818, when Colonel Chabert sought to enforce his rights over his wife, who had remarried with Comte Ferraud.—*Colonel Chabert*.

Boucher, tradesman at Besançon in 1834, was Albert Savarus's first client in that town, and became financial manager of the *Revue de l'Est*, founded by the advocate. Monsieur Boucher was connected through his wife with one of the largest publishers of important theological works.—*Albert Savarus*.

Boucher (Alfred), eldest son of the preceding; born in 1812.—A young man very eager for literary renown, whom Albert Savarus employed in the editorial office of the *Revue de l'Est*, furnishing him with ideas and giving him subjects for articles. Alfred conceived a profound admiration for his chief,

who treated him as a friend. The first number of the *Revue* contained a "Meditation" by Alfred. He fancied that he was exploiting Savarus; in reality the boot was on the other leg.—*Albert Savarus.*

Boudet, famous druggist in Paris, employed to embalm the body of the Marquis de l'Estorade, who died in 1841.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Bouffé (Marie) alias *Vignol*, actor, born in Paris September 4, 1800, acted, about 1822, at the Théâtre du Panorama-Dramatique, on Boulevard du Temple, Paris, the part of the alcade in a play by Messieurs Raoul Nathan and du Bruel, entitled *L'Alcade dans l'Embarras*, imbroglio in three acts, and on the evening of the first performance announced the authors under the names of Raoul and Cursy. This artist, then very young, revealed for the first time in that rôle, in which he made a great hit, his talent for acting old men. Lucien de Rubempré's *feuilleton* called attention to it.—*Lost Illusions*.—It is well known that the Panorama-Dramatique was unique in that it had a glass curtain. The theatre was opposite Rue Charlot. It afterward became a dwelling-house, from which Fieschi fired on Louis-Philippe, and the site was occupied still later by another building owned by Mourier of the Folies-Dramatiques.*

Bougival (La).—See *Madame Cabirolle*.

*Details furnished by Madame Bouffé.

Bougniol (*Mesdemoiselles*), kept an inn at Guérande,—Loire-Inférieure,—under the reign of Louis-Philippe, where they entertained certain artists, friends of Félicité des Touches,—Camille Maupin,—who had come from Paris to see her.—*Béatrix*.

Bourbonne (De), rich landowner of Tours, under Louis XVIII. and Charles X.—He was Octave de Camps's uncle, and came to Paris, in 1824, to inquire into the causes of the ruin of his nephew and sole heir, who was reported to have squandered his all with Madame Firmiani. Monsieur de Bourbonne, an ex-musketeer and formerly a great lady's man, moved in the best society, he was on friendly terms with the Listomères, the Lenoncourts, and VandenesSES in Faubourg Saint-Germain; he obtained an introduction to Madame Firmiani under the name of Monsieur de Rouxellay, which was the name of his estate. The advice of Monsieur de Bourbonne, who was a very shrewd, keen-witted man, might have rescued François Birotteau from Troubert's clutches; for Monsieur de Camps's uncle divined the dark scheme of the future Bishop of Troyes. Bourbonne was very intimate with the Listomères at Tours.—*Madame Firmiani*.—*The Cure of Tours*.

Bourdet (Benjamin), an ex-soldier of the Empire, formerly under the command of Philippe Bridau.—Living on his pension in the outskirts of Vatan, and

having some acquaintance with Fario, he placed himself, in 1822, unreservedly at the disposal of the Spaniard and of his former officer, who had once done him a favor, in their hatred and their schemes against Maxence Gilet.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Bourgeat, foundling of Saint-Flour.—A water-carrier in Paris in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the playmate in boyhood and the benefactor of the famous surgeon Desplein. Lived on Rue des Quatre-Vents, in a poor house doubly celebrated as the home of Desplein and of Daniel d'Arthez. A fervent Catholic and unwavering believer. Had his eyes closed by the future famous surgeon who watched beside his death-bed.—*The Atheist's Mass*.

Bourget, uncle of the brothers Chaussard; an old man implicated in the affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne in 1809.—He died during the preliminary investigation, while in the act of disclosing what he knew; his wife, who was also prosecuted, appeared before the court and was sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Bourgneufs (The), a family ruined by Messieurs de Camps, living in poverty and seclusion at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, early in the nineteenth century. The family comprised the aged father, who had charge of a lottery office, the mother, who

was almost always ill, and two charming daughters who kept the house and their father's books. The Bourgneufs were rescued from poverty by Octave de Camps, who, at the instigation of Madame Firmiani, and at the expense of all his property, restored the fortune stolen by his father.—*Madame Firmiani*.

Bourguier (Du).—See Du Bousquier.

Bourignard (Gratien-Henri-Victor-Jean-Joseph), father of Madame Jules Desmarests; one of the *Thirteen* and formerly chief of the order of *Dévorants* under the title of Ferragus XXIII. He had been a mechanic, then a building contractor. He had his daughter by a woman in society. Sentenced about 1807 to twenty years' penal servitude, he succeeded in escaping during the journey of the chain-gang from Paris to Toulon, and returned to Paris; he lived there in 1820, under various names and various disguises, first on Rue des Vieux-Augustins,* at the corner of Rue Soly; † then at No. 7 Rue Joquelet, and finally at Madame E. Gruget's, No. 12 Rue des Enfants-Rouges; ‡ constantly changing his abode to elude the investigations of Auguste de Maulincour. Hard hit by the death of his daughter, whom he adored, and with whom his interviews had always been secret, so that the young woman's compromising story might be hidden from all, he ended his life on

* Now Rue d'Argout.

† A lane which has now disappeared as a result of the rebuilding of the Hôtel des Postes.

‡ Now that part of Rue des Archives running from Rue Pastourelle to Rue Portefoin.

Place de l'Observatoire, an almost idiotic and unconscious spectator of the games of *cochonnet* of which the territory between the Luxembourg and Boulevard du Montparnasse was then the scene. One of Bourignard's assumed names was the Comte de Funcal. In 1815, Bourignard, called Ferragus, assisted Henri de Marsay, one of the *Thirteen*, in his descent upon the Hôtel San-Réal, the domicile of Paquita Valdès.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus; The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Bourlac (Bernard-Jean-Baptiste-Macloud, Baron de), born in 1771, some time procureur-general at the royal court of Rouen, grand officer of the Legion of Honor.—He had married, from love, the daughter of the Pole Tarlowski, colonel in the Garde Impériale, by birth a Frenchwoman, and had by her a daughter, Vanda, who became Baronne de Mergi. He came to Paris, in 1829, a widower and retired, to obtain medical advice for Vanda, who was afflicted with a very strange and very serious disease. He took up his quarters originally, with his daughter and grandson, in the Roule quarter, but, in 1838, they had been living for several years, in very straitened circumstances, in a wretched house on Boulevard du Montparnasse, where Godefroid, a novice in the order of the "Brothers of Consolation," assisted him on behalf of Madame de la Chanterie and her associates. They discovered subsequently that Baron de Bourlac was the terrible magistrate who had secured the conviction

of that noble woman and her daughter, at the time of the prosecution of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne, in 1809. The assistance was continued, none the less. Vanda was cured, thanks to a foreign physician, Halpersohn, secured by Godefroid. Monsieur de Bourlac was able to arrange for the publication of his great work on the *Spirit of Modern Laws*; a chair of Comparative Legislation at the Sorbonne was established for him; at last, he obtained the forgiveness of Madame de la Chanterie, at whose feet he humbled himself.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—In 1817, Baron de Bourlac, then procureur-general and official superior of Soudry junior, king's attorney, assisted with his influence in securing the appointment of Sibilet as steward of General de Montcornet's property at Aigues.—*The Peasants*.

Bournier, natural son of Gaubertin and Madame Socquard, wife of the proprietor of the café at Soulages.—Madame Gaubertin was unaware of his existence. He was sent to Paris, where, under the supervision of Leclercq, he learned the printer's trade, became a proof-reader, and was eventually recalled by Gaubertin to Ville-aux-Fayes, where he established a printing-office and a newspaper, the *Courrier de l'Avonne*, entirely devoted to the interests of the triumvirate, Rigou, Gaubertin, and Soudry.—*The Peasants*.

Bousquier (Du), or **Du Croisier**, or **Du Bourguier**, born about 1760, of an old family of Alençon.—He had been a contractor for provisions for

the army from 1793 to 1799, had done business with Ouvrard, and had had intimate relations with Barras, Bernadotte, and Fouché. He was one of the most important personages in the world of finance. Dismissed by Bonaparte, in 1800, he retired to his native town,* having no other means than an annuity of twelve hundred francs, after selling the Hôtel de Beauséant in order to pay his creditors. About 1816, he married Mademoiselle Cormon, an old maid, whose hand was sought by the Chevalier de Valois and Athanase Granson as well as by himself. Having become wealthy once more by means of this marriage, he put himself at the head of the opposition, founded a liberal newspaper, the *Courrier de l'Orne*, and was appointed receiver-general after the Revolution of 1830. He waged pitiless war upon the Royalists who adhered to the white flag, and, through hatred for them, secretly helped on the disorderly life of Victurnien d'Esgrignon, until the young man committed a forgery to his prejudice, when he caused his arrest and tried to ruin him forever. The affair was smoothed over by the intervention of powerful influences; but the young nobleman challenged Monsieur du Bousquier, who wounded him severely and then bestowed upon him the hand of his niece Mademoiselle Duval, whose dowry was three million francs.—*The Old Maid*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—He was, perhaps, the father of

* Alençon, where Rue du Cygne exists to-day under the same name. This exact information, with other details concerning Alençon, is furnished by our friend Monsieur Charles Né, at whose Théâtre des Nations *Les Carbonari* was played four years ago.

Flavie Minoret, daughter of a famous danseuse at the Opéra, but he paid no attention to the child, who received a dowry from the Princesse Galathionne and married Colleville.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Bousquier (Madame du), born Cormon—Rose-Marie Victoire—in 1773.—She was a very wealthy heiress, and, in 1816, lived with her maternal uncle, Abbé de Sponde, in an old house at Alençon,* where she received the noble families of the town with whom she was connected by marriage. Courted simultaneously by Athanase Granson, the Chevalier de Valois, and Monsieur du Bousquier, she gave her hand to the former contractor, whose athletic figure and dissipated past made a vague impression on her, but who disappointed her secret hopes, since she admitted later that she could not endure the idea of dying a maid. Madame du Bousquier was very devout. She was descended from a line of stewards of the former Ducs d'Alençon. In this same year, 1816, she had a mistaken idea that she might marry a Troisville, who proved to be married already. She was exceedingly distressed by the state of declared hostility between Monsieur du Bousquier and the Esgrignons.—*The Old Maid.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Boutin, formerly quartermaster in the cavalry regiment of which Chabert was colonel.—He was

* Rue du Val-Noble, now Rue d'Avesgô.

living at Stuttgart in 1814, exhibiting white bears remarkably well trained by him. In that city, he fell in with his former commander, entirely without means, and just released from the lunatic asylum; he assisted him as best he could and undertook to go to Paris and inform Madame Chabert that her husband was living. But Boutin, who was killed at Waterloo, was probably unable to perform his mission.—*Colonel Chabert*.

Bouvard (Doctor), physician at Paris, born about 1758.—A friend of Doctor Minoret, with whom he had some very lively discussions concerning Mesmer, whose system he had adopted, whereas Minoret denied its truth. These discussions ended in a protracted misunderstanding between the two friends. At last, in 1829, Bouvard wrote to Minoret, asking him to come to Paris to witness certain conclusive experiments in magnetism. As a result of the aforesaid experiments, Doctor Minoret was transformed from a materialist and atheist to a spiritualist and Catholic. In 1829, Doctor Bouvard lived on Rue Férou.—*Ursule Mirouët*.—He had acted the part of a father to Doctor Lebrun, physician at the Conciergerie in 1830, who, according to his own statement, owed his position to him, and who often referred to his master's ideas upon nervous force.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Bouyonnet, solicitor at Mantes under Louis-Philippe, spurred on by his confrères and incited

by the king's attorney, denounced Fraisier, also a solicitor in that town, for acting for both parties to a suit at once. The result of the denunciation was that Fraisier was compelled to sell his office and leave Mantes.—*Cousin Pons*.

Brambourg (Comte de), title of Philippe Bridau, in which Joseph succeeded him.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Brandon (Lady Marie-Augusta), mother of Louis Gaston and Marie Gaston, illegitimate children.—Being on intimate terms with the Vicomtesse de Beauséant, she was present with Colonel Franchessini, possibly her lover, at that famous ball on the morning of which D'Ajuda-Pinto's deserted mistress suddenly left Paris.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—In 1820, while living in retirement at La Grenadière, near Tours, with her two children, she saw Félix de Vandenesse at the time of the death of Madame de Mortsau and entrusted him with an urgent message for Lady Arabella Dudley.—*The Lily of the Valley*.—She died at the age of thirty-six, under the Restoration, at La Grenadière above mentioned, and was buried in the cemetery at Saint-Cyr. Her husband, Lord Brandon, who had abandoned her, lived at that time in London, Brandon-Square, Hyde Park. In Touraine, Lady Brandon was known by no other name than the assumed one of Madame Willemens.—*La Grenadière*.

Braschon, upholsterer or cabinet-maker, in Faubourg Saint-Antoine, famous under the Restoration.—He did some expensive work for César Birotteau, and figured among his creditors at the time of his failure.—*César Birotteau*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Braulard, born in 1782.—Leader of the *claque* at the Panorama-Dramatique about 1822, afterward at the Gymnase; at that time, he was Mademoiselle Millot's lover; he lived in very comfortable apartments on Rue du Faubourg du Temple, where he gave dainty dinners to actresses, newspaper managers, and authors: among others, Adèle Dupuis, Finot, Ducange, and Frédéric du Petit-Méré. He was supposed to have made twenty thousand francs a year by dealing in authors' and other complimentary theatre tickets.—*Lost Illusions*.—About 1843, being still leader of a *claque*, he had among his men Chardin, *alias* Idamore,—*Cousin Bette*,—and marshalled his “Romans” at the boulevard theatre,—popular opera, fairy extravaganza, and ballet,—of which Félix Gaudissart was manager.—*Cousin Pons*.

Brazier Family, consisting of:

A peasant of Vatan,—Indre,—uncle on the father's side, and guardian of Mademoiselle Flore Brazier, called *La Rabouilleuse*; in 1799, he found a home for her with Doctor Rouget, on terms very advantageous to himself, Brazier. He died in 1805, two

years before the doctor, by whom he had been made relatively wealthy—as the result of a fall on coming out of a wine-shop, where he had passed his time since the change in his fortune;

His wife, Flore's aunt and cruel task-mistress;

Lastly, Flore's own father, the brother and brother-in-law of her guardians, who died, a widower and insane, at the hospital of Bourges, in 1799.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Brazier (Flore).—See **Madame Philippe Bridau**.

Bréautey (Comtesse de), an old lady living at Provins, in the upper town, 1827–1828, whose salon was the only aristocratic one in the neighborhood.—*Pierrette*.

Brebian (Alexandre de), member of the Angouême aristocracy in 1821.—He was an habitué of the Bargetons' salon. He was of an artistic turn like his friend Bartas, but was himself a monomaniac on the subject of drawing, and spoiled all the albums in the department with his wretched productions. He was reputed to be Madame de Bartas's lover, as Bartas was Madame de Brebian's.—*Lost Illusions*.

Brebian (Charlotte de), wife of the preceding.—She was commonly called Lolotte.—*Lost Illusions*.

Breintmayer, banking-house at Strasbourg through which funds were transmitted, in 1803, by

Michu to Messieurs de Simeuse, then serving in the Prince de Condé's army.—*A Dark Affair.*

Brézacs (The), Auvergnats, dealers in general merchandise and strippers of châteaux on a large scale, during the period of the Revolution, the Empire, and the Restoration. They had business relations with Pierre Graslin, Jean-Baptiste Sauviat, and Martin Falleix.—*The Village Curé*.—*The Civil Service.*

Bricheteau (Jacques), musician, organist of the church of Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris, under Louis-Philippe; at the same time a clerk in the health department.—A nephew of Sister Marie-des-Anges, superior of the Ursuline convent at Arcis-sur-Aube, he was probably a native of that town. He it was who secretly kept watch upon Dorlange in his childhood, and who was entrusted with the duty of superintending his education and his mode of life; he had known the sculptor's mother and had had a platonic affection for her. Through his efforts the Marquis de Sallenauve, who was in utter destitution, consented, for a large sum of money, to acknowledge Dorlange legally. Bricheteau lived on Quai de Béthune, and at No. 5 Rue Castex. In 1840, under the pseudonym of Larchevêque, he entertained at the *Feu Eternel* restaurant on Boulevard de l'Hôpital, Mesdames Matifat, Tancrède, Joséphine Madou, and Victorine, whom he enlightened as to their godson Dorlange-Sallenauve. In

1845, he was organist at Saint John Lateran at Rome, and there presumably he ended his life, which was one of the most devout piety.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*Comte de Sallenauve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Bridau, father of Philippe and Joseph Bridau, one of the secretaries of Roland, Minister of the Interior in 1792, and the right arm of succeeding incumbents of the office.—He was fanatically attached to Napoléon, who appreciated his good qualities, and was by him appointed chief of a division in 1804. He died in 1808, just as he was promoted to be director-general and councillor of state, with the title of count. He made the acquaintance of Agathe Rouget, who became his wife, at the grocer Descoings's, whom he tried to save from the scaffold.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Bridau (Agathe Rouget, Madame), born in 1773, legally the daughter of Doctor Rouget, of Issoudun, but possibly the natural daughter of the subdelegate Lousteau; the doctor, who cared little for her, sent her very early in life to Paris, where she was brought up by her uncle, Descoings the grocer.—She died in the latter part of 1828. Of her two sons, Philippe and Joseph, Madame Bridau always preferred the elder, who caused her nothing but misery.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Bridau (Philippe), elder son of Bridau and Agathe Rouget, born in 1796.—He entered the

school of Saint-Cyr in 1813, and left it six months later, a sub-lieutenant of cavalry. Promoted to be a lieutenant after a skirmish during the campaign in France, then a captain after the battle of La Fère-Champenoise, where Napoléon took him for orderly, he was decorated at Montereau. After witnessing the emperor's farewell at Fontainebleau, he returned to his mother, in July, 1814, at the age of nineteen at most, not choosing to serve the Bourbons. In March, 1815, Philippe joined the Emperor at Lyons and accompanied him to the Tuileries; he was promoted to be a major in the dragoons of the guards and made an officer in the Legion of Honor, at Waterloo. He was retired on half-pay after the Restoration, but retained his rank and his decoration, none the less. He joined General Lallemand in Texas, and returned from America in October, 1819, thoroughly perverted. In 1820-1821, he was manager of an opposition newspaper in Paris; he led at that period a most dissipated life, was the lover of Mariette Godeschal, and was at all the parties given by Tullia, Florentine, Florine, Coralie, Matifat, and Camusot. Not content with constantly purloining money from his brother Joseph, he stole from a cash-box which was entrusted to him, and robbed Madame Descoings of her last savings, whereupon she died of grief. Being involved in a military conspiracy, he was sent, in 1822, to Issoudun under police supervision. There he sowed confusion in the "bachelor's household" of his uncle Jean-Jacques Rouget, killed Maxence Gilet,

Flore Brazier's lover, in a duel, forced his uncle to marry the girl, and married her himself when she became a widow, in 1824. At the accession of Charles X., Philippe Bridau returned to the army as lieutenant-colonel in the Duc de Maufrigneuse's regiment, exchanged, in 1827, into a regiment of cavalry of the Garde Royale with the same rank, and was made Comte de Brambourg, taking his title from the name of an estate he had purchased; he was also promoted to be a commander in the Legion of Honor and in the Order of Saint-Louis as well. After he had cunningly brought about the death of Flore Brazier, his wife, he sought to marry Amélie de Soulages, who belonged to a great family; but his manœuvres were foiled by Bixiou. The Revolution of 1830 caused Philippe Bridau to lose a part of the fortune which he derived from his uncle by virtue of his marriage. He resumed service anew under the government of July, which gave him a colonel's commission, and was killed, in 1839, in an engagement against the Arabs in Africa.—*La Rabouilleuse.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Bridau (Joseph), painter, younger brother of Philippe Bridau, born in 1799.—A pupil of Gros, he exhibited for the first time at the salon of 1823. Being powerfully supported by the members of the cenacle on Rue des Quatre-Vents, with which he was connected, through his master, through Gérard, and through Mademoiselle des Touches, and, moreover, a persistent worker and an artist of genius,

he was decorated in 1827, and about 1839, through the influence of the Comte de Sérizy, in whose house he had previously done some work, he married the only daughter of a former farmer now a millionaire. At the death of his brother Philippe, he inherited his house on Rue de Berlin, his estate of Brambourg, and his title of count.—*La Rabouil-leuse*.—*Lost Illusions*.—*A Start in Life*.—He drew vignettes for Canal's poems.—*Modeste Mignon*.—He was on most intimate and friendly terms with Hippolyte Schinner, whom he had known in Gros's studio.—*The Purse*.—Shortly after 1830, he was present at a rout at Mademoiselle des Touches's, at which Henri de Marsay told the story of his first love-affair, and he took part in the conversation.—*Another Study of Woman*.—In 1832, he burst noisily into Pierre Grassou's studio, borrowed five hundred francs from him, and advised him to "tackle nature," or even to devote himself to literature, since he could never hope to be anything better than a wretched painter. At that same period, Bridau was decorating the dining-room at d'Arthez's château.—*Pierre Grassou*.—Being a friend of Marie Gaston, he was one of the witnesses at his marriage to Louise de Chaulieu, Macumer's widow, in 1833.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—He was also present at the wedding of Steinbock and Hortense Hulot, and in 1838, at the instigation of Stidmann, made up with Léon de Lora the sum of four thousand francs required to secure the release of the Pole, who was imprisoned for debt. He had painted

Josépha Mirah's portrait.—*Cousin Bette*.—In 1839, at Madame de Montcornet's, he extolled the character and talent of the sculptor Dorlange.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Bridau (Flore Brazier, Madame Philippe), born in 1787 at Vatan,—Indre,—known by the name of *La Rabouilleuse*, because in her childhood her uncle ordinarily employed her to beat with a switch—*rabouiller*—the streams in which crabs were to be found. She attracted the attention of Doctor Rouget, of Issoudun, because of her great beauty, and he took her into his house in 1799; Jean-Jacques Rouget, the doctor's son, fell in love with her, but could obtain nothing from her except by the use of money; in 1816, she fell in love herself with Maxence Gilet, whom she introduced into the old bachelor's house, where he lived at his expense. Philippe Bridau's arrival at Issoudun changed the whole aspect of affairs: Gilet was killed in a duel, and Rouget, in 1823, married *La Rabouilleuse*. She was very soon widowed; she married the swashbuckler, and died at Paris in 1828, abandoned by her husband, in utter destitution, and afflicted by several terrible diseases, caused by the debauched life upon which Philippe Bridau had purposely launched her; she lived then on Rue de Houssay,* corner of Rue Chantereine,† in a fifth-floor room, which she left

*A portion of the present Rue Taitbout.

†Name changed back to Rue de la Victoire, since the reign] of Louis-Philippe.

for the Dubois Hospital in Faubourg Saint-Denis, since removed to a higher location.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Bridau (Madame Joseph), only child of Léger, a millionaire, formerly a farmer, at Beaumont-sur-Oise; married Joseph Bridau, the painter, about 1839.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Brigaut (Major), of Pen-Hoël, — Vendée; — a former major in the Catholic armies acting against the French Republic.—A man of iron, of absolute and unwavering devotion and unselfishness; he had served under Charette, Mercier, the Baron du Guénic, and the Marquis de Montauran. He died in 1819, six months after Madame Lorrain, the widow of a major in the imperial army, whom Brigaut, so it was said, consoled for the loss of her husband.—Major Brigaut had received twenty-seven wounds.—*Pierrette.*—*The Chouans.*

Brigaut (Jacques), son of Major Brigaut; born about 1811.—A playmate of Pierrette Lorrain, whom he loved innocently, just as Paul loved Virginie, and who loved him in the same way. When Pierrette was sent to her kinsfolk, the Rogrons, at Provin, Jacques also went to that town, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He was present during the girl's last moments, then enlisted; he became a major after inviting death again and again to no purpose.—*Pierrette.*

Brigitte.—See Madame Cottin.

Brigitte, maid-servant to Chesnel from 1795.—She was still with him on Rue du Bercail, Alençon, in 1824, at the time of the wild performances of young D'Esgrignon. Brigitte ministered to her master's gluttony, the goodman's only defect.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Brignolet, clerk to Bordin the solicitor in 1806.—*A Start in Life*.

Brisetout (Héloïse), mistress of Célestin Crevel in 1838, and until he was made mayor.—She succeeded Josépha Mirah in a little house on Rue Chauchat,* after sojourning on Rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette,—*Cousin Bette*;—in 1844–1845, première danseuse at a boulevard theatre, she divided her favors between Bixiou and her manager, Gaudissart. She was a girl of pronounced literary tastes, renowned in Bohemia, refined and graceful; she was acquainted with some great artists and was able to give her kinsman, the musician Garangeot, an excellent start.—*Cousin Pons*.—Toward the close of Louis-Philippe's reign, she was under the protection of Isidore Baudoyer, then mayor of the arrondissement which included Place Royale.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Brisset, A famous physician in Paris under Louis-Philippe. A materialist, successor to Cabanis and

* This street has been changed very materially within a quarter of a century.

Bichat; as leader of the *organistes*, opposed to Caméristus, leader of the *vitalistes*. He was called in consultation to see Raphael de Valentin, then seriously ill.—*The Magic Skin*.

Brochon, a soldier on half-pay who, in 1822, groomed horses and did the heavy chores for Moreau, steward of Presles, an estate belonging to the Comte de Sérizy.—*A Start in Life*.

Brossard (Madame Veuve du), a guest at Madame de Bargeton's, at Angoulême, in 1821.—As nobly born as she was poor, she sought a husband for her daughter, and with that end in view, notwithstanding her prim and bitter-sweet dignity, she actually made advances to men.—*Lost Illusions*.

Brossard (Camille du), daughter of the preceding, born in 1794; tall and stout; supposed to be a fine performer on the piano; still unmarried at the age of twenty-seven.—*Lost Illusions*.

Brossette (Abbé), born about 1790, curé of Blangy—Bourgogne—in 1823, at the time of General de Montcornet's contest with the peasants.—The abbé was himself the object of their suspicion and hatred. He was the fourth son of an excellent bourgeois family of Autun, a faithful priest, an unwavering royalist, and a man of intelligence.—*The Peasants*.—In 1840, he had become a curé in Paris, in Faubourg Saint-Germain, and exerted himself, at

the request of Madame de Grandlieu, to rescue Calyste du Guénic from the toils of Madame de Rochefide, in order to lead him back to his wife.—*Beatrice.*

Brouet (Joseph), a Chouan, died of wounds received at the battle of La Pélérine or at the siege of Fougères, in 1799.—*The Chouans.*

Brouin (Jacquette), wife of Pierre Cambremer.—See that name.

Brousson (Doctor), attended Jean-Frédéric Taillefer the banker shortly before his death.—*The Red Inn.*

Bruce (Gabriel), called Gros-Jean, one of the most savage Chouans in the Fontaine division; implicated in the affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne in 1809; sentenced to death by default.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Bruel (Du), chief of division in the Ministry of the Interior under the Empire.—He was a friend of the elder Bridau, was sent into retirement by the Restoration, always maintained friendly relations with Madame Veuve Bridau, and came every evening to play cards at her house on Rue Mazarine, with his former colleagues Claparon and Desroches. These three old government clerks were called the “three wise men of Greece” by Mesdames Bridau and Descoings. Monsieur du Bruel was descended

from a farmer of the revenue ennobled at the close of the reign of Louis XIV.; he died about 1821.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Bruel (Madame du), wife of the preceding.—She survived him. She was the mother of the dramatic author Jean-François du Bruel, christened Cursy on the billboards of Paris. Although a strait-laced bourgeoisie, Madame du Bruel received and welcomed the dancer Tullia, who had become her daughter-in-law.—*A Prince of Bohemia*.

Bruel (Jean-François du), son of the preceding, born about 1797, obtained a clerkship in the Ministry of Finance in 1816 through the influence of the Duc de Navarreins.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—He was deputy-chief in Rabourdin's bureau in 1824, when the latter was contesting with Baudoyer the place of division chief.—*The Civil Service*.—In November, 1825, he was present at a breakfast at the *Rocher de Cancale*, given to the clerks in Desroches's office by Frédéric Marest, to celebrate his becoming one of them; he was also present at the debauch which followed, at Florentine's.—*A Start in Life*.—Monsieur du Bruel became successively chief of bureau, director, counsellor of State, deputy, peer of France, commander of the Legion of Honor, received the title of count, and entered one of the academies of the Institute; all through the intriguing of his wife, Claudine Chaffaroux, formerly Tullia the ballet-dancer, whom he married in 1829.—*A Prince of Bohemia*.—*The*

Petty Bourgeois.—For a long time he wrote farces, which he signed with the pseudonym of Cursy. Nathan, the poet, had been driven to collaboration with him; Du Bruel took the writer's ideas and worked them into clever, drawing little plays, always written for particular actors. Messieurs du Bruel and Nathan discovered Florine, the box-office actress; they were joint authors of the *Alcade dans l'Embarras*, imbroglio in three acts, performed at the Panorama-Dramatique in 1822, in which she made her début, and in which Coralie and Bouffé—the name of Vignol—also appeared.—*Lost Illusions*.—*A Daughter of Eve*.

Bruel (Claudine Chaffaroux, Madame du), born at Nanterre, in 1799.—One of the premières danseuses at the Opéra from 1817 to 1827; she was the Duc de Rhétoré's mistress for several years,—*La Rabouilleuse*,—and afterward Jean-François du Bruel's, who fell in love with her in 1823 and married her in 1829; she had then left the stage. About 1834, she fell in with Charles-Edouard de la Palférine, fell madly in love with him, and in order to attract him, so as to appear to him in the guise of a *grande dame*, she boosted her husband into the highest positions, and succeeded in obtaining the title of countess. At this time, however, she was feigning virtue, and had secured admission to bourgeois society.—*A Prince of Bohemia*.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—In 1840, at the request of her friend Madame Colleville, she

interested herself in obtaining a decoration for ThUILIER.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—On the stage and in fast society, Madame du Bréau bore the name of TULLIA. She occupied at that time a house on Rue Chauchat, in which she was succeeded by Mesdames MIRAH and BRISETOUT, when TULLIA, after her marriage, went to live on Rue de la Victoire.

Brunet, bailiff at Blangy—Bourgogne—in 1823. He was at once the terror and the adviser of the whole canton; his followers were Michel Vert, alias Vermichel, and Père Fourchon.—*The Peasants*.

Brunner (Gédéon), Frédéric Brunner's father.—During the Restoration and part of the reign of Louis-Philippe, he kept the Grand Hôtel de Hollande at Frankfort-on-the-Main; one of the organizers of the Baden railways; he died about 1844, leaving four millions. Calvinist. He was twice married.—*Cousin Pons*.

Brunner (Madame), Gédéon Brunner's first wife and Frédéric Brunner's mother; related to the Vir-lazes, wealthy Jewish furriers in Leipsic; a converted Jewess.—Her marriage-portion formed the basis of her husband's fortune. She died young, leaving a son only twelve years of age.—*Cousin Pons*.

Brunner (Madame), Gédéon Brunner's second wife; only child of a German innkeeper. She had been thoroughly spoiled by her parents. Dissipated,

extravagant, and withal sterile, she made her husband very unhappy, thus avenging her predecessor; an abominably cruel stepmother, she launched her stepson upon a life of unbridled dissipation, hoping that debauchery would consume the Jewess's son and her fortune. She died, after ten years of wedlock, before her parents, having made serious inroads upon Gédéon Brunner's wealth.—*Cousin Pons.*

Brunner (Frédéric), only child of Gédéon Brunner, born during the first four years of the century. He squandered his mother's heritage in riotous living, then assisted his friend Wilhem Schwab to consume the one hundred thousand francs left him by his parents; that accomplished, as he was utterly penniless, and disowned by his father, he came to Paris in 1835, and by virtue of the recommendation of the hotel-keeper Graff, was employed by the Kellers at six hundred francs a year; in 1843, he was earning only two thousand; but, Gédéon Brunner having died, he became a multi-millionaire, and with his friend Wilhem founded the banking-house of Brunner, Schwab and Company, whose offices were on Rue Richelieu, between Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs and Rue Villedo, in a magnificent mansion belonging to the tailor Wolfgang Graff. Brunner had been introduced by Sylvain Pons to the Camusot de Marvilles; he would have married their daughter had she not been an only child. The failure of this match led to a rupture of Pons's

intimacy with the Camusot de Marvilles, and, as a consequence, to the musician's death.—*Cousin Pons*.

Bruno, Corentin's valet at Passy,* Rue des Vignes, in 1830.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—He was also in the service of Corentin, then living under the name of Monsieur du Portail, in Rue Honoré-Chevalier, Paris, about 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—This name is sometimes spelled Bruneau.

Brutus kept the Hôtel des Trois-Maures at Alençon, in Grande-Rue, where Alphonse de Montauran first met Mademoiselle de Verneuil, in 1799.—*The Chouans*.

Bryond.—See *Tours-Minières*—*Bernard-Polydor Bryond, Baron des*.

Bulot, probably a travelling salesman; Gaudissart spoke of him as a great fool.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart*.

Buneaud (Madame), kept a bourgeois boarding-house, in competition with Madame Vauquer's, on Montagne Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, in 1819.—*Old Goriot*.

Butifer, a skilful hunter, poacher, and smuggler, one of the natives of the village in the outskirts of Grenoble, where Doctor Benassis settled after

* Passy is now a part of the sixteenth arrondissement of Paris.

the Restoration.—On the doctor's first arrival in the country, Butifer fired at him from a thicket; but subsequently he became entirely devoted to him. He was entrusted by Genestas with the physical education of that officer's adopted son. It is possible that Butifer enlisted in Genestas's regiment after the death of Doctor Benassis.—*The Country Doctor*.

Butscha (Jean), head-clerk to Maître Latournelle, notary at Havre, in 1829; he was born about 1804, the natural son of a Swedish sailor and a Mademoiselle Jacmin of Honfleur; hump-backed; a perfect type of intelligence and loyalty.—Being entirely devoted to Modeste Mignon, for whom he cherished a hopeless passion, he contributed by his clever manœuvres to bring about her marriage to Ernest de la Brière; he thought that that marriage would ensure her happiness.—*Modeste Mignon*.

C

Cabirolle, driver for Minoret-Levrault, proprietor of the posting-station at Nemours.—He seems to have been a widower, and had one son. About 1837, being then sixty years old or more, he married Antoinette Patris, *alias* La Bougival, who was more than fifty, but possessed an income of twelve hundred francs.—*Ursule Mirouët*.

Cabirolle, son of the preceding.—In 1830, he was coachman for Doctor Minoret at Nemours;

he was afterward coachman for Savinien de Portenduère, after the viscount married Ursule Mirouët.
—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Cabirolle (Madame), wife of the elder Cabirolle; born Antoinette Patris, in 1786, of a poor family of La Bresse.—Being the widow of a workingman named Pierre Bougival, she was ordinarily called by that name. She had been Ursule Mirouët's nurse, then Doctor Minoret's maid-servant, and married Cabirolle about 1837.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Cabirolle (Madame), mother of Florentine the ballet-dancer.—Formerly a concierge on Rue Pastourelle, she was living with her daughter, in 1820, on Rue de Crussol, in modest comfort, the whole expense of the establishment, since 1817, having been borne by Cardot, the former dealer in silks. According to Giroudeau, she was an intelligent woman.—*A Start in Life.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Cabirolle (Agathe-Florentine), called Florentine, born in 1804.—In 1817, as she was leaving Coulon's dancing-class, she fell in with Cardot, the ex-dealer in silks, and was installed by him, with her mother, in a relatively modest apartment on Rue de Crussol. After acting as a *figurante* at the Gaîté theatre, she danced alone there for the first time, in 1820, in a spectacular melodrama entitled the *Ruins of Babylon.** She afterward succeeded Mariette as première danseuse at the Porte-Saint-Martin; later, in 1823,

* Play by René-Charles Guibert de Pixérécourt; performed for the first time, at Paris, in 1810.

she made her débüt at the Opéra in a *pas de trois* with Mariette and Tullia. At the time that she was under Cardot's protection, she had Captain Giroudeau for a lover, and also had relations with Philippe Bridau, to whom on occasion she lent money. In 1825, Florentine had been occupying Coralie's former apartment for some three years, and it was there that Oscar Husson lost at play the money entrusted to him by his employer, the solicitor Desroches, and was surprised by his uncle Cardot.—*A Start in Life.*—*Lost Illusions.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Cabot (Armand-Hippolyte), a native of Toulouse, who started a hair-dressing establishment on Place de la Bourse, Paris, in 1800.—By the advice of a customer, the poet Parny, he had taken the name of Marius, which was retained by the establishment. In 1845, Cabot was living at Libourne, with an income of twenty-four thousand francs, and a fifth Marius, named Mougin, conducted the business founded by him.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Cabot (Marie-Anne), called Lajeunesse, formerly huntsman to the Marquis Carol d'Esgrignon; implicated in the affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne, and executed in 1809.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Cachan, solicitor at Angoulême under the Restoration.—He was concerned in the business transacted by Petit-Claud and saw the same people. In 1830, Cachan was mayor of Marsac and was on

friendly terms with the Séchards.—*Lost Illusions.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Cadenet, in 1840, dealt in wines on the ground-floor of a furnished lodging-house, on the corner of Rue des Postes and Rue des Poules,* Paris, in which house Céritet then lived.—Cadenet, who owned the house, had a share in the operations of Céritet, the “poor man’s banker.”—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Cadignan (Prince de), great nobleman of the old régime, father of the Duc de Maufrigneuse, and father-in-law of the Duc de Navarreins.—Ruined by the Revolution, he received honorable offices and pensions on the return of the Bourbons; but he was very extravagant and consumed everything: he had ruined his wife. He died at a great age, some time before the Revolution of July.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*—Late in 1829, being then Grand Huntsman to King Charles X., the Prince de Cadignan was present at a great hunt near Havre, the hunting-party including, among a most aristocratic company, the Duc d’Hérouville, who organized the fête, Canalis, and Ernest de la Brière, all three being suitors for the hand of Modeste Mignon, who was also present.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Cadignan (Prince and Princesse de), son and daughter-in-law of the preceding.—See Duc and Duchesse de Maufrigneuse.

* Rue des Postes is now Rue Lhomond, and Rue des Poules Rue Laromigrière.

Cadine (Jenny), actress at the Gymnase under Charles X. and Louis-Philippe; the most frolicsome of women. Déjazet's only rival.—Born in 1814, discovered, brought up and "protected" from the age of thirteen by Baron Hulot; intimate friend of Josépha Mirah.—*Cousin Bette*.—Between 1835 and 1840, being Couture's mistress, she occupied a lovely ground-floor suite, with a garden, on Rue Blanche, in which she was succeeded by Fabien du Ronceret and Madame Schontz.—*Beatrice*.—In 1845, as Massol's mistress, she lived on Rue Victoire;* at that time, she apparently ruined, in a very few days, Palafox Gazonal, who was introduced to her by Bixiou and Léon de Lora.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.—About the same time, she was the victim of a theft of jewels, which Saint-Estève,—Vautrin,—then chief of the secret police, caused to be returned to her after the arrest of the thieves.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Cadot (Mademoiselle), old housekeeper of the magistrate Blondet at Alençon under the Restoration.—She petted her master, and, like him, preferred the elder of his sons.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Calvi (Théodore), alias Madeleine, born in 1803.—A Corsican, sentenced to imprisonment for life at the age of eighteen, for eleven murders; chain-mate of Vautrin from 1819 to 1820; escaped with him from the galleys. In May, 1830, he was arrested

* Which ended at Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin.

for the murder of the widow Pigeau—of Nanterre—and this time he was sentenced to death; the intrigues of Vautrin, who had an unnatural passion for him, saved his life: his sentence was commuted.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.—In 1839, Calvi was secretary to Vautrin, then masquerading as a Swedish nobleman under the name of Halpertius.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Cambon, dealer in wood, deputy mayor under Benassis of a commune near Grenoble, in 1820, and one of the physician's devoted coadjutors in the work of amelioration undertaken by him.—*The Country Doctor*.

Cambremer (Pierre), fisherman of Croisic,—Loire-Inférieure,—who, to save the threatened honor of his name, threw his only son into the sea, and, having lost his wife, lived entirely alone, under Louis-Philippe, on a lofty promontory, in expiation of his criminal deed of paternal justice.—*A Seashore Drama*.—*Bléatrix*.

Cambremer (Joseph), younger brother of Pierre and father of Pierrette, called Pérotte.—*A Seashore Drama*.

Cambremer (Jacques), only son of Pierre Cambremer and Jacquette Brouin.—Spoiled by his parents, especially by his mother, he became a criminal of the worst sort. He escaped the penalty

of his crimes because his father threw him into the sea after strangling him.—*A Seashore Drama.*

Cambremer (Madame), born *Jacquette Brouin*, wife of *Pierre Cambremer* and mother of *Jacques*. She was of *Guérande*; she had received some education, and wrote a clerky hand; she taught her son to read, and thereby brought about his ruin. She was commonly called *La Belle Brouin*. She died a few days after *Jacques*.—*A Seashore Drama.*

Cambremer (Pierrette), called *Pérotte*, daughter of *Joseph Cambremer* and *Pierre's* niece and god-daughter. Every morning, the sweet and pretty creature carried her uncle the bread and water upon which he lived exclusively.—*A Seashore Drama.*

Caméristus, famous physician at Paris under *Louis-Philippe*; the *Ballanche* of medicine, one of the defenders of the abstract doctrines of *Van Helmont*; leader of the *vitalistes* in opposition to *Brisset*, leader of the *organistes*. He and *Brisset* were both called in consultation to see *Raphael de Valentin*, who was seriously ill.—*The Magic Skin.*

Camps (Octave de), lover, afterward husband, of *Madame Firmiani*.—She persuaded him to restore a veritable fortune to the *Bourgneuf* family, ruined in a lawsuit by *Octave's* father, and thus reduced him to the necessity of living on the proceeds of lessons in mathematics. He was only twenty-two when he first knew *Madame Firmiani*; he married

her first at Gretna-Green. The marriage in Paris took place in 1824 or 1825. Before his marriage, he lived on Rue de l'Observance; * he was descended from the famous Abbé de Camps, so well known to bibliophiles and scholars.—*Madame Firmiani*.—Later, Octave de Camps reappears as an owner of iron-mills, under Louis-Philippe. At that period, he was rarely in Paris.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Camps (Madame Octave de), born Cadignan; niece of the old Prince de Cadignan and cousin of the Duc de Maufrigneuse. In 1813, at the age of sixteen, she married Monsieur Firmiani, receiver-general in the Department of Montenotte, who died in Greece about 1822, and she became Madame de Camps in 1824 or 1825; she lived, at that time, on Rue du Bac, and was received by the Princesse de Blamont-Chauvry, the oracle of Faubourg Saint-Germain. An accomplished and excellent woman, she was beloved even by her rivals, the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, her cousin, Madame de Macumer,—Louise de Chaulieu,—and the Marquise d'Espard.—*Madame Firmiani*.—She sought out and took under her protection Madame Xavier Rabourdin.—*The Civil Service*.—Late in the year 1824, she gave a ball at which Charles de Vandenesse made the acquaintance of Madame d'Aiglemont, whose lover he became.—*A Woman of Thirty*.—In 1834, Madame de Camps tried to turn aside the slanderous gossip

* Now Rue Antoine-Dubois.

in circulation concerning Madame Félix de Vandenesse, who was compromising herself with the poet Nathan, and she gave that young woman some excellent advice.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—She also gave some extremely good advice to Madame de l'Estorade, who was afraid of losing her heart to Sallenauve.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—She divided her time between Paris and Monsieur de Camps's ironworks; but she gave too much preference to the latter,—at least so said Madame de l'Estorade, one of her intimate friends.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Camuset, one of Bourignard's assumed names; it was the one by which he was known at Madame Etienne Gruget's, Rue des Enfants-Rouges.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.

Camusot, dealer in silks on Rue des Bourdonnais, Paris, under the Restoration; born in 1765, son-in-law and successor of Cardot, whose oldest daughter he had married after the death of his first wife, a Demoiselle Pons, sole heir of the famous Ponses, embroiderers to the court under the Empire.—He retired from business about 1834, and became a member of the Council of Manufactures, deputy, peer of France, and baron. He had four children. In 1821–1822, he kept Coralie, who fell so violently in love with Lucien de Rubempré. Although she abandoned him for Lucien, he promised the poet, after her death, that he would buy a lot at Père-Lachaise,

and erect a stone with this simple inscription: *Coralie, died at the age of nineteen, August 22, 1829.*—*Lost Illusions*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*Cousin Pons*.—Later, he assumed responsibility for Fanny Beaupré, with whom he lived a long time.—*The Muse of the Department*.—He was present with his wife at César Birotteau's famous ball, in December, 1818, and was appointed commissioner in the matter of the perfumer's insolvency, in place of Gobenheim-Keller, who was first appointed.—*César Birotteau*.—He had had business relations with the Guillaumes, drapers, on Rue Saint-Denis.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.

Camusot de Marville, son of Camusot the silk merchant, by his first wife; born about 1794.—Under Louis-Philippe he assumed the name of a Norman estate—Marville—to distinguish himself from a brother by the second wife; in 1824, being examining magistrate at Alençon, he contributed to the rendering of a judgment of acquittal in favor of Victurnien d'Esgrignon, accused of forgery.—*Cousin Pons*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—In 1828, being a magistrate at Paris, he was designated to replace Popinot in the tribunal that was to pass upon Madame d'Espard's petition for the appointment of a guardian for her husband.—*The Interdiction*.—In May, 1830, as examining magistrate, he had made a report ordering the discharge of Lucien de Rubempré, accused of murdering Esther Gobseck; but the poet's suicide made the judgment

nugatory, and temporarily overthrew the magistrate's ambitious projects.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.—Camusot de Marville had been president of the court of Mantes; in 1844, he was president of the royal court at Paris and commander in the Legion of Honor. At that period, he lived in a house on Rue de Hanovre, purchased by him in 1834, where he entertained his cousin Pons, the musician. President de Marville was elected a Deputy in 1846.—*Cousin Pons*.

Camusot de Marville (Madame), born Thirion—Marie - Cécile - Amélie—in 1798; daughter of an usher of the cabinet of Louis XVIII., and wife of the magistrate.—In 1814, she frequented the studio of Servin the painter, who gave a course for young women; this studio was divided into two factions: Mademoiselle Thirion led the party of the nobility, although of plebeian origin, and persecuted Ginevra di Piombo of the Bonapartist faction.—*The Vendetta*.—In 1818, she was invited, with her mother and father, to César Birotteau's famous ball; at that time the subject of a match between her and Camusot de Marville had been broached.—*César Birotteau*.—The marriage took place in 1819, and the imperious young woman immediately took possession of the magistrate's will, making him act absolutely as she bade him and in the interest of her unbounded ambition; it was she who brought about young d'Esgrignon's discharge in 1824, and Lucien

de Rubempré's suicide in 1830; through her efforts, the Marquis d'Espard narrowly missed being placed under guardianship. Madame de Marville had less influence over her father-in-law, old Camusot, whom she bored exceedingly and annoyed beyond measure. She also caused, by her unkind conduct, the death of Sylvain Pons, the "poor relation," whose valuable artistic treasures she and her husband inherited.
—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Camusot (Charles), son of the preceding, died very young, before his parents possessed either their estate or their title of Marville, when they were indeed in something very like straitened circumstances.—*Cousin Pons.*

Camusot de Marville (Cécile).—See *Vicomtesse Popinot*.

Canalis (Constant-Cyr-Melchior, Baron de), poet,—leader of the Angelic school,—deputy, minister, peer of France, member of the Académie Française; commander in the Legion of Honor, born at Canalis—Corrèze—in 1800.—About 1821, he became the lover of Madame de Chaulieu, who boosted him into the highest offices and never failed to show him off to advantage, but was always very exacting. A little later, Canalis was at the Opéra one evening, in Madame d'Espard's box, and was presented by her to Lucien de Rubempré. After 1824, he was the fashionable poet.—*Memoirs of Two Young*

Wives.—*Lost Illusions.*—In 1829, he lived on Rue Paradis-Poissonière,* No. 29, and was Master of Requests in the Council of State; it was at this period that he became acquainted with Modeste Mignon and hoped to marry that wealthy heiress.—

Modeste Mignon.—Shortly after 1830, having been theretofore anointed a great man, he was present at an evening party at Mademoiselle des Touches's, when Henri de Marsay described his first love-affair; Canalis took part in the conversation, and delivered, in an energetic tone, a speech upon Napoléon.—*The Magic Skin.*—*Another Study of Woman.*—

—In 1838, he married the daughter of Moreau,—Oise,—who brought him a very fat dowry.—*A Start in Life.*—In October, 1840, he was at a performance

at the Variétés with Madame de Rochefide, when Calyste du Guénic met that dangerous woman again after three years.—*Béatrix.*—In 1845, Canalis was pointed out to Palafox Gazonal, in the Chamber of Deputies, by Léon de Lora.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*—In the same year, he agreed to act as Sallenauve's second in a duel with Maxime de Trailles.

Canalis was always favorable to Sallenauve, by the way, and, in 1839, he assisted, by speech and vote, in confirming the validity of the election of the Deputy from Arcis.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Canalis (Baronne Melchior de), wife of the preceding, and daughter of Monsieur and Madame

* Now Rue Paradis.

Moreau,—Oise.—Toward the middle of the reign of Louis-Philippe, and soon after her marriage, she travelled through Seine-et-Oise. She went first to Beaumont and Presles. She occupied the coupé of the Pierrotin diligence with her husband and her daughter.—*A Start in Life.*

Cane (Marco-Facino), called Père Canet, an old blind man, inmate of the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts, was engaged in the profession of musician, at Paris, under the Restoration. He played the clarinet at a workingmen's ball, Rue de Charenton, on the occasion of Madame Vaillant's sister's wedding.—He claimed to be a Venetian, Prince of Varese, a descendant of the famous *condottiere* Facino Cane, whose conquests fell into the hands of the Duke of Milan, and he told some strange stories of his patriarchal youth. He died in 1820, having passed his eightieth year. He was the last of the Canes of the elder branch, and transmitted the title of Prince of Varese to his kinsman Emilio Memmi.—*Facino Cane.*—*Massimilla Doni.*

Canet (Père), sobriquet of the preceding.

Canquoëlle (Père), assumed name of the police agent Peyrade, under the Restoration.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Cante-Croix (Marquis de), sub-lieutenant in one of the regiments which passed through Angoulême

on the way to Spain, between November, 1807, and March, 1808. At Wagram, July 6, 1809, a colonel at twenty-six, he was killed by a shot which shattered upon his heart a portrait of Madame de Bargeton, who was in love with him.—*Lost Illusions.*

Cantinet, some time dealer in glassware, beadle at the Church of Saint-François in the Marais in 1845, living on Rue d'Orléans; * lazy and a drunkard.—*Cousin Pons.*

Cantinet (Madame), wife of the preceding, let chairs at the Church of Saint-François.—She was installed as nurse to Sylvain Pons *in extremis* by Fraisier and Poulain, who found no difficulty in winning her over to their interest and in guiding her conduct.—*Cousin Pons.*

Cantinet fils.—He might have had the place of doorkeeper at the Church of Saint-François, where his father and mother were employed; but he preferred a theatrical career; he was a *figurant* at the Cirque-Olympique† in 1845. He drove his mother to despair by his disorderly life, and by forced loans from the maternal purse.—*Cousin Pons.*

Capraja, a noble Venetian, dilettante *emeritus*, living only by and for music; nicknamed *Il Fanatico*;

* Part of the present Rue Chariot, running from Rue des Quatre-Fils to Rue de Poitou.

† Then located on Boulevard du Temple; now Théâtre du Châtelet on the square of that name.

intimate with the Duke and Duchess Cataneo and their friends.—*Massimilla Doni*.

Carabine, sobriquet of Séraphine Sinet.—See that name.

Carbonneau, physician whom the Comte de Mortsau, in 1820, contemplated consulting in the case of his wife, instead of Doctor Origet, of whom he thought that he had reason to complain.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Carcado (Madame de), founder of a benevolent association in Paris, of which Madame de la Baudraye was appointed solicitor of funds in March, 1843, through the influence of certain priests who were friends of Madame Piédefer.—This appointment had the important result of causing the return to society of the “muse” who had gone astray, and who was more than compromised by her relations with Lousteau.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Cardanet (Madame de), Madame de Senonches’s grandmother.—*Lost Illusions*:

Cardinal (Madame), fish-peddler in Paris, daughter of one Toupillier, a street-porter; widow of a famous marketman; niece of Toupillier, the pauper of Saint-Sulpice, whose hidden treasure she tried to lay hands upon in 1840, with the assistance of Cerizet.—This woman had three sisters, four brothers, and

three uncles who could have claimed a share of the beggar's inheritance. The manœuvres of Madame Cardinal and Céritet were defeated by Monsieur du Portail,—Corentin.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Cardinal (Olympe).—See Madame Céritet.

Cardot (Jean-Jérôme-Séverin), born in 1755.—Chief clerk in a long-established silk house, the *Cocon d'Or*, on Rue Bourdonnais; he purchased the establishment in 1793, at the time of the *maximum*, and in ten years made a large fortune, thanks to the dowry of a hundred thousand francs brought him by his wife, a Mademoiselle Husson, by whom he had four children: two daughters, the elder of whom was married to Camusot, her father's successor, and the second, Marianne, to Protez of the firm of Protez and Chiffreville; and two sons, of whom the elder became a notary, and the younger, Joseph, a partner in the drug firm of Matifat. Cardot was the protector of the dancer Florentine, whom he had discovered and started in life. He lived, in 1822, at Belleville,* in one of the first houses above La Courtille; he had then been a widower six years. He was Oscar Husson's uncle, and had practically made himself responsible for that wild youth's support and for his future, but he changed his mind when he found the young man, one morning, asleep on Florentine's couch, after a debauch in which he had squandered the money

*At that time not a part of Paris.

entrusted to him by his employer, Desroches the solicitor.—*A Start in Life*.—*Lost Illusions*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—Cardot had business relations with the Guillaumes, drapers, on Rue Saint-Denis.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.—He was invited, with all his children, to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818.—*César Birotteau*.

Cardot, eldest son of the preceding; notary at Paris, successor to Sorbier; born in 1794; married a Chiffreville, of a family famous in the chemical trade.—He had by his wife three children: the eldest, a son, who was fourth clerk in his father's office in 1836, and would naturally have succeeded him, but dreamed of literary renown; Félicie, who married Berthier; and another daughter, born in 1824. During the reign of Louis-Philippe, Cardot kept *Malaga*.—*The Muse of the Department*.—*A Man of Business*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—In 1839, he was employed to settle the estate of Marie Gaston.—*The Comte de Sallenave*.—He was Pierre Grassou's notary, and the artist carried his savings to him every three months.—*Pierre Grassou*.—He was also the Thuilliers' notary, and, in 1840, introduced Godeschal, a suitor for the hand of Céleste Colleville, in their salon on Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer.*—After living for some time on Place du Châtelet,† Cardot became one of the tenants of the house purchased by the Thuilliers near the Madeleine.—*The Petty*

* Now Rue Royer-Collard.

† Very materially changed in twenty-five years.

Bourgeois.—In 1844, he was mayor of an arrondissement and a Deputy from Paris.—*Cousin Pons*.

Cardot (Madame), born Chiffreville, wife of Cardot the notary; a pious, wooden creature, a “genuine brush of penitence.”—About 1840, she and her husband lived on Place du Châtelet, Paris. About the same time, the notary’s wife took her daughter Félicie to Etienne Lousteau’s apartments on Rue des Martyrs, for she then dreamed of the journalist as a son-in-law; finally, however, she rejected him because of his immoral life.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Cardot (Félicie or Félicité).—See *Madame Berthier*.

Carigliano (Maréchal Duc de), one of the illustrious soldiers of the Empire, husband of a Mademoiselle Malin de Gondreville, whom he adored, who was false to him, whom he obeyed and of whom he stood in deadly fear.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.—In 1819, the Maréchal de Carigliano gave a ball at which Eugène de Rastignac was presented by his cousin, the Vicomtesse de Beauséant, and where he made his first appearance in aristocratic society.—*Old Goriot*.—He owned a fine house near the Elysée-Bourbon, which he sold to Monsieur de Lanty.—*Sarrasine*.

Carigliano (Duchesse de), wife of the preceding, daughter of Senator Malin de Gondreville.—At the fall of the Empire, being then thirty-six

years of age, she was the mistress of young Colonel d'Aiglemont, and almost simultaneously of Sommervieux the painter, recently married to Augustine Guillaume. She received a visit from Madame de Sommervieux and gave her some very ingenious advice as to the means of winning her husband back and binding him to herself forever by means of coquetry.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.—In 1821–1822, she had a box near Madame d'Espard's at the Opéra; Sixte du Châtelet went thither to pay his respects to her on the very evening that Lucien de Rubempré, newly arrived in Paris, cut such a pitiful figure there beside Madame de Bargeton.—*Lost Illusions*.—It was the Duchesse de Carigliano who, after mighty efforts, unearthed a noble wife, Mademoiselle de Troisville, for General de Montcornet.—*The Peasants*.—Although a duchess of Napoléon's creation, Madame de Carigliano was none the less devoted to the Bourbons, and particularly to the Duchesse de Berri; she affected the most exemplary piety, and almost every year went into retirement for a brief season at the Ursuline convent at Arcis-sur-Aube. In 1839, Sallenauve's friends relied upon her support to secure his election as Deputy.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Carmagnola (Giambattista), old gondolier at Venice, in 1820; entirely devoted to Emilio Memmi.
—*Massimilla Doni*.

Carnot (Lazare-Nicolas-Marguerite), born at Nolay—Côte d'Or—in 1753, died in 1823. In

June, 1800, being Minister of War, he was present, with Talleyrand, Fouché, and Sieyès, at a council held on Rue du Bac, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the overthrow of the First Consul, Bonaparte, was discussed.—*A Dark Affair.*

Caroline (Mademoiselle), name under which the Duchesse de Langeais, in 1818-1819, set out for Spain as Lady Julia Hopwood's maid, after her adventure with General de Montriveau.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Caroline (Mademoiselle), governess of the four children of Monsieur and Madame de Vandenesse, of whom the three known to us are Charles, Félix, and Madame de Listomère. She was “terrible.”—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Caroline, lady's-maid to the Marquise de Listomère, in 1827 or 1828, on Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain,* when the marchioness received a letter from Eugène de Rastignac intended for Delphine de Nucingen.—*A Study of Woman.*

Caroline, servant of the Thuilliers in 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Caron, advocate, employed by Mademoiselle Garmard, at Tours, in 1826.—He acted for her against Abbé François Birotteau.—*The Curé of Tours.*

* Since 1838, Rue Saint-Dominique.

Carpentier, formerly a captain in the imperial army, living on half-pay at Issoudun under the Restoration.—He had a place in the mayor's office; he was connected, through his wife, with one of the most considerable families of the town, the Borniche-Héraus.—Being a close friend of the captain of artillery, Mignonnet, whose aversion for Maxence Gilet he shared, he acted with Mignonnet as second for Philippe Bridau in his duel with the leader of the "Knights of Idleness."—*La Rabouil-leuse*.

Carpi (Benedetto), keeper of a prison in Venice in which Facino Cane was confined between 1760 and 1770.—He was bribed by his prisoner and fled with him, carrying away a part of the hidden treasure of the Republic; but he was lost at sea soon after.—*Facino Cane*.

Carthagenova, a superb basso at the Fenice theatre, Venice.—In 1820, he sang Rossini's *Moses*, with Genovese and La Tinti, before the Duke and Duchess Cataneo, Capraja, Emilio Memmi, and Marco Vendramini.—*Massimilla Doni*.

Cartier, gardener in the Montparnasse quarter of Paris, time of Louis-Philippe.—In 1838, he supplied Monsieur Bernard—Baron de Bourlac—with flowers for his daughter Vanda.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Cartier (Madame), wife of the preceding, supplied milk, eggs, and vegetables to Madame Vau-thier, concierge of a wretched lodging-house on Boulevard Montparnasse, and to Monsieur Bernard, one of the tenants.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Casa-Réal (Duc de), younger brother of Madame Balthasar Claës.—Connected with the Evangelistas of Bordeaux; one of a family renowned in the chronicles of the Spanish monarchy; his sister had relinquished her claim to their father's and mother's inheritance, in order to secure for him a wife worthy of their noble family. He died young, in 1805, leaving Madame Claës a considerable sum in money.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*—*The Marriage Contract.*

Castagnould, second in command of the *Mignon*, a pretty brig of a hundred tons, owned and commanded by Charles Mignon, in which he made long voyages and did much trading, from 1826 to 1829.—Castagnould was a Provençal, and was formerly a servant in the Mignon family.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Castanier (Rodolphe), major of dragoons under the Empire.—Cashier for Baron de Nucingen, under the Restoration, and decorated with the Legion of Honor, he kept Madame de la Garde,—Aquilina,—and, for her sake, forged the banker's signature to a bill of exchange for a large amount,

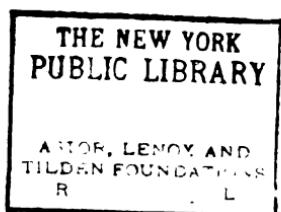
in 1821. The Englishman John Melmoth extricated him from this scrape by exchanging personalities with the ex-officer. In this way, Castanier acquired omnipotence, but soon sickened of it, and by the same process of exchange transmitted it to a financier named Claparon. Castanier was from the South; he had served in the army from the age of sixteen until he was nearly forty.—*Melmoth Converted.*

Castanier (Madame), wife of the preceding, married during the First Empire.—Her family, a bourgeois family of Nancy, deceived Castanier as to the amount of her dowry and as to her "expectations;" Madame Castanier was virtuous, ugly, and of a sour temper; she and her husband had separated amicably several years before 1821, at which time she was living in the neighborhood of Strasbourg.—*Melmoth Converted.*

Casteran (De), a very old noble family of Normandie, allied to William the Conqueror; related to the Verneuils, the Esgrignons, and the Troisvilles.—The name is pronounced *Cateran*; it is sometimes written with and sometimes without an acute accent on the *e*.—A Mademoiselle Blanche de Casteran was the mother of Mademoiselle de Verneuil, and died abbess of Notre-Dame de Séez.—*The Chouans.*—In 1807, Madame de la Chanterie, then a widow, was welcomed in Normandie by the Casterans.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—A Marquis

and Marquise de Casteran, then advanced in years, frequented the Marquis d'Esgrignon's salon at Alençon, in 1822.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—The Marquise de Rochefide, born Béatrix-Maximilienne-Rose de Casteran, was the youngest daughter of a Marquis de Casteran, who desired to marry both his daughters without marriage-portions, in order to retain his whole fortune for his son the Comte de Casteran.—*Béatrix*.—A Comte de Casteran, son-in-law of the Marquis de Troisville, a kinsman of Madame de Montcornet, was prefect of a department of Bourgogne, between 1820 and 1825.—*The Peasants*.

Cataneo (Duke), a noble Sicilian, born in 1773; Massimilla Doni's first husband.—A physical wreck before his marriage, by over-indulgence in pleasures of all sorts, he made no use whatever of his prerogatives as a husband, and lived only by and for music. He was very wealthy, and had paid for the education of Clara Tinti, whom he discovered when she was a mere child and servant at an inn; through his exertions she had become the celebrated *prima donna* of the Fenice theatre, Venice, in 1820. The wonderful tenor, Genovese, of the same theatre, also belonged to Duke Cataneo, who paid him very handsomely for refusing to sing with any other than La Tinti. The duke, whose figure and bearing were ridiculous, “seemed to have taken it upon himself to justify Serolemo in the matter of the Neapolitan he always introduces on the stage of his marionette theatre.”—*Massimilla Doni*.



Préférable Day 1
Le 1^{er} Janvier 1810
à la Présenté Durand. Mon
enfant Male Parfait
la Celle Commune Rive-droite
Meilleur que Léon le faire
2 Rail. Heures du matin au midi à
Honfleur avec Charlotte Louise Tellier
N. S. C. Bureau arrondissement de
Caen à la bourse. Le Bureau
de Marcoulin jusqu'à la
Demeure de la bague de
l'age femme 19^e d'années au
Section de La Bellafontaine, le
femmes 30^e d'années jusqu'à
la fin du mois de

février 1810

FACSIMILE OF THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF HONORÉ
After a photograph

Acte de la République française
érigé à la mairie officielle publique de la ville
de Bourges, dans le département d'Indre-et-Loire
(Section de Chardonne n° 25 de laquelle)
au nom d'Alfred Baudouin (époux de Mme
Marie-Louise Chauvigné) et
de la ville de Bourges, au nom de
l'acte de mariage de Mme Chauvigné
du 1^{er} juillet 1888, à laquelle
le juge de paix de la ville de Bourges
a été nommé et chargé d'assurer
l'exécution de l'acte de mariage
à la date du 1^{er} juillet 1888.

Baudouin

Chauvigné
G.P.S.

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The Chauvigné.

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Cataneo (Duchess), wife of the preceding; born Massimilla Doni; married a second time to Emilio Memmi, Prince of Varese.—See Princess of Varese.

Catherine, an old woman in the service of Monsieur and Madame Saillard, in 1824.—*The Civil Service.*

Catherine, lady's-maid to Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and her foster-sister; in 1803, a pretty girl of nineteen.—Catherine was, like Gothard, in her mistress's secrets, and assisted her in all her enterprises.—*A Dark Affair.*

Cavalier, partner of Fendant; publishers-book-sellers-middlemen on Rue Serpente, Paris, in 1821.—Cavalier travelled for the house, the firm name being Fendant and Cavalier. The firm failed shortly after publishing, with small success, Lucien de Rubempré's famous novel, *L'Archer de Charles IX.*, the title of which they had changed to some outlandish one.—*Lost Illusions.*—In 1838, a Cavalier published Baron de Bourlac's *Spirit of Modern Laws*, and shared the profits with the author.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Cayron, a Languedocian, dealer in umbrellas, parasols, and canes in a small way, on Rue Saint-Honoré, in a house adjoining César Birotteau's, in 1818.—With the consent of his landlord,—Molineux,—Cayron turned over two rooms above his shop

to his neighbor; he was unsuccessful in business, and disappeared suddenly shortly after Birotteau's famous ball. Cayron had a great admiration for the perfumer, whom he accompanied to Molineux's house on Cour Batave*—Saint-Denis quarter.—*César Birotteau*.

Célestin, Lucien de Rubempré's valet on Quai Malaquais, Paris, in the last years of the reign of Charles X.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Céribet, orphan from the Foundling Hospital, Paris; born in 1802.—Apprenticed to the Didots, the famous printers, he was noticed by David Séchard, who took him to Angoulême and employed him in his printing establishment, where Céribet performed the threefold duties of maker-up, compositor, and proof-reader. He soon betrayed his master, and, in collusion with the brothers Cointet, Séchard's rivals, succeeded in becoming the purchaser of his establishment.—*Lost Illusions*.—Later he was a provincial actor, manager of liberal newspapers under the Restoration, sub-prefect early in the reign of Louis-Philippe, and finally a man of business. In this last capacity he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for rascality. After being in partnership with Georges d'Estourny, and subsequently with Claparon, he became wretchedly poor, and acted as messenger to the clerk of the justice of the peace in the Saint-Jacques quarter;

* Now Rue Berger.

at the same time, he undertook the business of lending small sums at usurious rates, and acquired a competence by speculating on the miseries of the poor. Although an absolute wreck physically, as the result of his vices, he married Olympe Cardinal about 1840. At that time, he was involved in the intrigues of Théodore de la Peyrade and the affairs of Jérôme Thuillier. He had lived successively on Rue du Gros-Chenet,* Rue Chabannais, and Rue des Poules† at the corner of Rue des Postes. In 1833, having obtained possession of a note of hand signed by Maxime de Trailles, he succeeded, by ruses worthy of Scapin, in obtaining payment in full.—*A Man of Business.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Cérizet (Olympe Cardinal, Madame), born about 1824, daughter of Madame Cardinal, fish-peddler.—Actress at Bobino,‡—Luxembourg,—then at the Folies-Dramatiques,§ where she made her début in *Love's Telegraph*. At first mistress of a *premier comique*, she next had Julien Minard for a lover; she received twenty thousand francs from the father of the latter as the price of releasing his son. This

* Now Rue du Sentier.

† Now Rue Laromiguière.

‡ A theatre which, twenty years since, formed one of the corners of Rue Madame and Rue de Fleurus, and of which Tournemine was manager somewhere about 1840.

§ Boulevard du Temple, Mourier manager, until 1862. The first managers of the theatre, which was opened in 1831,—January,—were the elder Allaux and Léopold, but for a very short time. Allaux was the architect. He built it on the site of the old Ambigu, which was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on Boulevard Saint-Martin.

sum constituted her dowry, and contributed to bring about her marriage to Cérezet.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Césarine, laundress at Alençon.—Mistress of the Chevalier de Valois and mother of a child whose paternity was charged to the old nobleman; indeed, it was rumored in the town, in 1816, that he had secretly married Césarine. These rumors were the more annoying to the chevalier because at that time he aspired to Mademoiselle Cormon's hand. Césarine, although her lover bequeathed his whole property to her, obtained only six hundred francs a year.—*The Old Maid.*

Césarine, dancer at the Opéra in 1822; an acquaintance of Philippe Bridau, who thought for a moment of sending her down to his uncle Rouget, at Issoudun.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Chabert (Hyacinthe), count, grand officer of the Legion of Honor, colonel of a regiment of cavalry.—Left for dead on the battle-field of Eylau,—February 7-8, 1807,—he was cured at Heilsberg, then confined in the insane hospital at Stuttgart. Returning to France after the fall of the Empire, he lived, in 1818, in great destitution, on Rue du Petit-Banquier, Paris, with the dairyman Vergniaud, formerly a subaltern in his regiment. After seeking, without creating scandal, to enforce his rights with relation to Rose Chapotel, his wife, who had married Comte Ferraud, he relapsed into poverty and was sentenced

for vagabondage. He ended his days in the hospital at Bicêtre; he had come originally from the Foundling Hospital.—*Colonel Chabert*.—The Parisian stage seized upon this painful story twice, with an interval of twenty years: the Vaudeville, on Rue de Chartres, gave, in 1832, a *Colonel Chabert*,* drama in two acts, signed: Louis Lurine and Jacques Arago; and, later, the Théâtre Beaumarchais—Bartholy manager—gave another *Colonel Chabert*, with the sub-title: *The Woman with Two Husbands*; author, Paul de Faulquemont.

Chabert (Madame), born Rose Chapotel.—See *Comtesse Ferraud*.

Chabosseau, ex-publisher, discounter of publishers' notes, something of a usurer, worth a million, living, in 1821–1822, on Quai Saint-Michel, where he negotiated a transaction with Lucien de Rubempré, who was introduced to him by Lousteau.—*Lost Illusions*.—He was a friend of Gobseck and Gigonnet, and frequented as they did, in 1824, the Café Thémis, at the corner of Rue Dauphine and Quai des Augustins.—*The Civil Service*.—Under Louis-Philippe, he was connected with the Céritet-Claparon partnership.—*A Man of Business*.

Chaffaroux, building contractor, one of César Birotteau's creditors,—*César Birotteau*,—and uncle of Claudine Chaffaroux, who became Madame du Bréau.—Wealthy, a bachelor, and very fond of his

* Played on the first occasion by Volnys and Madame Doche.

niece: she had assisted him to start in business. He died during the second half of the reign of Louis-Philippe, leaving the ex-ballet-dancer forty thousand francs a year.—*A Princess of Bohemia*.—In 1840, he did work of various kinds in an unfinished house near the Madeleine, purchased by the Thuilliers.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—Chaffaroux was probably a native of the neighborhood of Paris, Nanterre, where he certainly lived at one time.

Chamarolles (Mesdemoiselles) conducted a young ladies' boarding-school at Bourges early in the century. Their establishment enjoyed an excellent reputation in the department; Anna Grossetête, who afterward married the Comte de Fontaine's third son, was educated there, as was Dinah Piédefur, who subsequently became Madame de la Baudraye.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Champagnac, charcoal-burner at Limoges; an Auvergnat and a widower.—In 1797, Jérôme-Baptiste Sauviat married Champagnac's daughter, at least thirty years old.—*The Village Curé*.

Champignelles (De), illustrious family of Normandie.—In 1822, a Marquis de Champignelles, of Bayeux, was the chief of the princely house of the province: this family was connected by marriage with the Navarreins, the Blamont-Chauvrys, and the Beauséants. It was this Marquis de Champignelles who introduced Gaston de Nueil to Madame

de Beauséant.—*The Deserted Mistress*.—A Monsieur de Champignelles, perhaps the same one, with Messieurs de Verneuil and de Beauséant, presented Madame de la Chanterie to Louis XVIII. at the beginning of the Restoration. The Baronne de la Chanterie was herself a Champignelles, by the way.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Champion (Maurice), a young man of Monténac,—Haute-Vienne,—son of the liveryman of that village; employed as groom by Madame Graslin, during the reign of Louis-Philippe.—*The Village Curé*.

Champlain (Pierre), vine-dresser, neighbor of Margaritis the lunatic, at Vouvray, in 1831.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart*.

Champy (Madame de), name given to Esther Gobseck by Baron de Nucingen, from a small estate he had bought for her.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Chandour (Stanislas de), born in 1781; one of the habitués of the Bargeton's salon at Angoulême, and the "beau" of that social circle.—He was decorated in 1821; he obtained some success with women by obscene jests in the style of the eighteenth century. Having been instrumental in circulating through the town slanderous stories concerning Madame de Bargeton's relations with Lucien de

Rubempré, he was challenged by the husband and received a bullet in the neck, making a wound which caused him always to carry his head on one side.—*Lost Illusions*.

Chandour (Amélie de), wife of the preceding; a fine talker, but afflicted with unacknowledged asthma.—She posed in Angoulême as the antagonist of her friend Madame de Bargeton.—*Lost Illusions*.

Chanor, partner of Florent, manufacturers and dealers in bronze, Rue des Tournelles, Paris, under Louis-Philippe.—Wenceslas Steinbock, who was at first apprenticed to the firm, afterward worked for it.—*Cousin Bette*.—In 1845, Frédéric Brunner had a watch-chain and a cane-handle from Florent and Chanor.—*Cousin Pons*.

Chantonnit, mayor of Riceys, near Besançon, between 1830 and 1840.—He was originally from Neufchâtel—Switzerland—and a republican; he had a lawsuit with the Wattevilles; Albert Savarus acted as their advocate against Chantonnit.—*Albert Savarus*.

Chapeloud (Abbé), canon of the church of Saint-Gatien at Tours.—He was an intimate friend of Abbé Birotteau, and bequeathed to him by his will, in 1824, furniture and a library representing a large sum, which the simple-minded priest had earnestly desired.—*The Curé of Tours*.

Chaperon (Abbé), curé of Némours,—Siene-et-Marne,—from the re-establishment of public worship after the Revolution; born in 1755, died in 1841 in that town. Being a friend of Doctor Minoret, he assisted in the education of Ursule Mirouët, the doctor's niece. He was known as “the Fénelon of the Gatinais.” His successor was the curé of Saint-Lange, the priest who had tried to give consolation to Madame d'Aiglemont in her despair.—*Ursule Mirouët*.

Chapotel (Rose), maiden name of Madame Chabert, afterward Comtesse Ferraud.—See this last name.

Chapoulot (Monsieur and Madame), former lace-makers, on Rue Saint-Denis, in 1845; tenants of the house where Pons and Schmucke lived, on Rue de Normandie.—One evening, as Monsieur and Madame Chapoulot, accompanied by their daughter Victorjne, were returning home from the Ambigu-Comique,* they met Héloise Brisetout on the stairway, and a little conjugal scene ensued.—*Cousin Pons*.

Chapuzot (Monsieur and Madame), concierges for Marguerite Turquet, *alias* Malaga, on Rue des Fosses-du-Temple,† Paris, in 1836; afterward her

* This theatre was not located on Boulevard du Temple after the close of Charles X.'s reign, but was on Boulevard Saint-Martin, Antony Béraud, manager. The theatre on Boulevard *du Crime*, so called, was destroyed by fire, July 14, 1827. That on Boulevard Saint-Martin was opened June 7, 1839, on the site of Hôtel Jambonne, with the *Muse of the Boulevard* as the opening play.

† This street ceased to exist in 1863.

servants and confidants, when she was kept by Thaddée Paz.—*The Pretended Mistress.*

Chapuzot, chief of division at the prefecture of police, in the time of Louis-Philippe; visited and consulted, in 1843, by Victorin Hulot, on the subject of Madame de Sainte-Estève.—*Cousin Bette.*

Chardin (Père), journeyman mattress-maker, old, and a drunkard. In 1843, he acted as intermediary between Baron Hulot, then in hiding under the name of Père Thoul, and Cousin Bette, who was concealing from the family all knowledge of the whereabouts of its unworthy head.—*Cousin Bette.*

Chardin, son of the preceding.—Originally store-keeper for Johann Fischer, contractor for supplies to the Ministry of War in the Department of Oran, from 1838 to 1841; afterward *claqueur* at the theatre under Braulard, and then known by the name of Idamore. Brother of Elodie Chardin, whom he procured for Père Thoul in order to supplant Olympe Bijou, whose lover he himself was. After Olympe Bijou, Chardin had for mistress, in 1843, a *jeune première* at the Théâtre des Funambules.*—*Cousin Bette.*

Chardin (Elodie), sister of the preceding; mender of laces, and mistress of Baron Hulot,—Père Thoul,—in 1843.—She then lived with him at No. 7

* Demolished in June, 1862.

Rue des Bernardins; she had succeeded Olympe Bijou in the old man's affections.—*Cousin Bette*.

Chardon, formerly a surgeon in the armies of the Republic; under the Empire a druggist at Angoulême.—He had given particular attention to methods of curing the gout, and he had also had visions of substituting paper made of vegetable fibre for that made of rags, after the example of the Chinese. He died, soon after the Restoration, at Paris, —whither he had gone to solicit the approval of the Academy of Sciences,—in despair at the failure of his efforts, leaving a wife and two children in destitution.—*Lost Illusions*.

Chardon (Madame), born Rubempré, wife of the preceding.—Last offshoot of an illustrious family; rescued from the scaffold, in 1793, by the army surgeon Chardon, who declared that she was with child by him, afterward married her, despite their common poverty. Reduced to want by her husband's sudden death, she went out as a nurse under the name of Madame Charlotte. She adored her two children, Eve and Lucien. Madame Chardon died in 1827.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Chardon (Lucien).—See Rubempré (Chardon, de).

Chardon (Eve).—See Madame David Séchard.

Charels (The), honest farmers of the suburbs of Alençon, father and mother of Olympe Charel, who became the wife of Michaud, head-keeper on the estates of General de Montcornet.—*The Peasants.*

Chargebœuf (Marquis de), a nobleman of Champagne, born in 1739, head of the family of Chargebœuf in the time of the Consulate and the Empire.—His estates extended from the Department of Seine-et-Marne to the Department of Aube. A kinsman of the Hauteserres and Simeuses, whose names he sought to have stricken from the list of émigrés in 1804, and whom he assisted in the prosecution instituted against them after the kidnapping of Senator Malin de Gondreville. He was also a relative of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne. The Chargebœufs and Cinq-Cygnes came from the same stock. The Frankish name Duineff was common to them; Cinq-Cygne became the name of the younger branch of the Chargebœufs. The Marquis de Chargebœuf had some acquaintance with Talleyrand, through whom he transmitted a petition to First Consul Bonaparte. Monsieur de Chargebœuf seemed to have given in his adhesion to the new order of things, born of 1789; at all events, he displayed much political prudence. And yet his family could boast of venerable titles dating from the crusades: its name is derived from an exploit of one of Saint-Louis's equerries in Egypt.—*A Dark Affair.*—*Pierrette.*

Chargebœuf (Madame de), mother of Bathilde de Chargebœuf, who married Denis Rogron. She lived with her daughter at Troyes under the Restoration; she was very poor, but had a grand manner.—*Pierrette*.

Chargebœuf (Bathilde de), daughter of the preceding; she married Denis Rogron.—See Madame Rogron.

Chargebœuf (Melchior-René, Vicomte de), of the poor branch of the Chargebœufs.—Appointed sub-prefect of Arcis-sur-Aube, in 1815, through the influence of his kinswoman, Madame de Cinq-Cygne, he met Madame Séverine Beauvisage there; they loved each other, and a daughter, Cecile-Renée, was born of their intercourse.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—In 1820, the Vicomte de Chargebœuf was transferred to Sancerre, where he made the acquaintance of Madame de la Baudraye; she would probably have “accepted his attentions,” had he not been made a prefect and left the town.—*The Muse of the Department*.—In the last years of the reign of Louis-Philippe the Vicomte de Chargebœuf occupied an important position in the management of the Orléans railway. He lived in Paris; he again met Philéas Beauvisage’s wife there, and went so far as to compromise her.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Chargebœuf (De), secretary to De Granville, procureur-general, at Paris, in 1830; he was then a young man. He was employed by the magistrate

to arrange Lucien de Rubempré's funeral in such a way that it might be believed that he had died a free man at his home on Quai Malaquais.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Chargegrain (Louis), innkeeper at Littray, Normandie.—He was connected with the “Brigands,” and was implicated in the affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne in 1809, but was acquitted.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Charles, Christian name of a young painter of a jocose turn, who, in 1819, took his meals at Madame Vauquer's boarding-house.—A college tutor and an employé at the Museum seconded him in his jests, of which Goriot was often the object.—*Old Goriot.*

Charles, an impertinent youth, killed in a duel by Raphael de Valentin, at Aix,—Savoie,—in 1831. Charles boasted that he had received the degree of bachelor at Lepage's shooting-gallery in Paris, and that of doctor from Lozès, “the king of the foil.”—*The Magic Skin.*

Charles, Monsieur d'Aiglemont's valet at Paris in 1823.—The marquis complained of his servant's negligence.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Charles, footman in the service of the Comte de Montcornet at Aigues,—Bourgogne,—in 1823.—He paid court to Catherine Tonsard from evil motives,

and was encouraged in his gallant projects by Fourchon, the young woman's maternal grandfather, who was desirous of introducing a spy into the château. In the struggle of the peasants against Aigues, Charles was rather inclined to side with the peasants: "He had come from the people, and their livery still clung to him."—*The Peasants*.

Charlotte, a *grande dame*, duchess, widow without children. Marsay loved her when he was only seventeen and she six years older; she was false to him, and he revenged himself by giving her a rival. She died young, of a pulmonary affection; her husband was a statesman.—*Another Study of Woman*.

Charlotte (Madame), name assumed by Madame Chardon when she was compelled to become a nurse, at Angoulême, in 1821.—*Lost Illusions*.

Châtelet (Sixte, Baron du), born in 1776; his name at first was simply Sixte Châtelet.—He assumed the particle on his own responsibility in 1806, and was made a baron later, under the Empire. He began his career as private secretary to an imperial princess, then entered the diplomatic service, and, finally, under the Restoration, was appointed by Monsieur de Barante superintendent of indirect taxes at Angoulême, where he met Madame de Bargeton, whom he married in 1821, when she became a widow; he was then prefect of the Department of Charente.—*Lost Illusions*.—In 1824, he was a count and deputy.—*Splendors and Miseries of*

Courtesans.—Châtelet accompanied General Marquis de Montriveau in a celebrated and dangerous expedition to Egypt.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais*.

Châtelet (Marie-Louise-Anaïs de Nègrepelisse, Baronne du) born in 1785, cousin by marriage to the Marquise d'Espard, married in 1803 to Monsieur de Bargeton, of Angoulême; widowed in 1821, and married a second time to Baron Sixte du Châtelet, prefect of the Charente.—Being momentarily enamored of Lucien de Rubempré, she took him with her on a journey to Paris, which provincial evil-speaking and ambition impelled her to make;* and there she abandoned her young lover at the instigation of Châtelet and Madame d'Espard.—*Lost Illusions*.—In 1824, Madame du Châtelet attended Madame Rabourdin's evening parties.—*The Civil Service*.—Having no mother, she had been brought up rather too much like a boy, under the direction of Abbé Niolant,—or Niollant,—at Escarbas, a small estate of her father's, near Barbezieux.—*Lost Illusions*.

Chatillonest (De), an ex-soldier, father of the Marquise d'Aiglemont; he looked regretfully upon her marriage with the dashing colonel, her cousin.—*A Woman of Thirty*.—The motto of the house of Chatillonest—or Chastillonest—was: *Fulgens, se-
quar*. Jean Butscha had placed this motto on his seal, below a star.—*Modeste Mignon*.

* She lived successively on Rue de l'Echelle, at the Hôtel du Gaillard-Bois,—since disappeared,—and on Rue de Luxembourg, now Rue Cambon.

Chaudet (Antoine-Denis), painter and sculptor, born in Paris in 1763, became interested in the dawning vocation of Joseph Bridau.—*La Rabouil-leuse.*

Chaulieu (Henri, Duc de), born in 1773, peer of France, one of the noblemen prominent at the court of Louis XVIII. and of Charles X.; principally in favor under the last-named king.—He had been French ambassador at Madrid, and early in 1830 was Minister of Foreign Affairs. He had three children: the Duc de Rhétoré; a second son, who became, by his marriage with Madeleine de Mortsau, Duc de Lenoncourt-Givry, and a daughter, Armand-Louise-Marie, who married Baron de Macumer, and, at his death, Marie Gaston, the poet.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—*Modeste Mignon.*—*La Rabouil-leuse.*—The Duc de Chaulieu, being on intimate terms with the Grandlieus, had promised them to obtain the title of marquis for Lucien de Rubempré, a suitor for the hand of their daughter Clotilde.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—The Duc de Chaulieu lived in Paris on a footing of close intimacy with these same Grandlieus of the elder branch; more than once he interested himself in their family affairs: he employed Corentin to throw light upon the shady spots in the life of Clotilde's betrothed.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—At an earlier period, Monsieur de Chaulieu was one of a solemn council assembled with the object of extricating a connection of the Grandlieus,

the Duchesse de Langeais, from an unpleasant predicament.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Chaulieu (Eléonore, Duchesse de), wife of the preceding.—As a friend of Madame d'Aubrion, she tried to dissuade her from giving Mademoiselle d'Aubrion's hand to Charles Grandet.—*Eugénie Grandet.*—She was for a long time the mistress of the poet Canalis, who was many years her junior; she used her influence to push him in society and in public life, but, being very jealous, she watched him closely. At the age of fifty, she still clung to him. Madame de Chaulieu gave her husband the three children mentioned in the biography of the duke. Her pride and her coquetry made her quite inaccessible to the natural sentiments of a mother. During the last year of the second Restoration, near Rosny, on the Normandie road, she followed a semi-royal hunt, in which the interests of her love were involved.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—*Modeste Mignon.*

Chaulieu (Armand-Louise-Marie de), daughter of the Duc and Duchesse de Chaulieu.—See Madame Marie Gaston.

Chaussard (Brothers), innkeepers at Louvigny, —Orne,—former gamekeepers on the estate of Troisville, implicated in the prosecution of the so-called *chauffeurs* of Mortagne in 1809.—The elder

Chaussard was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and sent to the galleys, but was afterward pardoned by the Emperor. The younger, failing to appear for trial, was sentenced to death; some time after, he was thrown into the sea by Monsieur de Boislaurier for betraying the cause of the Chouans. A third Chaussard, being decoyed into the police by Contenson, was killed in a night affray.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Chavoncourt (De), nobleman of Besançon, highly esteemed in the town; representative of an old parliamentary family. He was a Deputy under Charles X.,—one of the famous 221 who signed the address to the king on March 18, 1830,—and was re-elected under Louis-Philippe. He had three children and but a slender income. The Chavoncourt family was intimate with the Wattevilles.—*Albert Savarus.*

Chavoncourt (Madame de), wife of the preceding, and one of the beautiful women of Besançon.—Born about 1794, mother of three children, she managed the household prudently with the slender means she had at her disposal.—*Albert Savarus.*

Chavoncourt (De), born in 1812.—Son of Monsieur and Madame de Chavoncourt, of Besançon; schoolmate and intimate friend of Monsieur de Vauchoelles.—*Albert Savarus.*

Chavoncourt (Victoire de), second child and oldest daughter of Monsieur and Madame de Chavoncourt; born in 1816 or 1817.—Monsieur de Vauchelles aspired to marry her in 1834.—*Albert Savarus*.

Chavoncourt (Sidonie de), third and last child of Monsieur and Madame de Chavoncourt; born in 1818.—*Albert Savarus*.

Chazelle, clerk at the ministry of finance, in Monsieur Baudoyer's bureau, in 1824.—A married man, whose wife tyrannized over him, and who tried to appear free; quarrelled incessantly, for the most trivial reasons and on the most trivial subjects, with Paulmier, who was a bachelor. One smoked, the other took snuff; this difference in methods of absorbing tobacco was one of the subjects of unending disputes between Chazelle and Paulmier.—*The Civil Service*.

Chelius, physician at Heidelberg, with whom Halpersohn corresponded, in the time of Louis-Philippe.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Chervin, brigadier of gendarmerie at Montégnac, near Limoges, in 1829.—*The Village Curé*.

Chesnel or Choisnel, notary at Alençon in the time of Louis XVIII.; born in 1753.—Formerly steward to the families of Gordes and Esgrignon, whose property he saved from confiscation under

the Revolution; a widower, childless, and possessed of a considerable fortune; he had many clients among the aristocracy, notably Madame de la Chanterie; he was received everywhere with the consideration which his virtues merited. Monsieur du Bousquier hated him profoundly, attributing to him Mademoiselle d'Esgrignon's refusal of his hand and a rebuff of the same nature which he received, at the outset, from Mademoiselle Cormon. In 1824, by skilful management, Chesnel succeeded in rescuing young Victurnien d'Esgrignon, who had committed forgery, from the assize court. The old notary died shortly after this affair.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—*The Old Maid*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Chessel (De), proprietor of the estate and château of Frapesle, near Saché, in Touraine.—Being a friend of the Vandenesse, he introduced their son Félix to his neighbors the Mortsaufs. He was the son of a manufacturer named Durand, who became very wealthy under the Revolution, and he had laid aside that plebeian name altogether; he took the name of his wife, sole heiress of the Chessel, an old parliamentary family.—Monsieur de Chessel had been director-general, and twice a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He received the title of count under Louis XVIII.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Chessel (Madame de), wife of the preceding.—She was very painstaking in her toilet.—*The Lily of*

the Valley.—In 1824, she was a frequent visitor at Madame Rabourdin's in Paris.—*The Civil Service*.

Chevrel (Monsieur and Madame), founders of the *House of the Cat and Racket*, Rue Saint-Denis, at the close of the eighteenth century. Parents of Madame Guillaume, whose husband took over the establishment.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.

Chevrel, a wealthy banker in Paris, very early in the nineteenth century. He was in all probability brother and brother-in-law of the preceding, and he had a daughter who married Maitre Roguin.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.

Chiavari (Prince de), brother of the Duc de Wissembourg, and son of Maréchal Vernon.—*Béatrix*.

Chiffreville (Monsieur and Madame) conducted a flourishing drug and chemical establishment under the Restoration, with Messieurs Protez and Cochin for partners.—The house had frequent business transactions with César Birotteau's *Reine des Roses*; it also supplied Balthazar Claës.—*César Birotteau*.—*The Quest of the Absolute*.

Chigi (Prince), a great Roman nobleman in 1758.—He boasted that he had “made a soprano of Zambinella,” and revealed to Sarrasine the fact that that person was not a woman.—*Sarrasine*.

Chissé (Madame de), Monsieur du Bruel's great-aunt; a miserly old provincial with whom the ex-ballet-dancer Tullia, now Madame du Bruel, was delighted to pass a summer, subjecting herself hypocritically to the austere practices of religion.—*A Prince of Bohemia.*

Chocardelle (Mademoiselle), known by the name of Antonia, a Parisian courtesan in the reign of Louis-Philippe; born in 1814.—Maxime de Trailles declared her a bright woman: “Indeed, she is my pupil,” he said.—About 1834,—she lived on Rue du Helder at the time,—she was for a fortnight the mistress of La Palférine, who asked her to return his tooth-brush, in a letter which is still celebrated.—**Béatrix**.—*A Prince of Bohemia*.—For a very brief season she kept a bookstall on Rue Coquenard,* given her by Maxime de Trailles. According to Marguerite Turquet, she had once “cleaned out little d'Esgrignon.”—**A Man of Business**.—In 1838, she was present at a housewarming at Josépha Mirah's new abode on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque.—**Cousin Bette**.—In 1839, she went to Arcis-sur-Aube with her lover, Maxime de Trailles, whom she seconded in his official negotiations concerning the election then impending; at the same time, she tried to procure payment of a note of hand for ten thousand francs, signed by Charles Keller, then recently deceased. She afterward became Philéas Beauvisage's mistress, and cost him very dear.—*The*

* Rue Lamartine since 1848.

Deputy from Arcis.—The Comte de Sallenauve.—The Beauvisage Family.

Choin (Mademoiselle), a devout Catholic, had built, in the eighteenth century, upon land bought by her for that purpose at Blangy, a vicarage which afterward fell into the hands of Rigou.—*The Peasants.*

Choisnel.—See *Chesnel*.

Chollet (Mère), concierge of a house on Rue du Sentier, in which were the offices of Finot's newspaper, in 1821.—*Lost Illusions*.

Chrestien (Michel), republican federalist; member of the Cénacle of Rue des Quatre-Vents; in 1819, he was invited with all his friends to the widow Bridau's, to celebrate her son Philip's return from Texas. He posed for a Roman senator in a historical picture; the painter was his friend Joseph Bridau.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—About 1822, Chrestien fought a duel with Lucien Chardon de Rubempré, apropos of Daniel d'Arthez. With the qualities of a great statesman, he lived and died unknown; he was killed at the Saint-Merri cloister, June 6, 1832: he fell defending ideas which were not his own.—*Lost Illusions*.—He was madly in love with Diane de Maufigneuse, but avowed his love only in a letter which he wrote to her before going to the barricade where he died. In the "days of July," 1830, he

had saved Monsieur de Maufrigneuse's life through love for the duchess.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*

Christemio, a creole, foster-father of Paquita Valdès, whose protector and body-guard, as it were, he constituted himself.—The Marquise de San-Réal had him put to death for forwarding the relations between Paquita and Marsay.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Christophe, a native of Savoie.—Servant at Madame Vauquer's, Rue Neuve-Saint-Geneviève, Paris, in 1819; was present with Rastignac at the obsequies of Goriot, there being no other mourners, and with him attended the body to Père-Lachaise in the priest's carriage.—*Old Goriot.*

Cibot, *alias* Galope-Chopine, *alias* le grand Cibot.—A Chouan engaged in the Breton uprising of 1799; was beheaded by his cousin Cibot, *alias* Pille-Miche, and by Marche-à-Terre, for having unwittingly informed the Blues of the position of the brigands.—*The Chouans.*

Cibot (Barbette), wife of Galope-Chopine.—She went over to the Blues after her husband's execution, and, in revenge, pledged her son, a mere child, to the republican cause.—*The Chouans.*

Cibot (Jean), *alias* Pille-Miche, one of the Chouans engaged in the Breton uprising in 1799;

cousin of Galope-Chopine, and his murderer.—It was also Pille-Miche who shot and killed Adjutant Gérard, of the Seventy-second demi-brigade, at La Vivetière.—*The Chouans*.—He was described as the boldest of the secondary confederates of the brigands in the affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne. Tried and executed in 1809.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Cibot, born in 1786. From 1818 to 1845, tailor and concierge of a house on Rue de Normandie belonging to Claude-Joseph Pillerault, where the two musicians, Pons and Schmucke, lived in the time of Louis-Philippe. Cibot died at his post, poisoned by Rémonencq the pawnbroker, on the very day of Sylvain Pons's death, in April, 1845.—*Cousin Pons*.

Cibot (Madame).—See Madame Rémonencq.

Cicognara, in 1758, cardinal at Rome, protector of Zambinella, the singer and eunuch.—He caused the murder of Sarrasine, who was trying to kill Zambinella.—*Sarrasine*.

Cinq-Cygne, name of an illustrious family of Champagne, the younger branch of the Charge-boeufs; these two branches of the same tree sprang from the Duineffs, of the Frankish race. The name of Cinq-Cygne is derived from the defence of a castle, in their father's absence, by five girls, all remarkably fair. The device on the Cinq-Cygne coat of arms consists of the reply made by the

eldest sister to the summons to surrender: *Mourir en chantant!*—We will die singing.—*A Dark Affair.*

Cinq-Cygne (Comtesse de), mother of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne.—A widow at the time of the Revolution, she died in a paroxysm of nervous fever after the attack on her château at Troyes by the mob, in 1793.—*A Dark Affair.*

Cinq-Cygne (Marquis de), name of Adrien d'Hauterive after his marriage to Laurence de Cinq-Cygne.—See Adrien d'Hauterive.

Cinq-Cygne (Laurence, Comtesse, afterward Marquise de), born in 1781. Having lost her father and mother at the age of twelve, she lived, at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, with her kinsman and guardian Monsieur d'Hauterive, at Cinq-Cygne,—Aube;—she was loved by her two cousins, Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul de Simeuse, and by the younger of her guardian's two sons, Adrien d'Hauterive, whom she married in 1813. In their behalf Laurence struggled valiantly against a skilful and formidable police plot, of which Corentin was the soul.—The King of France having long before approved the charter of the Comte de Champagne, by virtue of which, in the Cinq-Cygne family, “the female members ennobled and inherited,” Laurence's husband assumed his wife's name and crest. Although an ardent royalist, she followed the Emperor as

far as the battle-field of Jena, in 1806, to solicit the pardon of the two Simeuses and the two Hautes-
serres, who were involved in a political prosecution and sentenced to penal servitude, notwithstanding their innocence. Her bold step was successful. The Marquise de Cinq-Cygne bore her husband two children, Paul and Berthe. The family passed the winter in Paris, in a superb mansion in Faubourg du Roule.*—*A Dark Affair*.—In 1832, Madame de Cinq-Cygne, at the invitation of the Archbishop of Paris, consented to pay a visit to the reformed Princesse de Cadignan.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—In 1836, Madame de Cinq-Cygne was a frequent visitor at Madame de la Chanterie's.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—Under the Restoration, especially during the reign of Charles X., Madame de Cinq-Cygne wielded a sort of royal authority in the Department of Aube, which the Comte de Gondreville counterbalanced by means of his powerful connections and through the liberals of the department. Some time after the death of Louis XVIII. she procured the appointment of François Michu as president of the court of Arcis.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Cinq-Cygne (Jules de), Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's only brother.—He emigrated at the outset of the Revolution, and died at Mayence for the royalist cause.—*A Dark Affair*.

* Part of the present Faubourg Saint-Honoré, between Rue de la Boëtie and Avenue de Wagram.

Cinq-Cygne (Paul de), son of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and Adrien d'Hautesserre, became marquis after his father's death.—*A Dark Affair.*

Cinq-Cygne (Berthe de).—See *Maufrigneuse*—*Madame Georges de.*

Ciprey, of Provins,—Seine-et-Marne,—nephew of Pierrette Lorrain's maternal grandmother; he took part in the family council convoked in 1828 to decide whether the girl should remain under the guardianship of Denis Rogron; this council made Auffray the notary guardian in Rogron's place, and appointed Ciprey substitute guardian.—*Pierrette.*

Claës-Molina (Balthazar), Count of Nourho; born at Douai* in 1761, died in the same town in 1832; descended from a famous family of Flemish weavers, connected by marriage, under Philip II., with a very noble Spanish family.—He married, in 1795, Joséphine de Temminck of Brussels, and lived happily with her until 1809, in which year a Polish officer and refugee, Adam de Wierzchownia, being temporarily a guest of Claës, discussed in his presence the unity of matter. Thereafter, Balthazar, who had long before studied chemistry with Lavoisier, devoted his whole life to the search for the

* The province has retained the appearance, the customs, and the manners so dear to Balthazar Claës-Molina: Gayant is still feted; people pass the summer at Orchies.—Douai can still boast, notably near Saint-Pierre church, old-fashioned houses with gables, embellished with venerable wrought-iron window-casings. The Esquerchin quarter, Rue de Paris, and Place Saint-Jacques still exist, unchanged in fifty-four years.

absolute; he squandered seven millions in experiments, and allowed his wife to die of grief. From 1820 to 1852, he was receiver of taxes in Bretagne, an office which his oldest daughter had procured for him in order to divert his mind from his fruitless studies. Meanwhile, she rehabilitated the family fortune. Balthazar Claës died, almost insane, shrieking “Eureka!”—*The Quest of the Absolute*.

Claës (Joséphine de Temminck, Madame), wife of Balthazar Claës, born at Brussels in 1770, died at Douai in 1816; of Spanish extraction through her mother; commonly known by the name of Pépita.—She was short, hump-backed, and lame, with dense black hair and glowing eyes. She gave to her husband four children: Marguerite, Félicie, Gabriel,—or Gustave,—and Jean-Balthazar. She was passionately fond of her husband; and so she died of grief when she found that she was utterly neglected for scientific experiments which were unlikely to lead to any result.—*The Quest of the Absolute*.—Madame Claës was connected with the Evangelistas of Bordeaux.—*The Marriage Contract*.

Claës (Marguerite), oldest daughter of Balthazar and Joséphine.—See Madame de Solis.

Claës (Félicie), second daughter of Balthazar and Joséphine; born in 1801.—See Madame Pierquin.

Claës (Gabriel or Gustave), third child of Balthazar and Joséphine; born about 1802.—He studied

at the college of Douai, then entered the Ecole Polytechnique, became an engineer in the Department of Roads and Bridges, and married, in 1825, Mademoiselle Conyncks of Cambrai.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Claës (Jean-Balthazar), last child of Balthazar and Joséphine; born in the early years of the nineteenth century.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Clagny (J.-B. de), king's attorney at Sancerre in 1836.—A passionate admirer of Dinah de la Baudraye, he procured his own transfer to Paris when she went thither, became successively deputy procureur-general, avocat-general, and finally avocat-general in the Court of Cassation. He watched over and protected the strayed lamb, and consented to be godfather of the child she had by Lousteau.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Clagny (Madame de), wife of the preceding.—In 1814, to employ the expression of Monsieur Gravier, she was ugly enough to put a young Cossack to flight; Madame Clagny sought Madame de la Baudraye's company.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Claparon, clerk in the department of the interior under the Republic and the Empire; a friend of the elder Bridau, after whose death he continued to maintain friendly relations with Madame Bridau;

in their mother's presence he paid much attention to Philippe and Joseph. Claparon died in 1820.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Claparon (Charles), son of the preceding, born about 1790; man of business and banker;* originally a travelling salesman; one of F. du Tillet's auxiliaries in certain operations of doubtful honesty.—He was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau to celebrate at the same time his appointment to the Legion of Honor and the liberation of French territory.—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*César Birotteau.*—In 1821, at the Bourse, he made a strange bargain with Castanier, Nucingen's cashier, who transmitted to him, in exchange for his own individuality, the power he had acquired from John Melmoth the Englishman.—*Melmoth Converted.*—He was concerned in the third liquidation of Nucingen's affairs in 1826, which made the fortune of the Alsatian banker, whose "man of straw" he was for some time.—*The House of Nucingen.*—Having been cheated by Cérizet, with whom he was in partnership, in the matter of a house sold to Thuillier, and being entirely without credit "on 'change," he sailed for America about 1840. He was presumably convicted, by default, of fraudulent bankruptcy.—*A Man of Business.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Clapart, clerk at the Prefecture of the Seine, under the Restoration, with a salary of twelve

* On Rue de Provence, which then ended at Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.

hundred francs; born about 1776.—In 1803, he married the widow Husson, then about twenty-two; he was at that time a clerk in the department of finance, at eighteen hundred francs, and seemed to be in a fair way to rise; but his notorious incapacity kept him in subordinate positions. At the fall of the Empire, he lost his place, and obtained the clerkship at the prefecture on the recommendation of the Comte de Sérizy. Madame Husson had by her first husband a child who was Clapart's *bête noire*. In 1822, the family occupied an apartment at two hundred and fifty francs, on Rue de Cerisaie, No. 7. A retired clerk in the department of finance was a frequent visitor there, Poiret senior. Clapart was killed July 28, 1835, at the time of Fieschi's attack on the king.—*A Start in Life.*

Clapart (Madame), wife of the preceding; born in 1780.—One of the “Aspasias” of the Directory, she was made famous by her relations with one of the “Pentarchs;” he married her to the contractor Husson, who made millions, but who was ruined without warning by the First Consul, and committed suicide in 1802. At the same time, she was the mistress of Moreau, afterward the Comte de Sérizy's steward; Moreau, who loved her dearly, would have married her; but, at that time, he was under sentence of death and had fled. Then it was that, in her distress, she married Clapart, a clerk in the department of finance. Madame Clapart had, by her first husband, a son, Oscar Husson, to

whom she was devoted, and whose youthful back-slidings caused her much suffering. Under the first Empire, she was titular *femme de chambre* to Madame Mère,—Letitia Bonaparte.—*A Start in Life.*

Clara (Donna), Spaniard, mother of Don Ferdinand, Duc de Soria, and Don Felipe, Baron de Macumer.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Clarimbault (Maréchal de), maternal grandfather of Madame de Beauséant.—He had married the daughter of the Chevalier de Rastignac, Eugène de Rastignac's great-uncle.—*Old Goriot.*

Claude, a *cretin*, died in 1829, in the Dauphiné village governed and metamorphosed by Doctor Benassis.—*The Country Doctor.*

Claudine, Christian name of Mademoiselle Chafaroux, better known as Tullia, who became Madame du Bruel.

Clef-des-Cœurs (La), a soldier in the Seventy-second demi-brigade, commanded by Hulot; killed by the Chouans at La Vivetière, late in the year 1799.—*The Chouans.*

Cleretti, the fashionable architect of Paris in 1843, against whom Grindot, then out of fashion, was still trying to hold his own.—*Cousin Bette.*

Clergeot, chief of division in the ministry of finance, in 1824-1825.—*The Civil Service.*

Clerget (Basine), laundress at Angoulême under the Restoration.—She succeeded Madame Prieur, with whom Eve Chardon had worked. Basine concealed David Séchard and Kolb when the former was persecuted by the brothers Cointet.—*Lost Illusions*.

Clotilde, one of the celebrities of the Opéra under Louis XV., was momentarily, some time before 1758, the mistress of the sculptor Sarrasine.—*Sarrasine*.

Clousier, formerly an advocate at Limoges, justice of the peace at Montégnac from 1809.—He was among those consulted by Madame Graslin when she settled in that village about 1830. He was an upright, heedless man, who had lapsed into the contemplative state of the recluses of ancient times.—*The Village Curé*.

Cochegrue (Jean), Chouan, died of wounds received at the battle of La Pèlerine or at the siege of Fougères in 1799.—A mass was said in the woods by Abbé Gudin, in honor of Jean Cochegrue, Nicolas Laferté, Joseph Brouet, François Parquoy, and Sulpice Copiau, all killed by the Blues.—*The Chouans*.

Cochegrue (Père), a farmer of the Limousin, who died in the days of the *chauffeurs*, because he let them burn his feet rather than give them his money.—*The Village Curé*.

Cochet (Françoise), Modeste Mignon's maid, at Havre, in 1829.—She received the replies to Modeste's letters to Canalis. She had also served faithfully Bettina-Caroline, Modeste's older sister, who had taken her to Paris.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Cochin (Emile-Louis-Lucien-Emmanuel), clerk in the ministry of finance, Clergeot's division, under the Restoration.—He had a brother in the government who looked out for him. Cochin was at the same time a silent partner in the drug firm of Matifat; Colleville had made an anagram of Cochin's name, including the initials: *Cochenille*,—cochineal.—Cochin and his wife, who were in the Birotteau's social set, were present with their son at the perfumer's famous ball, December 17, 1818. In 1840, Cochin, having been made a baron, was, like Anselme Popinot, the oracle of the Lombard and Bourdonnais quarters.—*César Birotteau*.—*The Civil Service*.—*The House of Nucingen*.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Cochin (Adolphe), son of the preceding, clerk in the ministry of finance, as his father was for some years.—In 1826, his parents sought to obtain Mademoiselle Matifat's hand for him.—*César Birotteau*.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Cœur-la-Virole guarded Théodore Calvi when under sentence of death at the Conciergerie in 1830.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Coffinet, concierge in 1840 of a house on Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer, belonging to the Thuilliers.—Its owner utilized it for the purposes of the newspaper, the *Echo de la Bièvre*, when Louis-Jérôme Thuillier became editor-in-chief of that sheet.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Coffinet (Madame), wife of the preceding.—She did Théodore de la Peyrade's housework.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Cognet, keeper of a wine-shop at Issoudun, between Rue des Minimes and Place Misère, under the Restoration.—The “Knights of Idleness,” under the presidency of Maxence Gilet, met in his establishment. He was an ex-groom, born about 1767; a short, thick-set man, submissive to his wife; he was one-eyed, and often said that he could see things only with one good eye.*—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Cognet (Madame), alias Mère Cognette, wife of the preceding, born about 1783.—Formerly a cook in a good family, and selected, by reason of her talents as a *cordon bleu*, to be the Léonarde of the order of which Maxence Gilet was the chief. A tall woman, very dark, with a keen, laughing eye.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

* There is a play upon words in the original that cannot be rendered in translation. The text reads: *qu'il ne pouvait voir les choses que d'un bon œil*; which means not only as translated, but also *that he could see things only with a kindly eye*.

Cointet (Boniface), conducted, in conjunction with his brother Jean, a prosperous printing establishment at Angoulême, under the Restoration.—By disloyal artifices he ruined David Séchard's printing-office. Boniface Cointet, the elder brother, was ordinarily called the *grand Cointet*; he affected piety. Having made several millions, he was chosen Deputy, created a peer of France, and became Minister of Commerce in a coalition ministry under Louis-Philippe. In 1842, he married Anselme Popinot's daughter.—*Lost Illusions*.—*The House of Nucingen*.—May 28, 1839, he presided at the session of the Chamber of Deputies at which Sallenauve's election was confirmed.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Cointet (Jean), younger brother of the preceding; called *gros Cointet*; had especial charge of the printing department, his brother taking charge of the *business* of the firm. Jean Cointet was considered a good fellow, and affected liberal principles.—*Lost Illusions*.

Colas (Jacques), a consumptive child living in a village near Grenoble; attended by Doctor Bassis. He possessed an exceedingly pure, sweet voice, and had a passion for singing. He lived with his mother, who was very poor. He died, at the age of fifteen, toward the close of the year 1829, a few days after the death of his benefactor. Nephew of Moreau, the old ploughman.—*The Country Doctor*.

Colleville, son of a talented musician, who was first violin at the Opéra under Francœur and Rebel; he was himself first clarinet at the Opéra-Comique and at the same time chief clerk in the ministry of finance, and, furthermore, book-keeper for a tradesman from seven till nine in the morning.—An inveterate maker of anagrams. Appointed deputy chief in Baudoyer's bureau when the latter was made chief of division; six months later, tax collector in Paris. In 1832 was secretary to the mayor of the twelfth arrondissement, and officer in the Legion of Honor; at that time, Colleville lived, with his wife and children, on Rue d'Enfer, corner of Rue des Deux-Eglises.* He was Thuillier's most intimate friend.—*The Civil Service.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Colleville (Flavie Minoret, Madame), born in 1798; wife of the preceding, daughter of a famous ballet-dancer, and possibly of Monsieur de Bourguier. She married for love, and had, between 1816 and 1826, five children, each of whom may, in reality, have had a different father:

1. A daughter, born in 1816, resembling Colleville;
2. A son, Charles, destined for a military career, born during his mother's intimacy with Charles de Gondreville, sub-lieutenant in Saint-Chamans's dragoons;

* Rue d'Enfer is now Rue Denfert-Rochereau, and Rue des Deux-Eglises, Rue de l'Abbe de l'Epée.

3. A son, François, destined for a business career, born during Madame Colleville's intimacy with François Keller, the banker;

4. A daughter, Céleste, born in 1821, of whom Thuiillier, Colleville's most intimate friend, was the godfather—and father *in partibus*;

5. A son, Théodore or Anatole, born during a period of religious fervor.

Madame Colleville, a graceful, piquant Parisian, as pretty as she was clever and bright, made her husband very happy; he owed his promotion to her. In the interest of their ambition, she was "kind" for a moment to the secretary-general, Chardin des Lupeaulx. She received every Wednesday artists and distinguished men in every walk of life.—*The Civil Service*.—*Cousin Bette*.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Colleville (Céleste), fourth child of the preceding.—See Madame Félix Phellion.

Colliau, during Lucien de Rubempré's first stay in Paris, furnished Coralie's lover with haberdashery and toilet articles.—*Lost Illusions*.

Collin (Jacques), born in 1779.—He was educated by the fathers of the Oratoire and pursued his studies as far as rhetoric; he was then placed in a banking-house by his aunt Jacqueline Collin, but being accused of a forgery, probably committed by Franchessini, he fled. Later, he was sent to the

galleys, and remained there from 1810 to 1815, escaped in the latter year, came to Paris, took up his abode at Madame Vauquer's boarding-house under the name of Vautrin, there made the acquaintance of Rastignac, then a young man, became interested in him, advised him, and tried to marry him to Victorine Taillefer, whom he had assured of a rich dowry by bringing about the death of her brother in a duel with Franchessini. Arrested, in 1819, by Bibi-Lupin, chief of the secret police, he was sent back to the galleys, escaped again in 1820, and reappeared in Paris under the name of Carlos Herrera, honorary canon of the chapter of Toledo. He rescued Lucien de Rubempré from suicide and assumed the direction of the young poet's life: being accused, with him, of the murder of Esther Gobseck, who had in fact poisoned herself, he was able to clear his skirts of that crime, and succeeded in obtaining the office of chief of the secret police in 1830, under the name of Saint-Estève. He retained that position until 1845. With his salary of twelve thousand francs, three hundred thousand which he inherited from Lucien de Rubempré, and the profits of a patent-leather manufactory at Gentilly, Jacques Collin was rich.—*Old Goriot*.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—In his youth, Jacques Collin had had a son by Catherine Goussard, a young peasant of Champagne, Danton's natural daughter. He did not discover this son, Dorlange-Sallenauve, until 1840, when he implored

him to acknowledge him as his father and watched with solicitude his dawning fortune and progress in society. At this period, Jacques Collin, who was sub-gardener for Sallenauve for a short time, under the name of Père Jacques, assumed that of Halpertius or Halphertius, and figured as a Swede enamored of music and philanthropy; he "protected" Luigia, Sallenauve's former housekeeper, now a celebrated singer. The ex-convict ended his days as chancellor of the police and of public health in an Italian principality, toward the close of Louis-Philippe's reign. He was killed by Schirmer the counterfeiter.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beau-visage Family.*—Besides the pseudonym of Monsieur Jules, by which he was known to Catherine Gous-sard, Collin also assumed temporarily the English name of William Barker, creditor of Georges d'Estourny. Under that name, he hoodwinked the crafty Céritet and induced that man of business to endorse notes for him.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—He also bore the sobriquet of "Trompe-la-Mort."

Collin (Jacqueline), aunt of Jacques Collin, whom she had brought up; born at Java.—In her youth she had been the mistress of Marat, and was afterward on intimate terms with Duvignon the chemist, who was sentenced to death, in 1799, for counterfeiting. In his society she had acquired a dangerous knowledge of toxicology. From 1800 to 1805, she was a dealer in toilet articles, and was imprisoned

for two years, 1806-1808, for debauching young girls. From 1824 to 1830, Mademoiselle Collin co-operated materially in the adventurous life, outside the law, of her nephew Jacques, *alias* Vautrin. She excelled in disguises.—In 1839, she was a marriage-broker on Rue de Provence, under the name of Madame de Saint-Estève. She also borrowed frequently the name of her friend Madame Nourisson, who carried on similar branches of industry, of more or less doubtful legality, on Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc,* under Louis-Philippe. She had some transactions with Victorin Hulot, for whose account she plotted the ruin of Madame Marneffe, Crevel's mistress and subsequently his wife. Under the name of Asia, Jacqueline Collin made an excellent cook for Esther Gobseck, upon whom she kept watch by Vautrin's orders. In 1845, she went to Italy with her chemist Duvignon,—Lanty,—whom she had found once more, and with him joined a new band of counterfeitors; having fallen into the hands of the local police, she took poison and died under her nephew's eyes.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—*Cousin Bette.*—*The Involuntary Comedians.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Collinet, celebrated musician, directed the orchestra at the famous ball given by César Birotteau, Sunday, December 17, 1818.—*César Birotteau.*

* Now Rue Saint-Marc. Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc ran from Rue Richelieu to Place Boieldieu.

Collinet, grocer at Arcis-sur-Aube, under Louis-Philippe; an elector of the Liberal party led by Colonel Giguet.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Collinet (François-Joseph), tradesman at Nantes.—He failed in 1814, as the result of political upheavals, sailed for America, returned, in 1824, rich, and rehabilitated himself. He had caused a loss of twenty-four thousand francs to Monsieur and Madame Lorrain, petty shopkeepers at Pen-Hoël, Major Lorrain's father and mother; but, on his return to France, he brought to Madame Lorrain, then a widow and almost seventy years old, forty-two thousand francs, representing the full amount, principal and interest, that he owed her.—*Pierrette.*

Colonna, an old Italian, living at Genoa in the last years of the eighteenth century.—He had brought up Luigi Porta under the name of Colonna, and as his own son, from the age of six until the young man enlisted in the French army.—*The Vendetta.*

Coloquinte, sobriquet of an Invalid, messenger at the office of Finot's newspaper in 1820.—He had made the Egyptian campaign, and lost an arm at the battle of Montmirail.—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Lost Illusions.*

Colorat (Jérôme), keeper on Madame Graslin's estates at Montégnac; born at Limoges.—Ex-soldier

of the Empire, ex-quartermaster in the Garde Royale, he had been in the service of Monsieur de Navarreins as keeper before serving Madame Graslin in that capacity.—*The Village Curé*.

Combabus, nickname given by artists and men of letters to Montès de Montéjanos; according to Rollin's *Ancient History*, Combabus, a willing Abelard, stood guard over the wife of a king of Abyssinia, Persia, Mesopotamia, and Bactrianum.—*Cousin Bette*.

Constance, lady's-maid to Madame de Restaud in 1819.—Through Constance, Père Goriot knew everything that took place in his eldest daughter's house. This Constance, sometimes called Victoire, lent money to her mistress on occasion.—*Old Goriot*.

Constant de Rebecque (Benjamin), born at Lausanne, in 1767, died at Paris, December 8, 1830.—Late in 1821, Benjamin Constant was at the shop of Dauriat the publisher, in the Palais-Royal, where Lucien de Rubempré had a glimpse of that refined face and those eyes sparkling with intelligence.—*Lost Illusions*.

Constant, Napoléon's valet, was waiting on his master at dinner in a Prussian hovel, on October 13, 1806, the eve of the battle of Jena, when *Mado*moiselle de Cinq-Cygne, who had journeyed from

France to see the Emperor, was admitted to an audience.—*A Dark Affair.*

Constantin, a Pole.—Coachman to Count and Countess Laginski, in Paris, in 1836; Thaddée Paz had trained him with a view of making him the major-domo of the family, and he could be relied on.—*The Pretended Mistress.*

Contenson.—See *Tours-Minières* (Bernard-Polydor-Bryond des).

Conti (Gennaro), musical composer; of Neapolitan descent, but born at Marseille. Lover of *Ma demoiselle des Touches*—Camille Maupin—in 1821-1822, and subsequently of the Marquise Béatrix de Rochefide.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Béatrix*.—He was an accomplished singer. In 1839, in the salons of Rastignac, then Minister of Public Works, he sang the famous aria *Pria che spunti l'aurora*; and with Luigia the duo from *Semiramide*: *Bella Imago*.—*The Comte de Sallenave*.

Conyncks, a family of Bruges, related to Marguerite Claës through her mother; Marguerite, in 1812, at sixteen, was the living image of a Conyncks, her grandmother, whose portrait was in Balthazar Claës's collection.—A Conyncks, originally of Bruges, but afterward settled at Cambrai, great-uncle of Balthazar's children, was appointed their substitute guardian after Madame Claës's

death. He had a daughter who married Gabriel Claës.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Coquart, clerk to Camusot de Marville, examining magistrate at Paris in 1830. At that time, Coquart was only twenty-two.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Coquelin (Monsieur and Madame), ironmongers, successors of Claude-Joseph Pillerault in a shop on Quai de la Ferraille,* the *Cloche d'Or*.—Guests at the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818.—Even before she received the invitation, Madame Coquelin had ordered a superb gown for the occasion.—*César Birotteau.*

Coquet, chief of a bureau in the war department, Lebrun's division, in 1838; Marneffe succeeded him.—Coquet had been in the government service since 1809, and his experience was very valuable. He was married, and his wife was still living when he was put on the retired list.—*Cousin Bette.*

Coralie (Mademoiselle), actress at the Panorama-Dramatique and the Gymnase, under Louis XVIII.—Born in 1803, a Catholic, she was, nevertheless, of the purest Jewish type. She died in August, 1822. Sold by her mother, at the age of fifteen, to young Henri de Marsay, whom she abhorred and by whom she was very soon abandoned, she was kept by Camusot, who did not

* Now Quai de la Mégisserie.

harass her. She fell in love with Lucien de Rubempré at first sight, gave herself to him forthwith, and remained his devoted mistress to her last breath. The splendor and downfall of Coralie date from this liaison. A maiden *feuilleton* by young Chardon caused the success of the *Alcade dans l'Embarras* in the Marais, and procured for Coralie, one of the principal interpreters of the play, an engagement at twelve thousand francs on Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, where the artist, being the victim of a cabal, failed utterly, despite the patronage of Camille Maupin. She lived at first on Rue de Vendôme,* afterward on Rue de la Lune, in most modest apartments, where she died, nursed and cared for by her cousin Bérénice. She had sold her fine furniture to Cardot the elder, on leaving the apartments on Rue de Vendôme, and, to avoid moving it, he installed Florentine there. Coralie was a rival of Madame Perrin, who created *Fanchon la Vieilleuse*, and of Mademoiselle Fleuriet, who created *Michel and Christine*,† both of whom she resembled, and whose destinies were similar to her own. Coralie's funeral took place at noon, in the little church of Notre-Dame de Bonne-Nouvelle, in the presence of the Cénacle,—less Michel Chrestien,—Bérénice, Mademoiselle des Touches, two

* Now Rue Béranger.

† Monsieur Dupin, one of the authors, is still living.—In the supplementary Notes to the *Repertory*, the compilers say: "It was not Madame Perrin, Coralie's rival, who created *Fanchon de Vieilleuse*, a vaudeville by Bouilly and Pain, but Madame Belmont.—In the same biography, we state that Dupin, one of the authors of *Michel et Christine*, is still living: Dupin died just as the last sheets of the *Repertory* were going through the press."

supernumeraries from the Gymnase, the actress's dresser, and Camusot, who promised to buy a burial lot at Père-Lachaise.—*A Start in Life*.—*Lost Illusions*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Corbigny (De), prefect of Loire-et-Cher in 1811. A friend of Madame de Staël, who commissioned him to enter Louis Lambert at the college of Vendôme at her expense; he probably died in 1812.—*Louis Lambert*.

Corbinet, notary at Soulages—Bourgogne—in 1823, and, prior to that time, Sibilet's employer. The Gravelots, dealers in wood, were clients of his. Aigues was placed in his hands for sale when General de Montcornet became weary of the difficult task of working the estate. Mentioned, on one occasion, by the name of Corbineau.—*The Peasants*.

Corbinet, judge of the court at Ville-aux-Fayes in 1823; son of Corbinet the notary. He belonged, body and soul, to the all-powerful mayor of the town, Gaubertin.—*The Peasants*.

Corbinet, ex-captain in the army, postmaster at Ville-aux-Fayes in 1823; brother of Corbinet the notary; the youngest daughter of Sibilet the clerk, sixteen years of age, was betrothed to him.—*The Peasants*.

Corde-à-Puits, nickname of a studio fag in Chaudet's studio, under the Empire.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Corentin, born at Vendôme in 1777; a police agent of a high order of genius, a pupil of Peyrade, as Louis David was of Vien.—Being a favorite of Fouché, and probably his natural son, he accompanied Mademoiselle de Verneuil, in 1799, on her expedition to seduce and betray Alphonse de Montauran, the young chieftain of the Bretons in arms against the Republic. For two years, Corentin had clung to that extraordinary young woman as a serpent clings to a tree.—*The Chouans*.—In 1803, being sent, with his master Peyrade, upon a difficult mission in the Department of Aube, he was obliged to search the house of Mademoiselle de Cinq-Cygne; surprised by her as he was forcing a casket, he received a blow from her hunting-crop, for which he revenged himself cruelly by implicating the Hauteserres and Simeuses, the young woman's cousins and dear friends, in the matter of the abduction of Senator Malin, although they were entirely innocent. About the same time, he performed a delicate mission at Berlin to the satisfaction of Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Relations, who congratulated him on his success.—*A Dark Affair*.—From 1824 to 1830, Corentin had for an adversary the redoubtable Jacques Collin, *alias* Vautrin, whose schemes in favor of Lucien de Rubempré he pitilessly thwarted. It was Corentin who made the ambitious poet's marriage to Clotilde de Grandlieu impossible, and brought about, as a result, the absolute ruin of that "provincial great man in Paris." In May, 1830, he was resting from his labors on

Rue des Vignes, Passy.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—Under Charles X., Corentin was the chief of the political counter-police at the château.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.—For more than thirty years he lived on Rue Honoré-Chevalier under the name of Monsieur du Portail. After the death of his friend Peyrade, he took the old police agent's daughter, Lydie, into his family; about 1840, he made a match for her with Théodore de la Peyrade, Peyrade's nephew, after thwarting the projects of that astute young man, who was deeply in love with Céleste Colleville's substantial dowry. At the same time, Corentin installed the husband of his adopted child in the important post occupied by himself in the police administration.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Coret (Augustin), under-clerk for Bordin, solicitor, in 1806.—*A Start in Life*.

Cormon (Rose-Marie-Victoire).—See Madame du Bousquier.

Cornevin, an old Percheron, foster-father of Olympe Michaud, born Charel. He was probably a Chouan in 1794 and 1799. In 1823, he was a servant in the Michaud household.—*The Peasants*.

Cornoiller (Antoine), gamekeeper at Saumur; married tall Nanon, fifty-nine years of age, after Grandet's death, about 1827, and became head-keeper of all Eugénie Grandet's estates.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Cornoiller (Madame).—See *Nanon*.

Corret, partner in the banking-house founded by Madame des Grassins at Saumur, in the absence of Monsieur des Grassins, who had gone to Paris, whence he was destined never to return.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Cottereau, a famous smuggler, one of the leaders in the Breton uprising. At La Vivetière, in 1799, in a tempestuous scene, he threatened the Marquis de Montauran that he would make submission to the First Consul, unless he obtained forthwith some important benefits by way of recompense for seven years of devotion to the “good cause.”—“My men and I have a devilishly troublesome creditor,” he said, smiting his stomach.—One of three brothers of Jean Cottereau, whose sobriquet *Chouan* was assumed by all those who rose against the Republic in the West.—*The Chouans*.

Cottin (Maréchal), Prince of Wissembourg, Duc d'Orfano, old soldier of the Republic and Empire, Minister of War in 1841; born in 1771. Comrade in arms and friend of Maréchal Hulot, he was compelled to cause him great sorrow by informing him of the frauds of Hulot d'Ervy, the intendant. Maréchal Cottin had been, with Nucingen, one of Hortense Hulot's witnesses at the time of her marriage to Wenceslas Steinbock.—*Cousin Bette*.

Cottin (Francine), a Breton girl, perhaps from Fougères, born about 1773. She was the maid and

confidante of Mademoiselle de Verneuil, who had been brought up by Francine's parents: and, being an old playmate of Marche-à-Terre, she was able, by using her influence over the Chouan, to save her mistress's life at the time of the massacre of the Blues at La Vivetière, in 1799.—*The Chouans*.

Cottin, an old serving-man in the employ of Madame de Dey at Carentan,—Manche,—in 1793.—*The Conscript*.

Cottin (Brigitte), Madame de Dey's housekeeper; married to Cottin, a servant in the same family.—Both had their mistress's confidence and were devoted to her.—*The Conscript*.

Coudrai (Du), recorder of mortgages at Alençon under Louis XVIII.—A frequent guest at Mademoiselle Cormon's, and subsequently at Monsieur du Bousquier's after he became the "old maid's" husband.—One of the most amiable men in the town; his only faults were that he had married a wealthy but unendurable old woman, and that he persistently perpetrated outrageous puns at which he was the first to laugh. In 1824, Monsieur du Coudrai was dismissed; he lost his place for voting the wrong way.—*The Old Maid*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Coupiau, Breton, driver of the mail from Mayenne to Fougères in 1799.—In the conflict between the Blues and the Chouans he had taken no side,

but was guided in his action by circumstances and his own interest; however, he allowed himself to be robbed by the "brigands" of money belonging to the coffers of the State without the slightest resistance. Coupiau had been dubbed *Mène-a-Bien* by the Chouan Marche-à-Terre.—*The Chouans*.

Coupiau (Sulpice), Chouan, probably a relative of Coupiau the stage-driver. Killed, in 1799, at the battle of La Pèlerine or at the siege of Fougères.—See Jean Cochegrué.—*The Chouans*.

Courand (Jenny), florist, mistress of Félix Gaudissart in 1831; she lived at that time on Rue d'Artois,—now Rue Laffitte,—Paris.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart*.

Courceuil (Félix), of Alençon, formerly a surgeon in the rebel armies of La Vendée, supplied the "brigands" with weapons in 1809. Included in the prosecution of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne, and being in default, he was sentenced to death.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Cournant, notary at Provins in 1827, rival of Auffray; belonged to the opposition, one of the few liberals in the little town.—*Pierrette*.

Courtecuisse, gamekeeper of the estate of Aigues,—Bourgogne,—under the Empire and the Restoration, until 1823. Born about 1777; he was

at first in the service of Mademoiselle Laguerre; he was dismissed by General de Montcornet for his utter inefficiency, and replaced by three vigilant and loyal keepers. Courtecuisse was a little man with a face like a full moon, who was especially fond of doing nothing. On leaving the general's service, he demanded eleven hundred francs, which were not due him and which his master at first indignantly refused to give him, but he finally yielded, in the face of a threatened lawsuit, the publicity of which he preferred to avoid. Courtecuisse, after his discharge, bought from Rigou, for two thousand francs, the little domain of La Bâchelerie, surrounded on all sides by the Aigues property, and he wore himself out to no profit, in working his estate. He had a daughter, not unattractive, eighteen years old in 1823, who was at that time in the service of Madame Mariotte the elder, at Auxerre. Courtecuisse was sometimes called by the sobriquet of *Courtebotte*.—*The Peasants*.

Courtecuisse (Madame), wife of the preceding, trembled before the bailiff Grégoire Rigou, mayor of Blangy.—*The Peasants*.

Courtet, bailiff at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1839.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Courtevilles (The), a prominent family of Douai, whom Maître Pierquin, notary, when he had married Félicité Claës, boasted that he could

secure for clients, as well as the Magalhens and the Savarons de Savarus.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Courteville (Madame de), cousin of Comte Octave de Bauvan on his mother's side; widow of a judge of the tribunal of the Seine; she had a very beautiful daughter, Amélie, whom the count wished to marry to his secretary, Maurice de l'Hostal.—*Honorine.*

Courtois, miller at Marsac, near Angoulême, under the Restoration. In 1821, it was said that he was to marry a rich miller, his employer, a widow of thirty-two; she was worth something like a hundred thousand francs. David Séchard was advised by his father to seek the rich widow's hand. In 1822, Courtois, then married, afforded shelter to Lucien de Rubempré, returning from Paris and almost in a dying condition.—*Lost Illusions.*

Courtois (Madame), wife of the preceding, received Lucien de Rubempré with compassion and thoughtful kindness.—*Lost Illusions.*

Coussard (Laurent).—See Laurent Goussard.

Coutelier, creditor of Maxime de Trailles. The Coutelier claim, which was purchased by the firm of Claparon-Cérezet for five hundred francs, amounted to three thousand two hundred francs, seventy-five centimes, principal, interest, and costs; it was

collected by Céritet, by resorting to stratagems worthy of Scapin.—*A Man of Business.*

Couture, a species of journalist-financier, of doubtful reputation, born about 1797. One of Madame Schontz's earliest friends; she alone remained faithful to him when he was ruined by the fall of the ministry of the 1st of March, 1840. There was always a cover laid for Couture at the courtesan's table; it may be that she contemplated making him her husband; but he introduced Fabien du Ronceret to her, and the "lorette" married him. In 1836, he was present, with Finot and Blondet, in a private dining-room of a famous restaurant, at the "dainty debauch of the jaws," at which Jean-Jacques Bixiou told of the origin of Nucingen's fortune. In the days of his ephemeral wealth, Couture had kept Jenny Cadine in magnificent fashion; for a brief moment he was renowned for his waistcoats. Had no known relationship to Madame Veuve Couture.—*Bréatrix.*—*The House of Nucingen.*—The financier had incurred the hatred of Céritet by misleading him in the matter of the sale of certain land and buildings near the Madeleine, a matter in which Jérôme ThUILIER was interested.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Couture, solicitor by whom Fraisier was employed at the outset of his career.—*Cousin Pons.*

Couture (Madame), widow of an intendant-commissary of the French Republic; a kinswoman and

chaperon of Mademoiselle Victorine Taillefer, with whom she lived at the *pension* Vauquer in 1819.—*Old Goriot.*

Couturier (Abbé), incumbent of the church of Saint-Léonard at Alençon, under Louis XVIII. Was Mademoiselle Cormon's confessor, and continued to act in that capacity after her marriage to Du Bousquier, when he incited her to a course of excessive macerations.—*The Old Maid.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Crémière, collector of taxes at Nemours under the Restoration. Nephew by marriage of Doctor Minoret, who had procured the place for him and furnished the security; one of the old doctor's three collateral heirs: the other two were Minoret-Levrault, keeper of the post-house, and Massin-Levrault, clerk to the justice of the peace. In the curious radiation of these four bourgeois families of the Gâtinais, the Minorets, Massins, Levraults, and Crémières, the collector belonged to the Crémière-Crémière branch. He had several children, among them a daughter named Angélique.—He became a municipal councillor after the Revolution of July, 1830.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Crémière (Madame), born Massin-Massin, wife of Crémière the collector and niece of Doctor Minoret, that is to say, daughter of a sister of the old doctor. A corpulent woman of a muddy-white complexion, riddled with red blotches, who was supposed to be well-educated because she read novels,

and whose amusing *lapsus linguae* were unkindly circulated by Goupil, the notary's clerk, under the name of *Capsulinguettes*, that being Madame Crémière's rendering of the two Latin words.—*Ursule Mirouët*.

Crémière-Dionis, commonly called Dionis.—See that name.

Crevel, Célestin, born between 1786 and 1788; in the employ of César Birotteau, the perfumer, first as second clerk, then as chief clerk, when Popinot left the house in order to set up for himself. In 1819, after his employer's failure, he purchased the stock and goodwill of the *Reine des Roses* for five thousand seven hundred francs, and made a fortune out of it. Under Louis-Philippe, he lived on his income. He was captain, then major, in the National Guard, officer of the Legion of Honor, and, lastly, mayor of one of the arrondissements of Paris—*ergo*, a very important personage. He had married the daughter of a farmer of Brie; having lost his wife in 1833, he devoted himself to pleasure, kept Josépha Mirah, who was stolen from him by his friend Baron Hulot, tried to seduce Madame Hulot by way of revenge, and “protected” Héloïse Brisetout. Then he became enamored of Madame Marneffe, had her for a mistress, and married her when she became a widow, in 1843. In May of the same year, Crevel and his wife died of a horrible disease communicated to Valérie by a negro belonging to the Brazilian

Montès.—Crevel lived, in 1838, on Rue des Saussaies; at the same time, he owned a *petite maison* on Rue du Dauphin,* where he had arranged a secret suite for the reception of Madame Marneffe; he sold this house to Maxime de Trailles. He afterward owned a house on Rue Barbet de Jouy, and the estate of Presles, purchased of Madame de Sérizy for three millions. He thereupon procured an election to the General Council of Seine-et-Oise.—He had by his first marriage a daughter, Célestine, who married Victorin Hulot.—*César Birotteau*.—*Cousin Bette*.—In 1844-1845, Crevel was a stockholder in the theatre of which Gaudissart was the manager.—*Cousin Pons*.—The Crevel constellation whirled about in its orbit a satellite, Philéas Beauvisage, who tried to copy that triumphant personage in every respect.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Crevel (Célestine), daughter of the preceding by his first marriage.—See Madame Victorin Hulot.

Crevel (Madame Célestine), born Valérie Fortin, in 1815, natural daughter of the Comte de Montcornet, marshal of France; married, first, Marneffe, a clerk in the war department, to whom she was false with his connivance; and, second, Célestine Crevel. She had by Marneffe a legitimate son, a puny, repulsive child, named Stanislas. An

* Part of the present Rue Saint-Roch, extending from Rue de Rivoli to Rue Saint-Honoré.

intimate friend of Lisbeth Fischer, who employed Valérie's irresistible charms for the gratification of her hatred for her rich relations. Madame Marneffe belonged at one and the same time to Marneffe, Montès the Brazilian, Steinbock the Pole, Célestin Crevel, and Baron Hulot; she made each of these men believe that he was the father of a child which she bore in 1841, and which died on coming into the world. During this period, she so arranged matters as to be surprised by a police agent in Crevel's *petite maison* on Rue du Dauphin; Hector Hulot was her companion.—After living with Marneffe on Rue du Doyenné, in the same house with Lisbeth Fischer,—Cousin Bette,—she was installed on Rue Vaneau by Baron Hulot; then, by Crevel, in a fine house on Rue Barbet-de-Jouy. She died in 1843, two days before Célestin. She breathed her last “flirting with God,” to use her own expression; she bequeathed three hundred thousand francs to Hector Hulot by way of restitution.—Valérie Marneffe did not lack intellect. The great critic Claude Vignon was particularly appreciative of her intellectual depravity.—*Cousin Bette*.

Crochard, dancer at the Opéra in the last half of the eighteenth century. As he was accustomed to conduct evolutions on the stage, he led with much spirit a party of assailants against the Bastille, July 14, 1789; became an officer, a colonel, and died in 1814 from wounds received at Lutzen, May 2, 1813.
—*A Double Family*.

Crochard (Madame), widow of the preceding. She had sung in choruses, in which her husband danced, before the Revolution; in 1815, she was living miserably, with her daughter Caroline, in Paris, working at the embroidery-frame, in a house on Rue du Tourniquet-Saint-Jean,* belonging to Molineux. Madame Crochard, being very desirous that Caroline should have a "protector," smiled upon the Comte de Granville's passion for her. He rewarded her by an annuity of three thousand francs, and she died in 1822 in comfortable quarters on Rue Saint-Louis, in the Marais. She always wore on her breast the cross of the Legion of Honor, bestowed on her husband by the Emperor. Surrounded by a greedy crew, she received in her last moments a visit from Abbé Fontanon, the Comtesse de Granville's confessor, and was much disturbed by that priest's final step.—*A Double Family.*

Crochard (Caroline), born in 1797, daughter of the preceding.—She was for several years during the Restoration the Comte de Granville's mistress; she was then called Mademoiselle de Bellefeuille from the name of a small property in the Gâtinais presented to the young woman by an uncle of the count, who had conceived a warm affection for her. Her lover had established her in a fine apartment on Rue Taitbout, in which Esther Gobseck succeeded her. Caroline Crochard abandoned Monsieur de Granville and an enviable position for an unworthy

* Destroyed long since by the various ramifications of the Hotel de Ville.

youngster named Solvet, who devoured all that she possessed. In 1833, reduced to poverty, and in wretched health, she lived on Rue Gaillon in a two-storied house of mean aspect. She had, by the Comte de Granville, a son and a daughter, Charles and Eugénie.—*A Double Family.*

Crochard (Charles), illegitimate son of the Comte de Granville and Catherine Crochard. In 1833, being arrested for complicity in a serious robbery, he made a demand upon his father, through Eugène de Granville, his half-brother, and the count provided Eugène with money to save the miserable wretch, if possible.—*A Double Family.*—The robbery was of diamonds belonging to the famous actress Mademoiselle Beaumesnil.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Croisier (Du).—See *Du Bousquier*.

Croizeau, formerly coachman at the imperial court under Bonaparte. Had about forty thousand francs a year, a widower, and childless; living on Rue Buffault. He was an assiduous customer of the bookstall kept by Antonia Chocardelle on Rue Coquenard, under Louis-Philippe, and offered to marry the "fair lady."—*A Man of Business.*

Crottat (Monsieur and Madame), formerly farmers, father and mother of Crottat the notary; murdered by thieves, one of whom was the famous

Dannepont, *alias* La Pouraille; the investigation of the affair began in May, 1830.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—They were rich, and, according to César Birotteau, who seems to have known them, Père Crottat was “as miserly as a snail.”—*César Birotteau.*

Crottat (Alexandre), head-clerk to Maître Roguin.—He succeeded him in 1819, after that notary's flight, and married the daughter of one Lourdois, a painting contractor. For a moment, César Birotteau had his eye on him for a son-in-law; he called him familiarly *Xandrot*. Crottat was one of the guests at the famous ball given by the perfumer in December, 1818. Being on friendly terms with Derville the solicitor, with whom he used the greatest familiarity, he was commissioned by him to pay Colonel Chabert a sort of half-pay. He was at the same time Comtesse Ferraud's notary.—*César Birotteau.*—*Colonel Chabert.*—He was also the Comte de Sérizy's notary in 1822,—*A Start in Life*,—and Charles de Vandenesse's; and one evening, in the early years of Louis-Philippe, at the marquis's table, he was guilty of much maladroit behavior, and, without a suspicion of what he was doing, reminded his client and Madame d'Aiglemont of some very painful episodes.* On his return home, he told his wife the whole story, and she administered a severe rebuke.—*A Woman of Thirty.*—

*The compilers of the *Repertory* state in a note that the date of this occurrence should be given as at the close of the Restoration.

Alexandre Crottat signed, with Léopold Hannequin, the testament dictated by Sylvain Pons on his death-bed.—*Cousin Pons*.

Cruchot (Abbé), priest at Saumur, dignitary of the chapter of Saint-Martin at Tours, brother of Cruchot the notary, uncle of President Cruchot de Bonfons; the Talleyrand of his family; after long preparation, he ended by inducing Eugénie Grandet to marry the president, in 1827.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Cruchot, notary at Saumur under the Restoration, brother of Abbé Cruchot, uncle of President Cruchot de Bonfons.—He interested himself, as the priest did, in bringing about his nephew's marriage with Eugénie Grandet; Eugénie's father entrusted the lending of his money, and probably all of his financial operations, to the notary.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Cruchot, real name of President de Bonfons and his wife.

Curel, goldsmith at Paris, colonel in the National Guard, invited with his wife and two daughters to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818.—*César Birotteau*.

Cursy, literary pseudonym of Jean-François du Bruel.

Curieux (Catherine).—See Madame Farrabesche.

Cydalise, a superb Norman girl, from Valognes, arrived in Paris, in 1840, to traffic in her beauty.—She was born in 1824, and was therefore only sixteen; she served as an instrument in the hands of Montès, the Brazilian, who, to revenge himself on Madame Marneffe, become Madame Crevel, caused a terrible disease to be communicated to Cydalise by one of his negroes; which disease he took from her and communicated to his faithless Valérie, who died of it, as did her husband. Presumably Cydalise accompanied Montès to Brazil, the only place where that horrible malady can be cured.—*Cousin Bette*.

D

Dallot, mason in the suburbs of Isle-Adam, who was to marry an unintelligent peasant girl named Geneviève, at the beginning of the Restoration.—He had sought her hand because of a small property which she possessed, but abandoned her for another woman with more means and of keener mind. The desertion gave Geneviève such a cruel shock that she became an idiot altogether.—*Adieu*.

Damaso Pareto (Marquis), noble Genoese, of a very Gallic order of intellect, who was present at the house of the French consul-general in Genoa, in 1836, when Comte Octave de Bauvan's conjugal misfortunes were discussed.—*Honorine*.

Dannepont, alias La Pouraille, one of the murderers of Monsieur and Madame Crottat.—Held at the Conciergerie in 1830, under sentence of death for that crime; a discharged convict, wanted by the police for other crimes, for five years. Born about 1785, he had been sent to the galleys at the age of nineteen; had known Jacques Collin—Vautrin—there. Riganson, Sélérier, and he formed a sort of triumvirate. A short man, gaunt and thin, with the face of a polecat.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Dauphin, pastry-cook in a small way at Arcis-sur-Aube; a notorious republican.—In 1830, at a meeting of electors, he questioned Sallenauve, the candidate for Deputy, concerning Danton.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Dauriat, publisher at Paris, in the Wooden Gallery,* Palais-Royal, under the Restoration. He gave Lucien de Rubempré, who had “pulverized” a book of Nathan’s, three thousand francs for his *Marguerites*, a collection of sonnets, and published it long after, with a success which the author declared to be posthumous, to all intent. Dauriat’s shop was the rendezvous of the writers and politicians most in vogue at the time.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—Being the publisher of Canalis’s book, Dauriat received from Modeste Mignon, in 1829, a request for certain private information concerning the poet, to which

* Now Galerie d’Orléans.

he made a sarcastic reply.—Dauriat would say, speaking of famous literary men: “I made Canalis; I made Nathan.”—*Modeste Mignon*.

David (Madame), a woman in the outskirts of Brives, died of the fright caused by the *chauffeurs* in the time of the Directory, when they bound her husband's feet.—*The Village Curb*.

Delbecq, secretary and steward to Comte Ferraud, under the Restoration.—Formerly a solicitor. A more than clever man, ambitious, and entirely devoted to the countess, whom he assisted with his advice in ridding herself of Colonel Chabert, when that officer demanded his conjugal rights.—*Colonel Chabert*.

Delignon (J.-P.), professor of rhetoric at the communal school of Arcis-sur-Aube, under Louis-Philippe.—Officer of the University, author of a little book on “Funeral Ceremonies Among the Romans,” which procured for him his admission to the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles-Lettres of Troyes; he wrote, in 1839, a necrological article on Grévin the notary, in the *Impartial de l'Aube*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Delsouq, famous robber under the Restoration; pupil of the very illustrious Dannepong, *alias* La Pouraille, whom he sometimes allowed to take his name.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Denisart, assumed name under which Cérezet, disguised as an old man, ex-soldier, ex-customs officer, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, smuggled himself into Antonia Chocardelle's book store, and succeeded in deceiving the suspicious Maxime de Trailles, and extorting from him, by a shrewd manœuvre, the whole amount of a debt which was deemed impossible of collection.—*A Man of Business.*

Derville, solicitor at Paris, Rue Vivienne,* from 1819 to 1840; born in 1794, the seventh child of a petty bourgeois of Noyon.—In 1816, being then only a second clerk, he lived on Rue des Grés,—now Rue Cujas,—and had for a neighbor the famous usurer Gobseck, who, at a later period, lent him a hundred and fifty thousand francs at fifteen per cent., with which he purchased the office of his employer, a man given over to dissipation and reduced to want. Through Gobseck he became acquainted with Jenny Malvaut, whom he married; through the same channel he learned the secrets of the Restauds. In the winter of 1829 and 1830, he described their misfortunes before the Vicomtesse de Grandlieu. Derville had restored the fortunes of that female representative of the Grandlieus of the younger branch, at the time of the return of the Bourbons, and he was received as a friend at her house.—*Gobseck*.—He had been a clerk in Bordin's

* There was for a long time a Rue Neuve-Vivienne also, a section of the present Rue Vivienne between the Bourse and Boulevard Montmartre.

office.—*A Start in Life.*—*A Dark Affair.*—He acted as solicitor for Colonel Chabert in demanding his legal rights over Comtesse Ferraud; he became deeply interested in the old officer, assisted him, and was much grieved, years afterward, when he found him in the hospital at Bicêtre, a gibbering idiot.—*Colonel Chabert.*—Derville was also the solicitor of the Comte de Sérizy, of Madame de Nucingen, and of the Ducs de Grandlieu and de Chau lieu, whose entire confidence he possessed. In 1830, under the name of Saint-Denis, he made an investigation, in conjunction with Corentin, into Lucien de Rubempré's real resources, visiting, for that purpose, the Séchards at Angoulême.—*Old Goriot.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Derville (Madame), born Jenny Malvaut, wife of Derville the solicitor; a Parisian girl, although born in the country.—In 1826, she was living alone on the fifth floor of a dismal house on Rue de Montmartre, leading a most secluded life, and earning her livelihood; Gobseck had occasion to go there to see her, to collect a note signed by her; he mentioned her to Derville, who married her, portionless as she was. She subsequently inherited from her uncle, a wealthy farmer, seventy thousand francs, which assisted her husband to repay the Gobseck loan.—*Gobseck.*—Being desirous to attend the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818, she made an unexpected call upon the perfumer's wife; she made a most favorable impression on her

and on Mademoiselle Birotteau, and she was invited to the festivity with her husband. In the years before her marriage, when she was a seamstress, she had worked for the Birotteaus.—*César Birotteau*.

Deschamps, name assumed by Sallenauve at the time of his stay in South America, because of his distaste for the name imposed on him.—*The Beau-visage Family*.

Descoings (Monsieur and Madame), father-in-law and mother-in-law of Doctor Rouget, of Issoudun.—Commission merchants in wool, who undertook to sell for the farmers and buy for tradesmen the fleeces of Berry. They also bought national property. They were rich and miserly; they died, at an interval of two years, during the Republic, but before 1799.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Descoings, son of the preceding, younger brother of Madame Rouget, the doctor's wife; grocer at Paris, in Rue Saint-Honoré, not far from Robespierre's abiding-place.—Descoings had married, for love, the widow of Bixiou his predecessor, a woman some twelve years older than he, but well-preserved and "plump as a thrush after harvest."—He was accused of forestalling, and was sent to the scaffold, with André Chénier, on the 7th Thermidor, year II.,—July 25, 1794:—the grocer's death caused more sensation than the poet's. César Birotteau removed the perfumer's stock of the *Reine*

des Roses to Descoings's shop, about 1800; the be-headed man's immediate successor did an unprofitable business there; the inventor of *eau carminative* ruined himself.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Descoings (Madame), born in 1744, survived two husbands, one of whom succeeded the other in the same grocer's shop on Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris, Messieurs Bixiou and Descoings; grandmother of Jean-Jacques Bixiou, the caricaturist.—After the death of Monsieur Bridau, chief of division in the department of the interior, Madame Veuve Descoings, in 1819, took up her abode with her niece, Madame Veuve Bridau, born Agathe Rouget; she contributed six thousand francs a year to the common purse. A most excellent woman, known in her prime as “the lovely grocer;” she managed the household, but she had a mania for investing in the lottery, always taking the same figures:—she cherished a “combination;” she ended by ruining her niece, who had blindly placed her all in her hands, but she atoned for her foolish conduct by absolute devotion, continuing, nevertheless, to stake her money on the fateful combination. Her savings were stolen from her mattress one day by Philippe Bridau, so that she was unable to make her usual investment in the lottery. On that day, the famous combination won. Madame Descoings died of grief, December 31, 1821; had it not been for the theft, she would have become a millionaire.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Desfondrilles, substitute magistrate at Provins under the Restoration; appointed president of the court in the same town under Louis-Philippe; an old fellow who was more of an archæologist than a magistrate, a shrewd man who was amused by the intrigues going on before his eyes; he had left the party of the Tiphaines for the Liberal party led by Vinet the advocate.—*Pierrette*.

Deslandes, surgeon at Azay-le-Rideau in 1817.—Was called to Madame de Mortsau to bleed her, and saved her life by that operation.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Desmarests (Jules), broker at Paris under the Restoration; a hard-working, upright man, whose early life had been hard and poor.—He fell in love, when he was a mere clerk, with a charming young girl whom he met at his employer's, and married her notwithstanding the irregularity of her birth; with funds furnished by his wife's mother, he was able to buy the business of the broker whose clerk he was, and for several years was very happy with a love which was reciprocated, and in most comfortable circumstances,—he had about two hundred and fifty thousand francs a year.—In 1820, he and his wife lived in a large house on Rue Ménars. Soon after his marriage, he killed in a duel, without Madame Desmarests's knowledge, a man who had slandered her. The perfect happiness which this well-assorted couple enjoyed came to a sudden end

with the death of the wife, wounded to the heart by suspicions which her husband for a moment entertained of her fidelity.—Desmarets, after his wife's death, sold his practice to Martin Falleix's brother, and left Paris in despair.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*—Monsieur and Madame Desmarets were invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau in 1818; after the perfumer's failure, the broker obligingly gave him valuable advice as to the investment of the funds which he had laboriously saved, with the view of paying his creditors in full.—*César Birotteau.*

Desmarets (Madame Jules), wife of the preceding, natural child of Bourignard, called Ferragus, and of a married woman supposed to be her godmother.—She had no civil status; when she married Jules Desmarets, her name, Clémence, and her age were proved by notarial certificate. Madame Desmarets was, in her own despite, beloved by a young officer of the Garde Royale, Auguste de Maulincour.—She was on visiting terms with the Nucingens.—Her secret visits to her father, a mysterious man of whose existence her husband knew nothing, caused the utter overthrow of their happiness; Desmarets believed that she was false to him, and she died because of his suspicions, in 1820 or 1821. Clémence's body, which was buried at first in Père-Lachaise, was subsequently exhumed, burned, and the ashes sent to Jules Desmarets, by Bourignard, assisted by twelve friends, in order to allay by this means the

most poignant of conjugal sorrow.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*—Monsieur and Madame Desmarests were often spoken of as Monsieur and Madame Jules. At the Birotteau ball, Madame Desmarests was the loveliest of all the women, in the opinion of the perfumer's wife herself.—*César Birotteau.*

Desmarests, notary at Paris, under the Restoration; older brother of Jules Desmarests the broker.—The notary had been established in business by his brother, who had become rich very rapidly. He received his brother's last will. He accompanied him to the obsequies of Madame Desmarests.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

Desplein, illustrious surgeon at Paris, born about the middle of the eighteenth century.—Of a poor, provincial family, he had a very hard youth, and succeeded in passing his examinations only by means of the assistance of his neighbor in poverty, Bourgeat the water-carrier. He lived with him two years, on the sixth floor of a wretched house on Rue des Quatre-Vents, where the Cénacle was afterward founded in the rooms of Daniel d'Arthez; a house which came to be called “the den of great men.” Desplein, being ejected by the landlord, whom he was unable to pay, next took up his quarters with his friend the Auvergnat, in Cour de Rohan, Passage du Commerce. Admitted as intern at the Hôtel-Dieu, he was able to show his appreciation of Bourgeat's generosity by caring for him like

a devoted son in his last illness; and under the Empire, he founded, in honor of that simple-minded man, who was a professed Catholic, a mass to be said four times a year at Saint-Sulpice, and himself attended with religious regularity, although a determined atheist.—*The Atheist's Mass*.—In 1806, Desplein had given up for dead an old bachelor, then fifty-six years of age, who was still alive in 1846.—*Cousin Pons*.—The surgeon was present at the death, caused by despair, of Monsieur Chardon, ex-military surgeon.—*Lost Illusions*.—Desplein attended, in their last moments, Madame Jules Desmarests, who died in 1820 or 1821, and chief of division Flamet de la Billardi  re, in 1824.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.—*The Civil Service*.—In March, 1828, at Provins, he trepanned Pierrette Lorrain.—*Pierrette*.—In the same year, he performed a very bold operation on Madame Philippe Bridau, in whom the excessive use of strong liquors had developed a “magnificent disease,” which was supposed to have disappeared from the earth. The operation was described in the *Gazette des H  pitaux*; but the subject died.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—In 1829, Desplein was called to Vanda de Mergi, Baron de Bourlac’s daughter.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—In the latter part of the same year, he operated successfully on Madame Mignon, who had become blind, and was subsequently, in February, 1830, one of Modeste Mignon’s witnesses at the time of her marriage to Ernest de la Bri  re.—*Modeste Mignon*.—Early in the same year, 1830, he was called by Corentin to

Baron de Nucingen, languishing for love of Esther Gobseck, and to the Comtesse de Sérizy after Lucien de Rubempré's suicide.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.—He seems to have been present, with his pupil Bianchon, when Madame de Bauvan was at the point of death, late in 1830 or early in 1831.—*Honorine*.—Desplein had an only daughter, whose marriage to the Prince de Loudon was arranged in 1829.

Desroches, clerk in the department of the interior, under the Empire; a friend of the elder Bridau, who had obtained his place for him.—He continued to live on friendly terms with the widow of his friend, at whose house he met his colleagues, Messieurs du Bruel and Claparon, almost every evening. A hard, unprepossessing man, who, despite his talents, had been unable to reach the position of deputy chief; he earned only eighteen hundred francs a year, and his wife twelve hundred with an office for the sale of stamps. Being placed on the retired list after the second return of Louis XVIII., he talked of accepting a position as chief of a department in an insurance office, as soon as his pension was adjusted. In 1821, notwithstanding his by no means soft-hearted disposition, he exerted himself with much zeal and adroitness to help Philippe Bridau out of a scrape in which he had involved himself by *borrowing* from the cash-drawer of the newspaper on which he was employed; and he

succeeded in procuring the acceptance of his resignation without scandal. Desroches, a man of excellent judgment, was Madame Bridau's last remaining friend, after the death of Messieurs Claparon and du Bruel. He was an enthusiastic fisherman.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Desroches (Madame), wife of the preceding.—In 1826, being then a widow, she sought Mademoiselle Matifat's hand for her son the solicitor.—*The House of Nucingen.*

Desroches, son of the preceding, born about 1795, brought up with great severity by an extremely stern parent. He entered Derville's office as fourth clerk in 1818, and was promoted to be second clerk in the following year. At Derville's, he saw Colonel Chabert. In 1821 or 1822, he purchased the office of a solicitor without practice on Rue de Béthizy.* Being cunning and clever, he soon had clients, especially men of letters, artists, theatrical women, famous lorettes, and fashionable Bohemians. He acted as adviser to Agathe and Joseph Bridau, and also gave Philippe Bridau some valuable counsel when he started for Issoudun about 1822.—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Colonel Chabert.*—*A Start in Life.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—Desroches was Charles de Vandenesse's solicitor in his litigation with his brother Félix; he also acted for Madame d'Espard in her attempt to have her husband placed

* Disappeared in the extensions of Rue de Rivoli from 1852 to 1855.

under guardianship, and for the secretary-general, Chardin des Lupeaulx, whom he advised most astutely.—*A Woman of Thirty*.—*The Interdiction*.—*The Civil Service*.—Lucien de Rubempré consulted him at the time of the seizure of his mistress Cora- lie's furniture, in 1822.—*Lost Illusions*.—Vautrin ap- preciated the solicitor's talents; he said that he could be trusted to "make over" the estate of Rubempré, to add to its value, and thus to provide for the thirty thousand francs a year which would probably have enabled Lucien to marry Clotilde de Grandlieu.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—In 1826, Desroches was momentarily a suitor for the hand of Malvina d'Aldriger.—*The House of Nucingen*.—About 1840, he described at Mademoiselle Margue- rite Turquet's,—Malaga,—then kept by Cardot the notary, and in the presence of the notary's guests, Bixiou, Lousteau, and Nathan, the stratagems em- ployed by Céritet to extort the full amount of a debt from Maxime de Trailles.—*A Man of Busi- ness*.—Desroches was, by the way, employed by Céritet, who had a falling-out with Théodore de la Peyrade in 1840; he also represented the intersts of Sauvaignou the contractor at the same time.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—Desroches's office seems to have been at one time on Rue de Buci.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Desroys, clerk in the department of finance, in Baudoyer's bureau, under the Restoration.—Son of a member of the Convention who had not voted for

the king's death, republican, and friend of Michel Chrestien, he held aloof from all his colleagues, and kept his affairs so entirely secret that none of them knew where he lived. Discharged in December, 1824, because of his opinions, on the denunciation of Dutocq.—*The Civil Service.*

Desroziers, musician, winner of the *prix de Rome*, died in that city, of typhoid fever, in 1836.—A friend of Dorlange the sculptor, to whom he told the story of Zambinella, Sarrasine's death, and the Comte de Lanty's marriage: Desroziers gave lessons in harmony to Marianina, the count's daughter. The musician urged his friend, who was temporarily in great need of money, to undertake a copy of a statue of Adonis, in which Zambinella's features were reproduced, and he induced Monsieur de Lanty to buy the copy.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Desroziers, printer at Moulins,—Department of Allier.—At some time after 1830, he printed in a small 18mo volume the works of “Jan Diaz, son of a Spanish prisoner, born in 1807 at Bourges.” This volume was preceded by a notice of Jan Diaz by Monsieur de Clagny. It contained an elegy: *Tristesse*; two poems: *Paquita la Sévillane*, and *Le Chêne de la Messe*; three sonnets; a novel entitled *Carola*, etc.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Destourny.—See *Estourny (D')*.

Dey (Comtesse de), born about 1755.—Widow of a lieutenant-general, living in retirement at Carentan,—Manche,—she died suddenly there, in November, 1793, of a great shock to her maternal affection.
—*The Conscript*.

Dey (Auguste, Comte de), Madame de Dey's only son.—Appointed lieutenant of dragoons at eighteen, he had obeyed the call of honor and followed the princes out of the country. He was worshipped by his mother, who had remained in France in order to preserve his fortune. He had taken part in the Granville expedition; being taken prisoner as a result of that affair, he had written his mother that he should be at her house within three days, in disguise, after escaping from his prison. But he was shot in the Morbihan, at the precise moment that his mother died of the shock caused by receiving, instead of her son, the conscript Julien Jussieu.—*The Conscript*.

Diard (Pierre-François), born in the neighborhood of Nice; son of a provost of merchants; quartermaster of the Sixth of the line in 1808, then major in the Garde Impériale; retired with the latter rank as the result of a serious wound received in Germany; afterward, promoter and man of business; a desperate gambler. Husband of Juana Mancini, who had been Captain Montefiore's mistress, the captain being Diard's most intimate friend. In 1823, at Bordeaux, Diard, reduced to extremities, killed Montefiore, whom he had met by chance, for the

purpose of robbing him. On his return home, he confessed his crime to his wife, who vainly implored him to kill himself, and at last blew out his brains with a pistol.—*The Maranas.*

Diard (Maria-Juana-Pepita), daughter of La Marana, a Venetian courtesan, and of a young Italian nobleman, Mancini, who acknowledged her.—Wife of Pierre-François Diard, whom she accepted for a husband at her mother's command, after having abandoned herself to Montefiore, who refused to marry her. Juana, who had been brought up most austere, in the family of the Spaniard Perez de Lagounia, at Tarragona, bore her father's name; she was descended from a long line of courtesans, of a purely female ancestry, in which no legal marriage had ever taken place; she had their blood in her veins; she showed it unconsciously by the way in which she gave herself to Montefiore. Although she did not love her husband, she was strictly faithful to him, none the less; and she killed him for his honor's sake. She had two children.—*The Maranas.*

Diard (Juan), Madame Diard's first child.—He came into the world seven months after his mother's marriage and may have been Montefiore's child. He closely resembled Juana, who lavished her caresses on him in secret, while she pretended to prefer her younger son. With "a sort of admirable flattery," Diard had made Juan his favorite.—*The Maranas.*

Diard (Francisque), second son of the Diards, born in Paris.—He was the image of his father, and, in appearance only, his mother's favorite.—*The Maranas.*

Diaz (Jan), pseudonym with which Madame Dinah de la Baudraye signed an eccentric poem, published in the *Echo du Morvan*, and entitled *Paquita la Sévillane*; also a volume printed by Desroziers at Moulins in 1830.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Diodati, name of the owner of a villa on Lake Geneva in 1823-1824.—A character in a novel, *Ambitious Through Love*, published in the *Revue de l'Est*, by Albert Savarus, in 1834.—*Albert Savarus.*

Dionis, notary at Nemours, from 1813 or thereabout until early in the reign of Louis-Philippe.—He was a Crémière-Dionis, but was commonly called by the second name alone.—A shrewd, false man, secretly associated with Massin-Levrault in lending money at usurious rates, he interested himself in Doctor Minoret's inheritance, and advised the old physician's three heirs. After the Revolution of 1830, he was chosen mayor of Nemours in the place of Monsieur Levrault, and became a member of the Chamber of Deputies about 1837. He was thereafter received at the court balls with his wife, and Madame Dionis was "enthroned" in the little town

“by the aid of the throne.” They had at least one daughter.—*Ursule Mirouët*.—Dionis was in the habit of breakfasting unceremoniously with Rastignac, minister of public works from 1839 to 1845.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Comte de Sallenave*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Doguereau, publisher at Paris, Rue du Coq, in 1821, and from the beginning of the century; formerly professor of rhetoric.—Lucien de Rubempré offered him his *Archer de Charles IX.*; but as the publisher would give no more than four hundred francs, the negotiations came to nothing.—*Lost Illusions*.

Doisy, concierge at the Lépitre Institution in the Marais, about 1814, when Félix de Vandenesse went there to finish his education.—The young man became indebted to Doisy in the sum of one hundred francs, and thereby incurred a most severe rebuke from his mother.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Dominis (Abbé de), priest at Tours under the Restoration; tutor of Jacques de Mortsau.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Dommangeat, famous *accoucheur* at Paris, in the time of Louis-Philippe.—Called, in 1840, to Madame Calyste du Guénic, whom he had delivered, and in whom a sudden disclosure of her husband’s infidelity had caused a very serious condition; for she was

nursing her son at that time. Dommangeat, being taken into his patient's confidence, treated and cured her by purely moral remedies.—*Beatrice*.

Doni (Massimilla).—See *Princess of Varese*.

Dor lange (Charles), Sallenauve's original name.—See *Sallenauve*.

Dorlonia (Duc).—See *Torlonia*.

Dorsonval (Madame), bourgeoise of Saumur, friend of Monsieur and Madame des Grassins, during the Restoration.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Doublet, second clerk to Desroches the solicitor, in 1822.—*A Start in Life*.

Doublon (Victor-Ange-Herménégilde), bailiff at Angoulême, under the Restoration.—He served process on David Séchard for the brothers Cointet.—*Lost Illusions*.

Drake (Sir Francis), manager of the Italian theatre, London, in 1839.—He had for prima donna Luigia, who succeeded Serboni.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Duberghe, wine-merchant at Bordeaux, of whom Nucingen, in 1815, before the battle of Waterloo, bought one hundred and fifty thousand bottles of

his wines at thirty sous a bottle; the banker sold them at six francs each to the allies, between 1817 and 1819.—*The House of Nucingen.*

Dubourdieu, born about 1805, symbolical painter, disciple of Fourier, chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1845, he was met and accosted at the corner of Rue Neuve-Vivienne by his friend Léon de Lora, whereupon he proceeded to set forth his views on art and philosophy before Gazonal and Bixiou, who were with the illustrious painter of landscapes.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Dubut, of Caen, tradesman, related to Messieurs de Boisfranc, de Boisfrelon, and de Boislaurier, also Dubuts, whose grandfather sold linen.—Dubut of Caen, being included in the prosecution of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne, in 1809, was sentenced to death by default.—Under the Restoration, he hoped that, because of his devotion to the royal cause, he would be permitted to succeed to the title of Monsieur de Boisfranc. Louis XVIII. made him grand provost in 1815, and, later, procureur-general under the coveted title; he died first president of one of the royal courts.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Ducange (Victor), French novelist and playwright, born in 1783, at La Haye, died in 1833; one of the collaborators in *Trente Ans* or *la Vie d'Un Joueur*, and sole author of *Léonide* or *la Vieille de*

Suresnes. Victor Ducange was present at Braulard's, leader of the *claque*, in 1821, at a dinner, at which Adèle Dupuis, Frédéric Dupetit-Méré, and Mademoiselle Millot, Braulard's mistress, were also present.—*Lost Illusions*.

Dudley (Lord), statesman, one of the most distinguished of the older members of the British peerage, domiciled in Paris since 1816; husband of Lady Arabella Dudley; natural father of Henri de Marsay, to whom he gave little thought, and who became Arabella's lover.—He was a “profoundly immoral” individual and reckoned among his numerous illegitimate progeny Euphémia Porrabénil, and among the women he kept, a certain Hortense, who lived on Rue Tronchet. Lord Dudley, before settling in France, lived in his native land, with two sons born in lawful wedlock, who bore a striking resemblance to De Marsay.—*The Lily of the Valley*.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes*.—*A Man of Business*.—Lord Dudley, not long after 1830, was present at a rout at Mademoiselle des Touches's, where Marsay, then prime minister, described his first love-affair; and the two statesmen exchanged some profound reflections.—*Another Study of Woman*.—In 1834, he attended, by chance, a grand ball given by his wife, and played cards in her salon with bankers, ambassadors, and ex-ministers.—*A Daughter of Eve*.

Dudley (Lady Arabella), wife of the preceding, of an illustrious English family, in which there had

been no mésalliance since the conquest; immensely rich; one of those ladies who are half sovereigns; the idol of fashionable Parisian society under the Restoration.—She lived apart from her husband, with whom she had left two sons strongly resembling De Marsay, whose mistress she had been. She tore Félix de Vandenesse from Madame de Mortsau's arms, so to speak, and thus caused that virtuous woman's despair. She was born, she said, in Lancashire, where women die of love.—*The Lily of the Valley*.—In the early years of the reign of Charles X., during the summer at all events, she lived at the village of Châtenay, near Sceaux.—*The Dance at Sceaux*. Raphael de Valentin desired her and would have sought to possess her, had he not dreaded the diminution of the magic skin.—*The Magic Skin*.—In 1832, she was present at an evening party at Madame d'Espard's, where the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse was "slaughtered" in the presence of D'Arthez, who was in love with her.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—Being very jealous of Madame Félix de Vandenesse, her former lover's wife, in 1834–1835, she plotted with Madame de Listomère and Madame d'Espard to drive the young woman into the arms of the poet Nathan, whom she would have liked to be even uglier than he was. She said to Madame Félix de Vandenesse: "Marriage, my child, is our purgatory; love is our paradise."—*A Daughter of Eve*.—Lady Dudley, in a spirit of vengeance, caused Lady Brandon to die of grief.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Dufau, justice of the peace in a village in the neighborhood of Grenoble, of which Doctor Benassis was mayor under the Restoration; a tall, thin man, with gray hair, always dressed in black.—He assisted the doctor very materially in his task of improving the condition of the village—*The Country Doctor*.

Dufaure (Jules-Armand-Stanislas), French advocate and politician; born December 4, 1798, at Saujon,—Charente-Inférieure,—died, a member of the Academy, at Rueil, in the summer of 1881; friend and fellow-student of Louis Lambert and Barchou de Penhoen at the college of Vendôme in 1811.—*Louis Lambert*.

Duineff, Frankish name, common to the families of Cinq-Cygne and Chargebœuf.—*A Dark Affair*.

Dulmen, branch of a Rivaudoult d'Arschoot family, of Galicia, with which Armand de Montriveau was connected.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais*.

Dumay (Anne-François-Bernard), born at Vannes in 1777.—Son of an evil-minded advocate, president of a revolutionary tribunal under the Republic, who died on the scaffold after the 9th Thermidor.—His mother having died of grief, Anne Dumay enlisted, in 1799, and was sent to the army of Italy. He retired at the fall of the Empire, with the rank of lieutenant, and attached himself to the person

of Charles Mignon, whom he had known in the early days of his military service. Being entirely devoted to his friend, who had, indeed, saved his life at Waterloo, he assisted him zealously in his commercial undertakings, and watched faithfully over Madame and Mademoiselle Mignon, during a prolonged absence of the head of the family, who was suddenly ruined. Mignon, returning from America wealthy, gave Dumay a goodly share of his fortune.
—*Modeste Mignon.*

Dumay (Madame), born Grummer, wife of the preceding.—A charming little woman, an American, whom Dumay married during a trip to America for his friend and employer Charles Mignon, under the Restoration. Having had the misfortune to lose several children at their birth, and being forbidden to hope for more, she devoted herself entirely to Mignon's two daughters. Like her husband, she was absolutely loyal to the Mignon family.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Dumets, under-clerk to Desroches, solicitor, in 1822.—*A Start in Life.*

Dupetit-Méré (Frédéric), born at Paris in 1785, died in 1827; a dramatic author who had his day of celebrity.—Under the name of Frédéric, he produced, either alone or in collaboration with Ducange, Rougemont, Brazier, etc., a vast number of melodramas, farces, and spectacular plays. In 1821, he was present at a dinner at Braulard's,—chief of

claque,—with Ducange, Adèle Dupuis, and Mademoiselle Millot.—*Lost Illusions*.

Duplanty (Abbé), vicar of the church of Saint-François at Paris; summoned by Schmucke, in April, 1745, he administered extreme unction to the dying Pons, who recognized him and was deeply touched by his kindness.—*Cousin Pons*.

Duplay (Madame), wife of a carpenter on Rue Honoré, with whom Robespierre lived; a customer of Descoings the grocer, whom she denounced as a forestaller.—That denunciation led to the grocer's imprisonment, and death on the scaffold.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Dupotet, a banker, in a small way, at Croisic, under the Restoration.—He had in his hands Pierre Cambremer's modest patrimony.—*A Seashore Drama*.

Dupuis, notary in Saint-Jacques quarter, under Louis-Philippe; made a great affectation of piety; church-warden of his parish. He had in his custody the savings of a large number of servants. Théodore de la Peyrade, who drummed up contributions for him in that special walk of life, induced Madame Lambert, Monsieur Picot's housekeeper, to place twenty-five thousand francs, which she had saved at her master's expense, in the hands of Dupuis, the virtuous man, who immediately became bankrupt.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Dupuis (Adèle), Parisian actress, who played *jeunes premiers* rôles at the Gaîté for many years and with brilliant success; she was a guest at dinner, in 1821, of Braulard, the chief of *claque*, with Ducange, Frédéric Dupetit-Méré, and Mademoiselle Millot, Braulard's mistress.—*Lost Illusions*.

Durand, real name of the Chessels.—The name of Chessel was borrowed from Madame Durand, who was born Chessel. The good people of Tours at the time of the Restoration considered Monsieur de Chessel far from “*en Durand*,” that is to say, far from “*endurant*.”—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Duret (Abbé), curé of Sancerre under the Restoration; an old man of the old school of clergy.—A man accustomed to good society, a regular member of Madame de la Baudraye's circle, where he gratified his taste for gambling. Being very keen-witted, Duret exposed Monsieur de la Baudraye's true character to his young wife; he advised her to seek refuge from the bitterness of her married life in literature.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Duriau, famous *accoucheur* at Paris.—Assisted by Bianchon, he delivered Madame de la Baudraye, at Lousteau's apartments, in 1837, of a son, of whom the journalist was the father.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Durieu, cook and factotum at the château of Cinq-Cygne under the Consulate.—An old and

loyal retainer, wholly devoted to his mistress, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, whose fortunes he had always followed. He was married; his wife was housekeeper at the château.—*A Dark Affair*.

Duroc (Gérard-Christophe-Michel), Duc de Frioul, grand marshal of the palace under Napoléon, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1772, killed on the battle-field in 1813.—On October 13, 1806, the day before the battle of Jena, he ushered the Marquis de Chargebœuf and Laurence de Cinq-Cygne into the Emperor's presence.—*A Dark Affair*. In April, 1813, he took part in a review on Place du Carrousel, and Napoléon made some remark to him on the subject of *Mademoiselle de Chatillonest*, whom he noticed in the crowd, which remark made the grand marshal smile.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Durut (Jean-François), a malefactor whom Prudence Servien, by her testimony at the Assizes, helped to convict and to sentence to the galleys. Durut swore, in the presence of the court, that he would kill Prudence as soon as he was free; but he was executed at the galleys at Toulon four years later, in 1829. Jacques Collin, in order to gain Prudence's gratitude, boasted that he had set her free from Durut, whose threat kept her in constant dread.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Dutheil (Abbé), one of the two vicars-general of the Bishop of Limoges, under the Restoration;

one of the shining lights of the Gallican clergy; appointed to a bishopric in August, 1831, and promoted to be archbishop in 1840.—He presided over the public confession of Madame Graslin, whose friend and adviser he was, and at whose funeral he officiated, in 1844.—*The Village Curé.*

Dutocq, born in 1786.—In 1814, he entered the department of finance and succeeded Poiret senior, retired, in the bureau presided over by Rabourdin; he was order clerk. Incapable and lazy, he hated his chief, whose ruin he sought to compass. Being extremely selfish and malicious, he tried to strengthen his position by acting as the spy of the department; the secretary-general, Chardin des Lupeaulx, was informed by him of the most trivial incidents. Furthermore, after 1816, Dutocq affected the most pronounced religious sentiments, which he thought likely to assist in his promotion. He was an enthusiastic collector of old engravings, and had a complete set of “his Charlet,” which he might sell or lend to the minister’s wife. He lived at that time on Rue Saint-Louis-Saint-Honoré,* near the Palais-Royal, on the fifth floor of a house on a passage-way, and took his meals at a boarding-house on Rue de Beaune.—*The Civil Service.*—In 1840, having retired with a pension, he was clerk to the justice of the peace at the mayor’s office in the Panthéon quarter, and lived in Thuillier’s house on Rue Saint-Dominique d’Enfer. He had never married and had

* Blotted out, in 1854, in the various changes of Rue de l’Échelle

a bachelor's vices, but he carefully concealed his mode of life, and was able, by dint of flattery, to maintain himself on the level of his superiors. He was involved in divers villainous schemes with Cézinet, his office clerk, and with Théodore de la Peyrade, the crafty advocate.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Duval, wealthy ironmaster at Alençon, whose daughter, a grandniece of Monsieur de Croisier,—Du Bousquier,—was married, in 1830, with a dowry of three millions, to Victurnien d'Esgrignon.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Duval, famous chemist and professor of chemistry in Paris, in 1843.—Being a friend of Doctor Bianchon, he analyzed for him the blood of Monsieur and Madame Crevel, infected with a strange cutaneous disease of which they died.—*Cousin Bette*.

Duvignon.—See *De Lanty*.

Duvivier, jeweller at Vendôme, under the Empiré.—Madame de Merret assured her husband that she had bought at his shop an ebony crucifix in-crusted with silver, which was in reality given her by her lover, Bagos de Féredia. It was on that crucifix that she swore her false oath.—*Another Study of Woman*.

E

Ellis (William), famous English alienist, who had charge of the asylum at Hanwell in 1839, when Marie Gaston was admitted there as a patient.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Emile, “a lion of the most killing variety,” an acquaintance of Madame Komorn,—Comtesse Godollo.—One evening in the year 1840 or 1841, to escape Théodore de la Peyrade, she took the dandy’s arm on Boulevard des Italiens, and begged him to escort her to Mabille, which was to close that night.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Ernest, a young boy invited by Nais de l’Estorade to the masked ball given by her mother in 1839, at Paris.—At that festivity, a young Scotchman asked Ernest to come and smoke a cigar in some quiet place: “I can’t, my dear fellow,” he replied, “you know Léontine always makes a scene when she notices that I’ve been smoking. She is charming to me to-night. Here, see what she has just given me!”—It was a horse-hair ring.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

* On the site of the famous *Bal Mabille*, which disappeared about four years since, stands a house now occupied by Professor Germain Séé.

Esgrignon (Charles-Marie-Victor-Ange Carol, Marquis d'), or Des Grignons, according to old title-deeds, commander of the Order of Saint-Louis, born about 1750, died in 1830.—Head of a very old family of Franks, the Karawls, who came from the North to conquer the Gauls and were charged with the defence of one of the French marches. The Esgrignons,* a quasi-princely house under the Valois, all-powerful under Henri IV., were sadly neglected at the court of Louis XVIII., and the marquis, ruined by the Revolution, lived in very straitened circumstances at Alençon, in an old gable-end house which had formerly belonged to him, had been sold as national property, and had been redeemed for him by the loyal notary, Chesnel, with certain portions of his other estates. The marquis, although he did not emigrate, had been obliged to conceal himself. He took part in the struggle of the Vendéans against the Republic, and was one of the members of the royal committee of Alençon. In 1800, at the age of fifty, in order to perpetuate his family, he married Mademoiselle de Nouastre, who died soon afterward in childbed, leaving the marquis an only son. Monsieur d'Esgrignon never knew anything of the escapades of this child of his, whose honor Chesnel succeeded in safeguarding, and he breathed his last shortly after the fall of Charles X., saying: "The Gauls triumph!"—*The Chouans.—The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

* Their arms were *or with two fillets gules*. "CII est nostre" was their motto.

Esgrignon (Madame d'), born Nouastre; of purest noble blood; married in 1800, at the age of twenty-two, to Marquis Carol d'Esgrignon, then over fifty. —She died soon after, in giving birth to her only son. She was "the loveliest of human creatures: in her the charms, now imaginary, of the female faces of the sixteenth century, lived anew."—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Esgrignon (Victurnien, Comte, afterward Marquis d'), only son of Marquis Charles-Marie-Victor-Ange Carol d'Esgrignon; born about 1800, at Alençon. —Handsome and intelligent, brought up with extreme gentleness and indulgence by his aunt, Mademoiselle Armande d'Esgrignon, he yielded without hesitation to all his fancies, in accordance with the artless selfishness of his age. From eighteen to twenty-one, he squandered eighty thousand francs without the knowledge of his father and his aunt; the devoted Chesnel paid it all. Young D'Esgrignon was systematically led into dissipation by a confederate of his own age, Fabien du Ronceret, a treacherous flatterer in the pay of Monsieur du Croisier. About 1823, Victurnien was sent to Paris; to his undoing, he fell into the society of Parisian rakes, Marsay, Ronquerolles, Trailles, Chardin des Lupeaulx, Vandenesse, Ajuda-Pinto, Beaudenord, Martial de la Roche-Hugon, and Manerville, whom he met in the salons of the Marquise d'Espard, the Duchesses de Grandlieu, Carigliano and Chaulieu, the Marquises d'Aiglemont and Listomère, Madame Firmiani and

the Comtesse de Sérizy; at the Opéra, at the embassies, in a word, wherever his great name and his apparent wealth conducted him. He soon became the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse's lover, ruined himself for her, and ended by forging the name of Monsieur du Croisier in order to obtain a hundred thousand francs. He was recalled to Alençon in hot haste by his aunt, and prosecution was with great difficulty averted. He then fought a duel with Monsieur du Croisier, who wounded him dangerously. Nevertheless, soon after his father's death, he married the ex-contractor's niece, Mademoiselle Duval. He troubled himself in no way about his wife, however, but resumed his joyous bachelor's life.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—According to Marguerite Turquet, "little d'Esgrignon had been well cleaned out" by Antonia.—*A Man of Business*.—In 1832, Victurnien d'Esgrignon declared, in the presence of a numerous company, at Madame d'Espard's, that the Princesse de Cadignan—Madame de Maufrigneuse—was a dangerous woman.—"I am indebted to her for the infamy of my marriage," he added. Daniel d'Arthez, who was then in love with the princess, was present at the time.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—In 1838, Victurnien was present, with a company of artists, lorettes, and men of affairs, at the installation of Josépha Mirah in the house on Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque, presented to her by the Duc d'Hérouville. The young marquis had been Josépha's lover once upon a time; Baron

Hulot had disputed possession of her with him.—*Cousin Bette.*

Esgrignon (Marie-Armande-Claire d'), born about 1775, sister of the elder marquis and aunt of Victurnien d'Esgrignon, to whom she took the place of a mother, with unwearying affection. Her father in his old age had married, for his second wife, the granddaughter of a farmer of the revenue ennobled under Louis XIV.; she was born of that union, which was deemed a horrible mésalliance, and, although the marquis was very fond of her, he looked upon her as an outsider. One day he made her weep for gratitude, by saying to her, on a solemn occasion: "You are an Esgrignon, sister."—Emile Blondet, who was brought up at Alençon, as a mere child had known and loved Mademoiselle Armande, whose beauty and virtues he afterward extolled. Her devotion to her nephew had caused her to refuse to marry Monsieur de la Roche-Guyon and the Chevalier de Valois; she also rejected the advances of Monsieur du Croisier. She gave the most convincing proofs of her maternal affection for Victurnien at the time when he committed, in Paris, the offences which would have brought him to the Assize Court except for Chesnel's skilful management. She survived her brother, "her religion and her overthrown beliefs."—About the middle of the reign of Louis-Philippe, Blondet, who had come to Alençon to procure the necessary papers for his marriage, looked once more with emotion upon that

noble face.—*The Old Maid*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Espard (Charles-Maurice-Marie-Andoche, Comte de Négrépelisse, Marquis d'), born about 1789.—Négrépelisse was his family name,—an old southern family, which acquired under Henri IV., by marriage, the property and titles of the family of Espard, of Béarn, which was itself allied with the house of Albret. The motto on the crest of the Espards was: *Des partem leonis*. The Négrépelisses, being militant Catholics, were ruined at the time of the religious wars, but subsequently became very wealthy by seizing upon the property of a family of Protestant tradesmen, the Jeanrenauds, the head of that family having been hanged at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This ill-gotten wealth served the Négrépelisse-d'Espards wonderfully well: the marquis's grandfather, thanks to his fortune, was able to marry a Navarreins-Lansac, a very wealthy heiress; and his father, a Mademoiselle de Grandlieu of the younger branch.—The Marquis d'Espard married, in 1812, Mademoiselle de Blamont-Chauvry, sixteen years of age; he had two sons by her, but the husband and wife soon fell out. By her insane extravagance, Madame d'Espard forced her husband to borrow, and he left her in 1816. With his children he took up his abode on Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, No. 22, in the old Hôtel Duperron* and devoted himself to their

* This house has disappeared as a result of the opening of Rue des Ecoles.

education and to the composition of a great work, the *Picturesque History of China*, the proceeds of the sale of which, added to the savings made possible by a life of strict simplicity, enabled him to make restitution, in twelve years, to the heirs of the martyred Jeanrenaud, to the amount of eleven hundred thousand francs, representing the value—in the time of Louis XIV—of the confiscated estates of their ancestor. This *Picturesque History of China* was written, so to speak, in collaboration with Abbé Crozier, and the profits arising from it served also to relieve secretly the distress of a ruined friend, Monsieur de Nouvion, in his old age. In 1828, Madame d'Espard tried to have a guardian appointed for her husband, by casting ridicule on the marquis's noble conduct; but the respondent finally prevailed before the courts.—*The Interdiction*. Lucien de Rubempré, who discussed the affair with the procureur-general Granville, probably had something to do with the judgment rendered in favor of Monsieur d'Espard; in that way he incurred the enmity of the marquess.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Espard (Camille, Vicomte d'), second son of the Marquis d'Espard, born in 1815, attended Collège Henry IV. with his older brother, the Comte Clément de Négrepelisse; he was studying rhetoric in 1828.—*The Interdiction*.

Espard (Chevalier d'), brother of the Marquis d'Espard; he would have been glad to see the marquess's petition granted, in order to be appointed

to take charge of his brother's property; he had a face like a knife-blade, and cold and sour.—According to Popinot the magistrate, there was a little of Cain in him. He was one of the "deepest" habitués of the Marquise d'Espard's salon, and was that lady's "political half."—*The Interdiction*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.

Espard (Jeanne-Clémentine-Athenaïs de Blamont-Chauvry, Marquise d'), born in 1795, wife of the Marquis d'Espard; of one of the most illustrious families of Faubourg Saint-Germain.—Deserted by her husband in 1816, she became, at the age of twenty-two, mistress of herself and her fortune, which amounted to twenty-six thousand francs a year. At first, she led a retired life; but, in 1820, she appeared, gave parties at her own house, and soon became a woman of fashion; she seated herself "on the throne whereon the Vicomtesse de Beau-séant, the Duchesse de Langeais, and Madame Fir-miani had shone resplendent; the latter, after her marriage to Monsieur de Camps, having resigned the sceptre to Madame la Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, from whose hands Madame d'Espard wrested it." Cold, selfish, fickle, she knew neither love nor hate; her indifference to everything but herself was absolute. She was never moved; she knew divers cunning devices to preserve her beauty; she never wrote, but talked, knowing that two words from a woman may cause the death of three

men. More than once she had suggested, now to deputies, now to peers, ideas and words which had resounded through Europe from the tribune. Among the men, still young in 1828, to whom the future belonged, and who thronged her salons, might be noticed Messieurs de Marsay, de Ronquerolles, de Montriveau, Martial de la Roche-Hugon, de Sérizy, Ferraud, Maxime de Trailles, Listomère, the two Vandenesses, Sixte du Châtelet; and the two famous bankers, Nucingen and Ferdinand du Tillet, these without their wives. Madame d'Espard lived at 104 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.—*The Interdiction*. She was a superb Célimène. She made the greater show of prudery and rigid virtue because she lived apart from her husband, and yet the world had never been able to detect the cause of their disagreement; she was surrounded by the Navarreins, the Blamont-Chauvrys, the Lenoncourts, her kindred; the most straitlaced women frequented her salon. She was a cousin of Madame de Bargeton, who sought her protection when she arrived in Paris from Angoulême in 1821, and she became her cicerone in Paris, initiated her into all the secrets of fashionable life and detached her from Lucien de Rubempré. Later, when the "provincial great man" had succeeded in making his way into the first society, she joined with Madame de Montcornet in urging him to becoming a royalist.—*Lost Illusions*.—She was at the Opéra ball in 1824, drawn thither by an anonymous letter appointing a rendezvous there; and, leaning on Sixte du Châtelet's arm, she accosted

Lucien de Rubempré, whose beauty impressed her, and whom she seemed not to recognize. The poet revenged himself for her former disdain by stinging words, and Jacques Collin,—Vautrin,—masked, completed the marchioness's perturbation by persuading her that Lucien was the author of the note and that he loved her.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

—The Chaulieus were on friendly terms with her at the time that their daughter Louise won the heart of the Baron de Macumer.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—Despite the mute opposition of Faubourg Saint-Germain, the Marquise d'Espard did not close her salon after the Revolution of 1830, not choosing to abandon her influence over Paris; her example in this regard was imitated by one or two women of her set and by Mademoiselle des Touches.—*Another Study of Woman*.—She received on Wednesdays. In 1833, she was at an evening party at the Princesse de Cadignan's, when Marsay revealed the secret history of the kidnapping of Senator Malin in 1806.—*A Dark Affair*.—Notwithstanding the savage cruelty of a remark made to her detriment by the Marquise d'Espard, the Princesse de Cadignan told Daniel d'Arthez that the marchioness was her best friend; she was also a kinswoman.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—Through jealousy of Madame Félix de Vandenesse, Madame d'Espard encouraged that young woman's budding relations with the poet Nathan; she would have been delighted to see the woman whom she looked upon as a rival compromise herself. In 1835, the marchioness

defended vaudevilles against the strictures of Lady Dudley, who declared that she could not endure them, having the same feeling for them, she said, that Louis XIV. had for Teniers's pictures; Madame d'Espard maintained that "the vaudevilles of to-day are delightful comedies;" she found much entertainment in them.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—In 1840, at the close of a performance at the Italiens,* Madame d'Espard humiliated Madame de Rochefide by turning her back upon her: all the ladies followed her example, and a circle of space was formed around Calyste du Guénic's mistress.—*Béatrix*.—The Marquise d'Espard, for the rest, was one of the most impertinent persons of her time; she had a sour, malevolent disposition beneath a most refined exterior; but her house was called, by an old academician, the "Palace of Renown."—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Estival (Abbé d'), Provençal priest, preached the Easter sermon, in 1840, at the church of Saint-Jacques du Haut-Pas, Paris.—According to Théodore de la Peyrade, who described him to Madame Collerville, he had devoted himself to preaching in the interest of the poorer classes; he atoned for an unprepossessing exterior by earnestness and greatness of soul.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Estorade (Baron, afterward Comte de l'), petty nobleman of Provence, father of Louis de l'Estorade; a very devout and somewhat miserly old man, who

* Then located in the building of the Odéon.

hoarded for his son.—He lost his wife about 1814; she died of grief at the non-appearance of the son of whom they had heard nothing since the battle of Leipsic. Monsieur de l'Estorade was an excellent grandfather. He died in the latter part of 1826.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Estorade (Louis, Chevalier, afterward Vicomte and Comte de l'), peer of France, president of a chamber in the Cour des Comptes, grand officer of the Legion of Honor, born in 1787; son of the preceding.—After avoiding the conscription for a long while, under the Empire, he was sent to join the army in 1813, and served as a guard of honor. At Leipsic he was captured by the Russians, and did not reappear in France until after the Restoration. He had suffered terribly in Siberia; at thirty-seven he seemed fifty. Pale, thin, taciturn, a little deaf, he strikingly resembled the Knight of the Rueful Feature; he succeeded, however, in making himself agreeable to Renée de Maucombe, whom he married, without dowry, in 1824. Urged on by his wife, who became ambitious as soon as she was a mother, he left La Crampade, his Provençal property, and although a man of very ordinary talent, attained the highest posts. He died at Paris, in June, 1841, of gangrenous inflammation of the throat.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.—The Deputy from Arcis.—The Beauvisage Family.*

Estorade (Madame de l'), born Renée de Maucombe, in 1807, of a very ancient Provençal family,

domiciled in the valley of Géménos, twenty kilo-metres from Marseilles.—Educated at the Carmelite convent, Blois, where she formed a close friendship with Louise de Chaulieu; the two friends continued their girlish intimacy; for several years they exchanged long letters concerning life, love, and marriage, wherein the sage Renée gave the passionate Louise sensible and prudent advice, to which she paid little heed. In 1836, Madame de l'Estorade made a hurried journey from the provinces to be present at the last moments of her friend, now Madame Marie Gaston. Married at seventeen, immediately on leaving the convent, Madame de l'Estorade bestowed three children upon her husband, whom she never really loved, and devoted herself exclusively to the duties of maternity.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—In 1838-1839, this virtuous creature's peace of mind was disturbed by meeting with Dorlange-Sallenauve; she fancied that he was enamored of her, and she was compelled to defend herself against a secret inclination for him. Madame de Camps advised and instructed her with much keenness of vision in that delicate state of affairs. Much later, after she had become a widow, Madame de l'Estorade was on the point of giving her hand to Sallenauve, who became her son-in-law. She was as like Marianina de Lanty as a sister; indeed, both were, although they were ignorant of the fact, children of the same father, Monsieur de Maucombe; but Marianina was, legally, Monsieur de Lanty's daughter.—*The Deputy from*

Arcis.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.—In 1841, Madame de l'Estorade said of Monsieur and Madame de Portenduère: “Theirs is the most attractive happiness I have ever seen!”—*Ursule Mirouët*.

Estorade (Armand de l'), oldest son of Monsieur and Madame de l'Estorade; godson of Louise de Chaulieu, Baronne de Macumer, afterward Madame Marie Gaston.—He was born in December, 1825, and studied at Collège Henri IV. Stolid and meditative at first, he soon threw off his apathy, won first prize for a Latin poem at the Sorbonne, and in 1845 passed with éclat the examinations for a doctorate of laws. He was not fond of Sallenauve, who, however, rescued him from a wretched altercation with the ex-convict Bélisaire.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Estorade (René de l'), second son of Monsieur and Madame de l'Estorade. He gave promise of a bold and adventurous character, even in infancy; he had an iron will, and his mother was convinced that he would be the “most cunning sailor in the world.”—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Estorade (Jeanne-Athénais de l'), daughter and third child of Monsieur and Madame de l'Estorade.—She was commonly called Nais, for short. Married, in 1847, Charles de Sallenauve.—See Sallenauve (Madame Charles de).

Estourny (Charles d'), name of a young Parisian dandy, who went to Havre, during the Restoration, to see the ocean, was admitted to the Mignon household, and carried off Bettina-Caroline, the older daughter.—He afterward abandoned her and she died of grief. In 1827, Charles d'Estourny was sentenced by the criminal tribunal for constant cheating at play.—*Modeste Mignon*.—A Georges-Marie Destourny, who desired to be called Georges d'Estourny, son of a bailiff of Boulogne, near Paris, and undoubtedly identical with Charles d'Estourny, was, for a short time, Esther Van Gobseck's protector. He was born about 1801, and after receiving a brilliant education, had been left penniless by his father, who was obliged to sell his office on most unfavorable terms. Georges d'Estourny had traded on the Bourse with funds belonging to kept women, in whose confidence he was. After his conviction, he left Paris without settling his balances. He had patronized Cérezet and had even made him a partner in some of his transactions. He was a good-looking fellow, jovial and generous as the chief of a band of thieves. Bixiou, in memory of the cheating which had brought him before the courts, called him *La Méthode des Cartes*—Descartes.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*A Man of Business*.

Étienne and Co., tradesmen at Paris, under the Empire.—Had business relations with Guillaume, draper on Rue Saint-Denis, who foresaw their failure

and awaited it "with anxiety as at the card-table."—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*

Eugène, Corsican, colonel of the Sixth of the Line, composed almost exclusively of Italians, which marched first into Tarragona, in 1808.—Colonel Eugène, a second Murat, was extraordinarily brave; he knew how to make the most of the bandits, so to speak, who made up the bulk of his regiment.—*The Maranas.*

Eugénie, pseudonym of Prudence Servien.—See this name.

Euphrasie, courtesan at Paris under the Restoration and under the reign of Louis-Philippe.—A pretty and graceful blonde with blue eyes, a melodious voice, and the most innocent air, but profoundly depraved and expert in all refinements of vice. In 1821, she communicated to Crottat the notary's second clerk a terrible disease of which he died. She then lived on Rue Feydeau. Euphrasie claimed that in her youth she had passed whole days and nights working to support a lover, who had forsaken her for a heritage. With the brunette Aquilina, Euphrasie took part in a famous debauch at Frédéric Taillefer's, on Rue Joubert, in the company of Emile Blondet, Rastignac, Bixiou, and Raphael de Valentin. She appeared later at the Théâtre-Italien with the centenarian dealer in antiquities who sold Raphael the "magic skin;" she was rapidly consuming the

old dealer's savings. — *Melmoth Converted*.—*The Magic Skin*.

Europe.—Name assumed by Prudence Servien.—See that name.

Évangélista (Madame), born Casa-Réal, in 1781, of a great Spanish family descending collaterally from the Duke of Alva, and allied to the Claës of Douai; a Creole who came to Bordeaux in 1800 with her husband, a plebeian Spanish merchant. Left a widow, in 1813, with her daughter. She knew nothing of the value of money, and had never been able to resist her caprices. One morning, therefore, in 1821, she was obliged to summon the pawnbroker and expert Élie Magus to appraise her superb diamonds, among which was a certain *Discreto*, a magnificent antique stone with a history. Weary of provincial life, she looked with favor upon her daughter's marriage to Paul de Manerville, intending to accompany the young couple to Paris, where she dreamed of making a great show and becoming a power in the world once more. She displayed great astuteness in the pecuniary negotiations preceding the marriage, in which Maître Solonet, her notary, who was enamored of her to the point of wishing to marry her, defended her interests warmly against Maître Mathias, the Manervilles' notary. Beneath the exterior of a most excellent woman, she had Catherine de' Medici's talent for hating and biding her time.—*The Marriage Contract*.

Évangélista (Natalie), daughter of Madame Évangélista; married to Paul de Manerville.—See that name.

Évelina, a young woman of noble birth, rich and well-educated, belonging to a rigid Jansenist family; loved and sought in marriage by Doctor Benassis. Évelina returned his love; but her parents opposed their union. Évelina died when she became free, and the doctor did not survive her.—*The Country Doctor.*

F

Faille and Bouchot, Parisian perfumers who failed in 1818.—They had ordered ten thousand squat, gourd-shaped bottles to hold a new cosmetic, and Anselme Popinot bought them on six months' credit with the idea of using them to bottle the "cephalic oil" invented by César Birotteau.—*César Birotteau.*

Falcon (Jean), called Beaupied or Beau-Pied, sergeant in the Seventy-second demi-brigade, commanded by Colonel Hulot in 1799.—Jean Falcon was the buffoon of his company; he had served first in the artillery.—*The Chouans.* In 1808, still under Hulot's command, he served in the army of Spain in the division commanded by Murat; in that year, he witnessed the murder of a French surgeon,

Béga, by a Spaniard.—*The Muse of the Department*.—In 1841, he was the factotum of his old colonel, now a marshal; he had been in his service thirty years.—*Cousin Bette*.

Falcon (Marie-Cornélie), celebrated singer at the Opéra, born at Paris, January 28, 1812. On July 20, 1832, she made a brilliant débüt in the part of Alice* in *Robert le Diable*, and afterward acted with equal success Rachel in *La Juive*, and Valentine in *Les Huguenots*. In 1836, Conti the composer declared to Calyste du Guénic that he was madly in love with her, that she was the loveliest creature of her time; he even went so far as to say that he intended to marry her, but this language had no other object, probably, than to deceive Calyste, who was in love with the Marquise de Rochefide, whose lover Conti was at that time.—*Beatrice*.—Cornélie Falcon disappeared from the stage in 1840, after a celebrated performance at which she deplored the loss of her voice before a deeply moved audience. She married a financier, Monsieur Malençon, and is now a grandmother. In the provinces, tragic “soprani” are called Falcons. *La Vierge de l’Opéra*, an interesting narrative by Monsieur Emmanuel Gonzalès, is said to describe certain episodes of her life.

Falleix (Martin), Auvergnat, copper founder on Rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris; born about 1796; he had come from his province with his kettle

* First acted by Madame Dorus-Gras, who is still living.

on his back. Being employed by Bidault, *alias* Gigonnet, who lent him money,—at a high rate, by the way,—he was introduced by the usurer to Saillard, cashier at the ministry of finance, who, with his savings, became his partner in exploiting a new invention in casting. Martin Falleix obtained a patent, and a gold medal at the Exhibition of 1824. Madame Baudoyer undertook his education, looking upon him as a possible son-in-law; for his part, he exerted himself to assist his future father-in-law's advancement.—*The Civil Service*.—In 1826, with F. du Tillet, Werbrust, and Claparon, he discussed Nucingen's third settlement with his creditors, which definitely established the famous Alsatian banker's fortune on a firm basis.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Falleix (Jacques), brother of the preceding; one of the most skilful and wealthiest of brokers, successor of Jules Desmarests, and broker by appointment to the House of Nucingen. He had furnished a *petite maison* on Rue Saint-Georges, in the daintiest fashion, for his mistress Madame du Val-Noble. He failed in 1829, a victim of one of Nucingen's liquidations.—*The Civil Service*.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Fanchette, servant in Doctor Rouget's family at Issoudun, late in the eighteenth century; a buxom Berrichonne, who, before the advent of La Cognette, was reputed the best cook in the town.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Fanjat, physician, something of an alienist, uncle of Comtesse Stéphanie de Vandières; she was supposed to have perished in the disastrous Russian campaign; he found her, insane, at Strasbourg, in 1816, and took charge of her. He took her to the former convent of the Bons-Hommes, near Isle-Adam,—Seine-et-Oise,—attended her with affectionate solicitude, and had the sorrow of seeing her die, in 1819, at the climax of a tragic scene, in which, suddenly recovering her reason, she recognized her former lover, Philippe de Sucy, whom she had not seen since 1812.—*Adieu.*

Fanny, old servant in the employ of Lady Brandon, under the Restoration, at La Grenadière;* she closed the eyes of her mistress, whom she adored, then took the two children to a cousin of her own, a former dressmaker living a secluded life on Rue de la Guerche,† Tours, where she proposed to take up her abode with them; but the older of Lady Brandon's sons enlisted in the navy, and placed the other at school, in Fanny's charge.—*La Grenadière.*

Fanny, a romantic young woman, pale and fair; the only daughter of a Paris banker.—At her father's table one evening she asked the Bavarian, Hermann, to tell her a "German story that would make her flesh creep," and thereby innocently caused the

* La Grenadière still exists, according to our friend Renault of the newspaper *Le Balzac*.

† Rue de la Guerche is called to-day Rue Marceau.

death of Frédéric Taillefer, who had in his youth committed a murder which was never known, and which the stranger described before him.—*The Red Inn.*

Fario, an old Spaniard, prisoner of war at Issoudun under the Empire.—After the peace, he remained in the country, where he did a small business in grain. He was from Grenada, and had been a peasant. He was the object of divers very malicious tricks on the part of the "Knights of Idle-ness," and he revenged himself by stabbing their leader, Maxence Gilet. This attempted assassination was for a moment charged to Joseph Bridau. Fario eventually satisfied his vindictive instinct to the full, when he saw Maxence Gilet, disconcerted at the outset by his—Fario's—presence on the ground, fall, fatally wounded in a duel by Philippe Bridau.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Farrabesche, ex-convict, one of the keepers on Madame Graslin's estates at Montégnac, under Louis-Philippe; of an old family of Corrèze. He was born in 1791; he had had an older brother, who was killed, a captain at twenty-two, at the battle of Montebello, in 1800, and by his heroic death saved the army and Bonaparte, then First Consul; also another brother, who was killed at Austerlitz in 1805, a sergeant in the First regiment of the guard. Farrabesche himself had taken it into his head that he would not serve in the army; when he was drafted,

in 1811, he fled into the woods. He then became more or less affiliated with the *chauffeurs*, and, being accused of several murders, was sentenced to death by default. At the instance of Abbé Bonnet, he gave himself up at the beginning of the Restoration, was sent to the galleys for ten years, and returned in 1827. After 1830, being rehabilitated and restored to his rights as a citizen, he married Catherine Curieux, by whom he had had a child. Abbé Bonnet and Madame Graslin were Farrabesche's advisers and benefactors—*The Village Cure*.

Farrabesche (Madame), born Catherine Curieux, about 1798. Daughter of the Brézacs' farmer at Vizay, a large town in Corrèze; she was Farrabesche's mistress in the last years of the Empire, and had a son by him at the age of seventeen; she was soon separated from her lover, who was sent to the galleys, and found her way to Paris, where she went out to service. Her last place was with an old lady whom she cared for most faithfully and who died without leaving her anything. In 1833, she returned to her province, having just been discharged from the hospital, cured of a disease caused by overwork, but still very weak; soon after her arrival, she married her former lover. She was tall, well-built, and fair, of gentle disposition, and though refined by her stay in Paris, could neither read nor write. She had three married sisters, one at Aubusson, another at Limoges, and the third at Saint-Léonard.—*The Village Cure*.

Farrabesche (Benjamin), son of Farrabesche and Catherine Curieux; born in 1815; brought up by his mother's parents until 1827, then taken in charge by his father, whom he loved dearly, and whose rude and energetic character he inherited.—*The Village Curé.*

Faucombe (Madame de), sister of Madame des Touches and aunt of Félicité des Touches—Camille Maupin;—a nun at the convent of Chelles, to whom Félicité was entrusted by her dying mother, in 1793. The nun took her niece to Faucombe, an estate of considerable extent near Nantes, belonging to her dead sister, and died of fright there in 1794.—*Béatrix.*

Faucombe (De), maternal great-uncle of Félicité des Touches; born about 1734, died in 1814. He lived at Nantes, and had married in his old age a frivolous young woman, to whom he abandoned the government of his affairs. He was a passionate archæologist, and paid no heed whatever to the education of his niece, who was brought to him in 1794, after the death of Madame de Faucombe the nun; so that Félicité grew up with that old man and young woman, unguided, left entirely to her own resources.—*Béatrix.*

Faustine, a young woman from Argentan, who was executed at Mortagne, in 1813, for the murder of her child. In 1816, Suzanne—the future Madame

du Val-Noble—reminded Monsieur du Bousquier of the “fair Faustine,” and extorted money from him on the pretext that she was with child by him.—*The Old Maid.*

Félicie, Madame Diard’s maid at Bordeaux in 1823.—*The Maranas.*

Félicité, the stout, red-haired, cross-eyed maid-servant of Madame Vauthier, who kept a lodging-house on Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs and Boulevard Montparnasse, under Louis-Philippe.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Félix, procureur-general Granville’s office servant in 1830.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Fendant, formerly head-clerk of the firm of Vidal and Porchon; partner of Cavalier. Both were publishers-booksellers-middlemen on Rue Serpente in 1821. At that time, they had some business transactions with Lucien Chardon de Rubempré. The firm name was Fendant and Cavalier. Semi-knaves who were considered clever fellows. While Cavalier travelled, Fendant, who was the craftier of the two, managed the business in Paris.—*Lost Illusions.*

Ferdinand, real name of Ferdinand du Tillet.

Ferdinand, *nom de guerre* of one of the principal actors in the Breton uprising of 1799; one of the

companions of Messieurs du Guénic, de la Billardière, de Fontaine, and de Montauran.—*The Chouans.—Béatrix.*

Férédia (Count Bagos de), Spanish prisoner of war at Vendôme, under the Empire; Madame de Merret's lover. Surprised one evening by her husband's unlooked-for return, he took refuge in a closet, the door of which was walled up by Monsieur de Merret's order, and he died there heroically, without even uttering a cry.—*Another Study of Woman.*

Féret (Athanase), clerk in the office of Maître Bordin, procureur at the Châtelet in 1787.—*A Start in Life.*

Ferragus XXIII.—See Bourignard.

Ferraro (Count), an Italian colonel whom Castanier had known, whose death he alone had witnessed in the swamps of Zembin, under the Empire; the cashier, after forging the bills of exchange, had for a moment an idea of “hunting him up” in Italy.—*Melmoth Converted.*

Ferraud (Comte), son of a former counsellor in the Parliament of Paris who had emigrated under the Terror and was ruined by subsequent events. Born in 1781; he returned to France under the Consulate and received offers from Bonaparte, which he declined: he remained unwaveringly loyal to the

interests of Louis XVIII. Blessed with an agreeable exterior, he had much success with women, and Faubourg Saint-Germain claimed him as one of its glories. About 1809, he married Colonel Chabert's widow, who then had about forty thousand francs a year; he had two children by her, a son and a daughter. He lived on Rue de Varenne and had a beautiful villa in the valley of Montmorency. Under the Restoration, he was appointed director-general of one of the departments and a councillor of State.—*Colonel Chabert.*

Ferraud (Comtesse), born Rose Chapotel, wife of Comte Ferraud. First married, under the Republic, or at the beginning of the Empire, to an officer named Hyacinthe, commonly called Chabert, who was left for dead on the field of Eylau, in 1807, and who tried, in 1818, to assert his rights as a husband. Colonel Chabert claimed to have taken Rose Chapotel from a house of ill-repute in the Palais-Royal. Under the Restoration, having become a countess, she was one of the queens of Parisian society. Brought face to face with her first husband, she pretended at first not to recognize him, then filled him with such utter disgust that he abandoned his lawful rights.—*Colonel Chabert.*—Comtesse Ferraud was Louis the Eighteenth's last mistress, and remained in favor at the court of Charles X. In 1824, with Mesdames de Listomère, d'Espard, de Camps, and de Nucingen, she was invited to the private *soirées* at the ministry of finance.—*The Civil Service.*

Ferraud (Jules), son of Comte Ferraud and Rose Chapotel, Comtesse Ferraud. One day, in 1817 or 1818, when he was a mere child, finding his mother weeping in Colonel Chabert's presence, he angrily demanded if the officer were the cause of the countess's distress. She, with her two children, played a domestic comedy for the ingenuous colonel, which was perfectly successful.—*Colonel Chabert*.

Fessard, grocer at Saumur, under the Restoration. Supplied the Grandets with groceries; one day, in his surprise at Nanon's purchase of wax-candles, he asked her "if the three Magi were at their house."—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Fichet (Mademoiselle), the richest heiress at Issoudun, under the Restoration. Godet the younger, one of the "Knights of Idleness," made love to Mademoiselle Fichet's mother, hoping to obtain the daughter's hand as a reward for that painful task.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Fil-de-Soie, one of the sobriquets of the criminal Sélérier.—See that name.

Finot (Andoche), manager of newspapers and reviews, under the Restoration and Louis-Philippe. Son of a hatter on Rue du Coq,* Finot was wretchedly poor at the beginning of his career, being abandoned by his father, a narrow-minded tradesman.

*Now Rue Marengo.

He prepared a glowing prospectus of Popinot's "cephalic oil;" he first advertised and puffed it in the press; so that he was invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau in December, 1818. Finot was already on friendly terms with Félix Gaudissart, by whom, in fact, he was introduced to little Anselme, as a marvellous negotiator and puff-writer. He had previously been on the staff of the *Courrier des Spectacles*, and had had a play acted at the Gaîté.—*César Birotteau*.—In 1820, he was managing a petty theatrical newspaper, with offices on Rue du Sentier. He was a nephew of Giroudeau, captain of dragoons, and was one of the witnesses at the marriage of Philippe Bridau to Flore Brazier, J.-J. Rouget's widow.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—In 1821, the offices of Finot's paper were on Rue Saint-Fiacre. Etienne Lousteau, Hector Merlin, Emile Blondet, Félicien Vernou, Nathan, and F. du Bruel were connected with it; at that period, Lucien de Rubempré made his début as a newspaper writer by a remarkable review of the *Alcade dans l'Embarras*, a play in three acts, performed at the Panorama-Dramatique. Finot at that time had private apartments on Rue Feydeau.—*Lost Illusions*.—In 1824, he was at the Opéra ball in a group of dandies and literary men who surrounded Lucien de Rubempré as he flirted with Esther Gobseck.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—In that same year, Finot was present at an evening party at Rabourdin's, and allowed himself to be won over to the cause of that chief of bureau by his friend Chardin des Lupeaulx, who

requested him to exert his power through the press against Baudoyer, Rabourdin's rival.—*The Civil Service*.—In 1825, he was present at the breakfast at the *Rocher de Cancale*, given by Frédéric Marest to celebrate his admission to Desroches's office; he was also at the debauch which followed, at Florine's.—*A Start in Life*.—Gaudissart said of his friend Finot, in 1831, that he had thirty thousand francs a year, that he was in a fair way to become a councillor of State, and would succeed in attaining the dignity of peer of France; he aspired to end his days an *actionnaire*, like him.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart*.—In 1836, in the private dining-room of a famous restaurant, with Blondet, his train-bearer, and Couture, the man of business, Finot listened to a recital of Nucingen's financial knavery, wittily described by Bixiou.—*The House of Nucingen*.—Finot "concealed a brutal will beneath an apathetic exterior," and "his impertinent stupidity was rubbed with wit as the workingman's bread is with garlic,"—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Firmiani married in 1813, being then a respectable person of forty, the young woman who afterward became Madame Octave de Camps. It was said that he could offer her nothing more than his name and his fortune; he had been receiver-general in the department of Montenotte. He died in Greece in 1823.—*Madame Firmiani*.

Firmiani (Madame).—See Madame de Camps.

Fischer, name of three brothers, agricultural laborers in a village on the extreme frontier of Lorraine, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains; they were drawn in the republican conscription and were sent to the army of the Rhine. The oldest, Pierre, father of Lisbeth, otherwise known as Cousin Bette, was killed in 1815, while serving in the *francs-tireurs*. The second, André, father of Adeline, who became the wife of Baron Hulot, died at Trèves in 1820. The third, Johann, having committed, at the instigation of his nephew Hulot, divers frauds, as contractor for supplies in the province of Oran, Algeria, committed suicide in 1841. He was then more than seventy years of age.—*Cousin Bette*.

Fischer (Adeline).—See *Hulot d'Ervy (Baronne Hector)*.

Fischer (Lisbeth), called Cousin Bette, born in 1796.—Brought up as a peasant; was subordinated, in her childhood, to her pretty cousin Adeline, who was petted by the whole family. In 1809, being summoned to Paris by Adeline's husband, she became an apprentice to the famous Pons Frères, embroiderers to the imperial court. Having become very skilful in the craft, she was on the point of setting up in business for herself when the Empire was overthrown. Lisbeth, always a republican at heart, had a restless, capricious, independent character, with an inexplicable admixture of ferocity. She persistently refused to marry; she rejected, one after another, a clerk in the war department, a

major, an army contractor, a half-pay captain, and a lacemaker who subsequently became rich. Baron Hulot had nicknamed her the Goat. She lived on Rue du Doyenné,* where she worked for Rivet, the Ponses' successor, and she made the acquaintance there of her neighbor Wenceslas Steinbock, a Livonian exile, whom she rescued from want and suicide, but whom she kept under close and jealous surveillance. Hortense Hulot endeavored to see the Pole, and succeeded: a marriage was the result, and it moved Cousin Bette to profound resentment, which she cunningly dissembled, but which had shocking consequences. Wenceslas was introduced by her to the irresistible Madame Marneffe, and the happiness of the young couple was destroyed; the same thing happened in the case of Baron Hulot, whose misconduct Lisbeth secretly encouraged. She died, in 1844, of consumption, but her death was hastened by the chagrin caused by seeing the Hulot family reunited. The old maid's relations knew nothing of her dark intrigues; they ministered to her and mourned for her as "the angel of the family."—Mademoiselle Fischer died on Rue Louis-le-Grand, after living in turn on Rues du Doyenné, Vaneau, Plumet,† and on Rue du Montparnasse, where she kept house for Marshal Hulot, whose count's coronet she dreamed of wearing as a legitimate wife, and for whom she thought it her duty to wear mourning.—*Cousin Bette.*

*This street was destroyed when the Louvre was completed, about 1855.

†Now Rue Oudinot.

Fitz-William (Miss Margaret), daughter of a wealthy and noble Irishman, who was Calyste du Guénic's maternal uncle, she was, therefore, Calyste's cousin. Madame du Guénic, his mother, would have liked him to marry her.—*Béatrix*.

Flamet.—See *La Billardière (Flamet de)*.

Fleurant (Mère), kept a café at Croisic, of which Jacques Cambremer was an habitué.—*A Seashore Drama*.

Fleuriot, grenadier of the Garde Impériale, of colossal stature, to whom Philippe de Sucy entrusted Stéphanie de Vandières, at the crossing of the Bérésina in 1812. Being unluckily separated from Stéphanie, Fleuriot did not find her again until 1816, when he met her by chance in a tavern at Strasbourg, where she had taken refuge after escaping from an asylum; both were then taken in charge by Doctor Fanjat and taken to Auvergne, where Fleuriot soon died.—*Adieu*.

Fleury, formerly captain of infantry, treasurer at the Cirque-Olympique, and, under the Restoration, clerk in the department of finance, in Rabourdin's bureau; he adored his chief, who had rescued him from destitution. A subscriber to the *Victoires et Conquêtes*, who never paid his subscription; a zealous Bonapartist and liberal. His three great men were Napoléon, Bolivar, and Béranger, all of

whose ballads he knew by heart and sang in a fine, sonorous voice. He was riddled with debts. His skill with the foil and the pistol gave him immunity from Bixiou's jests; he was also an object of fear to Dutocq, who fawned servilely upon him. Fleury was discharged, in December, 1824, after Baudoyer was appointed chief of division; he cared not a fig, he said, having at his service the position of responsible manager of a newspaper.—*The Civil Service*. In 1840, while still employed in the same theatre, Fleury became manager of the *Echo de la Bièvre*, a newspaper owned by Thuillier.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Flicoteaux, rival of Rousseau the Aquatic; historical, legendary, and rigidly upright *restaurateur* in the Latin quarter, between Rue de la Harpe and Rue des Grés,—Cujas,—whose establishment was patronized, in 1821-1822, by Daniel d'Arthez, Etienne Lousteau, and Lucien Chardon de Rubempre.—*Lost Illusions*.

Florent, partner of Chanor; under the firm name of Florent and Chanor carried on the trade of bronze manufacturers and dealers, on Rue des Tournelles, Paris, under Louis-Philippe.—*Cousin Bette*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Florentine.—See Cabirolle (Agathe-Florentine).

Florimond (Madame), linen-draper on Rue Vieille-du-Temple, in 1844-1845. She was kept by

an "old fellow," who made her his heir, thanks to the efforts of *Fraisier*, the man of business, whom she would, perhaps, have married, through gratitude, had it not been for his terrible infirmity.—*Cousin Pons*.

Florine.—See *Nathan (Madame Raoul)*.

Florville (La), actress at the Panorama-Dramatique in 1821; among her colleagues there were *Coralie*, *Florine*, and *Bouffé*, or *Vignol*. On the evening of the first performance of the *Alcade dans l'Embarras*, she took part in a curtain-raiser, *Bertram*,* a heavy melodrama, by one *Raymond*, adapted from a tragedy by *Robert-Charles Maturin*, an Irish novelist and playwright. La Florville was, for a few days, the mistress of a Russian prince, who took her to *Saint-Mandé* and paid the manager a round sum for taking her away from the theatre.—*Lost Illusions*.

Fœdora (Comtesse), born about 1805, a Russian of plebeian origin, but of marvellous beauty, married, morganatically perhaps, by a great nobleman of her nation. As a widow, she reigned over Paris in 1827. She was supposed to have eighty thousand francs a year. She received in her salon all the illustrious people of the age, and "all the romantic productions that never appeared were published there."

* The compilers of the *RePERTORY* state, in a note, that *Bertram* was not played until 1822. (See also *Bouffé*).

Raphael de Valentin, being introduced to the countess by Rastignac, fell madly in love with her; but he left her house one day never to return, being fully persuaded that that woman "had no heart." She had a cruel memory, and her finesse was enough to drive a diplomat to despair; although the Russian ambassador did not receive her, she belonged to Madame de Sérizy's set; she was on visiting terms with Mesdames de Nucingen and de Restaud, and received the Duchess de Carigliano, the most strait-laced *grande dame* of the whole Bonapartist coterie. She had listened to many young exquisites and to the son of a peer of France, who had offered her their names in exchange for her fortune.—*The Magic Skin.*

Fontaine (Madame), fortune-teller in Paris, Rue Vieille-du-Temple, under Louis-Philippe. Formerly a cook; born in 1767. She earned a great deal of money; but, previously, she had lost large sums in the lottery. After the abolition of that game of chance, she hoarded her earnings for a nephew. Madame Fontaine used in her divinations an enormous toad, called Astaroth, and a black hen with bristling feathers, called Cleopatra or Bilouche. These two creatures made a profound impression on Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal, in 1845, when he was taken to the soothsayer's domicile by Léon de Lora and Bixiou. The Southerner, however, asked only for a "five-franc deal," while in the same year Madame Cibot, who came to consult

the oracle on a serious matter, paid a hundred francs for the whole story. According to Bixiou, "a third of the lorettes, a fourth of the statesmen, and half of the artists" consulted Madame Fontaine; she was the Egeria of a minister, and herself expected a "comfortable fortune," which had been promised her by Bilouche. Léon de Lora said that he never did anything of importance without consulting Astaroth.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*—*Cousin Pons.*—In 1839, Madame Fontaine was a friend, almost a partner, of Madame de Saint Estève,—Jacqueline Collin,—then a marriage-broker.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Fontaine (Comte de), one of the leaders in Vendée in 1799, and then known as Grand-Jacques.—*The Chouans.*—One of the intimate advisers of Louis XVIII. Field-marshal, councillor of State, superintendent of the extraordinary domains of the crown, Deputy, and subsequently, under Charles X., a peer; decorated with the Legion of Honor and the Order of Saint Louis. Head of one of the oldest families of Poitou; had married a Mademoiselle de Kergarouët, who had no fortune, but was of a very old family of Bretagne, and whose mother was related to the Rohans. He had by her three sons and three daughters. Of the three sons, the oldest, president of a court, married a young woman whose father, a multi-millionaire, had been in the salt trade; the second, a lieutenant-general, married Mademoiselle Mongenod, daughter of a rich banker, whom the

Duc d'Hérouville's aunt had refused for her nephew.—*Modeste Mignon*;—the third, head of a department in the municipality of Paris, afterward director-general in the ministry of finance, married the only daughter of Monsieur Grossetête, receiver-general at Bourges. Of the three daughters, the first was married to Monsieur Planat de Baudry, receiver-general; the second to Baron de Villaine, a magistrate of bourgeois origin, ennobled by the king; the third, Emilie, married her old uncle the Comte de Kergarouët, and after his death, Marquis Charles de Vandenesse.—*The Dance at Sceaux*.—The Comte de Fontaine was present with his family at the famous ball given by César Birotteau on Sunday, December 17, 1818, and after the perfumer's failure, procured a place for him.—*César Birotteau*.—He died in 1824.—*The Civil Service*.

Fontaine (Emilie de).—See *Marquise Charles de Vandenesse*.

Fontaine (Baronne de), born Anna Grossetête, only daughter of the receiver-general of Bourges; educated at the Mesdemoiselles Chamarolles's boarding-school with Dinah Piédefer, who became Madame de la Baudraye. Thanks to her fortune, she married the Comte de Fontaine's third son. After her marriage, she lived in Paris, and maintained an active correspondence with her friend, who was settled at Sancerre; she kept her informed as to the fashions and the most trifling changes in style.

The Baronne de Fontaine, being about to start for Italy with her husband, desired to see Dinah once more, and stopped at the sub-prefecture, where her stay had a depressing effect upon Madame de la Baudraye because she could not avoid comparing the elegance of the Parisian with her own provincial elegance. Later, at the first performance of one of Nathan's dramas, toward the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, Anna de Fontaine pretended not to recognize this same Madame de la Baudraye, then the recognized mistress of Etienne Lousteau.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Fontanieu (Madame), friend and neighbor of Madame Vernier, at Vouvray, in 1831; the cheeriest gossip, the greatest joker in the neighborhood; she was present at the interview between the lunatic Margaritis and Félix Gaudissart, when the commercial traveller was so thoroughly mystified.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Fontanon (Abbé), born about 1770.—Canon of the cathedral of Bayeux in the early part of the nineteenth century, he “guided the consciences” of Madame and Mademoiselle Bontems. In November, 1808, he procured an appointment to the clergy of Paris, hoping to obtain a living, and perhaps a bishopric in good time; he became once more the confessor of Mademoiselle Bontems, then married to Monsieur de Granville, and contributed to the unhappiness of their household by the “narrowness

of his provincial Catholicism and his inflexible bigotry."—He eventually disclosed to Granville's wife that magistrate's relations with Caroline Crochard. He also tormented the last moments of Madame Crochard, the mother.—*A Double Family*.—At Saint Roche, in December, 1824, he pronounced the funeral oration of Baron Flamet de la Billardière.—*The Civil Service*.—Previous to the year 1824, he was vicar at the church of Saint-Paul, Rue Saint-Antoine.—*Honorine*.—He was Madame de Lanty's confessor in 1839, and being always eager to pry into family secrets, he undertook a mission to Dorlange-Sallenuauve on the subject of Marianina de Lanty.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Fortin (Madame), Madame Marneffe's mother.—Mistress of General de Montcornet, who had lavished money upon her during his visits to Paris; she had squandered it all, under the Empire, in a life of wild dissipation: for twenty years she saw the whole world at her feet. She died poor, believing that she was still rich. Her daughter inherited the inclinations of a courtesan from her.—*Cousin Bette*.

Fortin (Valérie), daughter of the preceding and of the Maréchal de Montcornet.—See *Madame Crevel*.

Forzheim (Comte de).—See *Maréchal Hulot*.

Fosseuse (La), orphan daughter of a gravedigger—*fossyeur*;—whence the sobriquet; born in

1807. Fragile, nervous, of an independent turn, living at first a secluded life, she finally tried domestic service, then fell into vagabondage and mendicancy. As she was brought up and continued to make her home in the village near Grenoble where Doctor Benassis settled, under the Restoration, she became the object of special care on the part of the physician, who became deeply interested in that gentle, loyal, eccentric, eminently impressionable creature. Although she was ugly, *La Fosseuse* possessed some charm. Perhaps she secretly loved her benefactor.—*The Country Doctor*.

Fouché (Joseph), Duc d'Ortrante, born near Nantes in 1753; died in exile at Trieste in 1820.—Oratorian, member of the National Convention, councillor of State, minister of police under the Consulate and the Empire, also at the head of the department of the interior and of the government of the Illyrian provinces, and president of the provisional government in 1815.—In September, 1799, Colonel Hulot said: “Bernadotte, Carnot, everyone, even to Citizen Talleyrand, has left us. In short, we have only one good patriot, friend Fouché, who controls everything through the police; there's a man!”—Fouché took especially good care of Corentin, who was perhaps his natural son. He sent him to Bretagne during an uprising at the beginning of the year VIII., to accompany and guide in her mission Mademoiselle de Verneuil, whose instructions were to seduce and betray the Marquis de

Montauran, the Chouan leader.—*The Chouans*.—In 1806, he caused Senator Malin de Gondreville to be kidnapped by masked men and sequestered for several days, in order that the Château of Gondreville might be searched at leisure for certain important papers which, by the way, were fully as compromising for Fouché as for the senator. This kidnapping, which was laid at the door of Michu and the Simeuses and the Hauteserres, led to the execution of the former and ruined the lives of the others. In 1833, Marsay, president of the council of ministers, explaining this mysterious enterprise at the Princesse de Cadignan's, pronounced this appreciative estimate of Fouché: "A dark, profound, extraordinary genius, little known, but certainly equal to Philip II., Tiberius, or Borgia."

—*A Dark Affair*.—In 1809, Fouché, seconded by Peyrade, saved France, at the time of the Walcheren affair, and on returning from the Wagram campaign, the Emperor rewarded him by dismissal.

—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Fouquereau, concierge to Monsieur Jules Desmarests, broker, on Rue Ménars in 1820, specially enjoined by his master to watch Madame Desmarests's suspicious outgoings and make a note of them.

—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.

Fourchon, some time farmer of the Ronquerolles estate, beyond the forests of Aigues, in Bourgogne.—Formerly a schoolmaster, and later a mail-carrier;

an old man, and a confirmed drunkard since the loss of his wife; in 1823, at Blangy, he performed the triple functions of public scrivener for three communes, bailiff's follower, and clarinet-player; at the same time he plied the ropemaker's trade with his apprentice Mouche, the natural son of one of his natural daughters; but the principal income of these two beings was derived from otter hunting or fishing. Fourchon was the father-in-law of Tonsard, who kept the *Grand-I-Vert* cabaret.—*The Peasants.*

Foy (Maximilien-Sébastien), famous general and orator, born in 1775 at Ham; died at Paris in 1825.—In December, 1818, on the eve of his failure, César Birotteau, who had gone to the Kellers to solicit a loan of a hundred thousand francs, saw General Foy come from the banker's house, escorted to the door by François Keller. About the same time, the words of the tribune and soldier stirred the patriotic and liberal fibres of that anti-Bourbon, Claude-Joseph Pillerault, Birotteau's uncle by marriage.—*César Birotteau.*—In 1821, General Foy, while chatting in Dauriat's shop with one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, and the manager of *La Minerve*, noticed the beauty of Lucien de Rubempré, who had come thither with Lousteau to dispose of his collection of sonnets.—*Lost Illusions.*

Fraisier, born about 1814; probably at Mantes.—His father was a cobbler; advocate and business

agent at No. 9 Rue de la Perle, Paris, in 1844-1845. —He began life as an engrossing clerk for Maître Couture. After serving Maître Desroches as head-clerk for six years, he bought the practice of Maître Levroux, solicitor, of Mantes, where he had occasion to meet Leboeuf, Vinet, Vatinelle, Bouyonnet; but he soon had to sell out and leave the town as the result of an act lacking in delicacy. Thereupon he opened a consultation office in Paris. Being a friend of Doctor Poulain, who was his physician and who attended Sylvain Pons on his death-bed, he gave shrewd advice to Madame Cibot, who coveted the old bachelor's worldly goods, and promised the Camusot de Marvilles that they should inherit from the old musician, their kinsman, after he had cunningly wrested him from the faithful Schmucke. In 1845, he succeeded Vitel as justice of the peace; that office, which he coveted, was procured for him by the Camusot de Marvilles, in acknowledgment of his devotion to their interests. He also acted successfully for that family in Normandie, in connection with an important question of title to certain pastureland, in which the Englishman Wadmann was involved. Fraisier was a small, thin, sallow man, with a pimply, bloodless face, and he exhaled a horrible odor. Nevertheless, at Mantes, a certain Madame Vatinelle looked not unkindly on him, and he lived, in the Marais, with a servant-mistress, Dame Sauvage; but he missed more than one marriage, and was unable to wed his client Madame Florimond or Tabareau's daughter. To tell the

truth, the Camusot de Marvilles finally advised him to have nothing to do with Mademoiselle Tabareau.—*Cousin Pons.*

Franchessini (Colonel), born about 1789, served in the Garde Impériale, and was afterward one of the most dashing colonels of the Restoration; but was obliged to resign because of certain suspicions involving his honor.—In 1808, he had forged certain bills of exchange to provide for the insane extravagance into which a woman had led him. Jacques Collin—Vautrin—took the crime upon himself, and was sent to the galleys for several years. In 1819, Franchessini, at Vautrin's instigation, killed young Taillefer in a duel. In the following year, he attended, with Lady Brandon,—she was probably his mistress,—the grand ball given by the Vicomtesse de Beauséant before her flight. In 1839, Franchessini was one of the most active members of the Jockey-Club, and held the rank of colonel in the National Guard; married to a wealthy Irishwoman, who was devout and charitable, he lived in one of the finest mansions in the Bréda quarter. He was chosen a Deputy, and being a close friend of Eugène de Rastignac, showed great hostility to Sallenauve, and voted against the confirmation of his colleague's election, in order to gratify Maxime de Trailles. Franchessini maintained ultimate relations with Jacques Collin, *alias* Vautrin, almost all his life.—*Old Goriot.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Francine.—See Cottin (Francine).

François (Abbé), curé of the parish church at Alençon in 1816.—A “Cheverus on a small scale,” he had taken the constitutional oath under the Revolution, and for that reason was despised by the “ultras” of the town, although he was a model of charity and virtue. Abbé François frequented the salons of Monsieur and Madame du Bousquier and Monsieur and Madame Granson; but Monsieur du Bousquier and Athanase Granson were the only ones who were glad to see him. In his last days, he was reconciled with the incumbent of Saint-Léonard, the aristocratic church of Alençon, and died universally deplored.—*The Old Maid.*

François, first valet of the Maréchal Comte de Montcornet, at Aigues, in 1823; specially assigned to the service of Emile Blondet when the journalist was visiting there; wages, twelve hundred francs. François possessed Montcornet’s confidence and secrets.—*The Peasants.*

François, in 1822, driver of a diligence between Paris and Beaumont-sur-Oise, belonging to the Touchard company.—He made a communication to the innkeeper at Saint-Brice, which was repeated by him to Léger the farmer, and proved to be a very useful revelation to him.—*A Start in Life.*

Françoise, in the service of Madame Crochard, on Rue Saint-Louis,* in the Marais, in 1822.—A

* Now Rue Turenne.

toothless old creature, thirty years in service. She was present during her mistress's last moments; she was the fourth mistress she had buried.—*A Double Family.*

Françoise, servant of the Minards in 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Frappart, in 1839, proprietor of the dance-hall at Arcis-sur-Aube, where the meeting of electors was held at which Colonel Giguet presided, and Dor-lange-Sallenauve was nominated as a candidate for Deputy.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Frappier, the best carpenter in Provins in 1827-1828.—Jacques Brigaut entered his employ as a journeyman when he went to the little town to be near the friend of his childhood, Pierrette Lorrain. Frappier took her in when she left Rogron's house. He was married.—*Pierrette.*

Frédéric, one of the editors of Finot's newspaper in 1821.—It was part of his duty to criticise the plays performed at the Théâtre-Français and the Odéon.—*Lost Illusions.*

Frelu (La Grande), a peasant-girl of Croisic. She had a child by Simon Gaudry. Acted as nurse to Pierrette Cambremer, whose mother died when she was very young. As the child's father was very poor, he sometimes owed Frelu two or three months' wages.—*A Seashore Drama.*

Frémot (Jean-Baptiste), professor, living, in 1828, on Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, No. 22, in the same house with the Marquis d'Espard, to whom he was slightly hostile, as was Edme Becker, the other tenant.—*The Interdiction*.

Fresconi, an Italian who conducted a silk-worm nursery on Boulevard du Montparnasse and Rue Notre-Dame des Champs, under the Restoration, until 1828.—The business did not thrive; Barbet the bookseller had funds invested in it, and the nursery became his property; he transformed it into a lodging-house: Baron de Bourlac lived there with his daughter and grandson.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Fresquin, formerly employed in the Department of Roads and Bridges; married, father of a family.—Under Louis-Philippe, employed by Grégoire Gérard in the hydraulic operations undertaken by Madame Graslin at Montégnac. In 1843, Fresquin was appointed tax collector of the canton.—*The Village Curé*.

Frisch (Samuel), a Jew; jeweller on Rue Saint-Avoie,* in 1829; Esther Gobseck was his customer and his debtor; he bought, sold, and lent money on pawn-tickets.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

* Part of the present Rue du Temple, between Rue Saint-Merry and Rue des Haudriettes.

Fritaude (Abbé), priest at Sancerre, in 1836, at the time when Dinah de la Baudraye shone resplendent there, with the sobriquet of the Sappho of Saint-Satur.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Fritot, dealer in shawls in the Bourse quarter, under Louis-Philippe.—A rival of Gaudissart, he succeeded in selling a worthless shawl for six thousand francs to Mistress Noswell, a whimsical and suspicious Englishwoman.—Fritot was sometimes invited to the king's table.—*Gaudissart II.*

Fritot (Madame), wife of the preceding.—After the success of the shawl trick, which was played in the presence of Jean-Jacques Bixiou and Fabien du Ronceret, she gave orders to the fair-haired young clerk, Adolphe.—*Gaudissart II.*

Froidfond (Marquis de), born about 1777; nobleman of Maine-et-Loire.—When he was very young, he squandered his patrimony and sold his château near Saumur; it was bought, at a low price, for Félix Grandet, in 1811, through Cruchot the notary. In 1827, the Marquis de Froidfond was a widower, with children; there was a rumor that he was to be made a peer of France. At that time, Madame des Grassins tried to persuade Eugénie Grandet, whose father and mother had died, that she could marry the marquis if she chose, and that her father had had that marriage in his mind. In 1832, when Cruchot de Bonfons's death left Eugénie a widow,

the marquis's family tried to arrange a marriage between her and Monsieur de Froidfond.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Fromaget, physician at Arcis-sur-Aube, under Louis-Philippe.—As he was not employed at the château de Gondreville, he seemed disposed to intrigue against the Kellers; that is why he probably voted for Simon Giguet in the elections of 1839.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Fromenteau, police agent.—He had belonged to the political police of Louis XVIII. with Contenson; in 1845, he assisted the civil officers to discover persons prosecuted for debt. Happening to meet Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal at Théodore Gaillard's, he gave some curious information concerning the different kinds of police to the amazed provincial, who was chaperoned by his cousin Léon de Lora and Bixiou the caricaturist. Though an old man, Fromenteau was not indifferent to women, and still seemed to court them.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Funcal (Comte de), one of the assumed names of Bourignard, under which Henri de Marsay and Auguste de Maulincour met him at the Spanish embassy in Paris in 1820.—There was a genuine Comte de Funcal, a Portuguese-Brazilian, a sailor in his lifetime, whose appearance Bourignard copied exactly. To that end he was obliged to learn English and Portuguese, though he was advanced in

years. The genuine Funcal may have been “suppressed” with violence by the usurper of his name and title.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

G

Gabilleau, deserter from the Seventeenth of the Line, and *chauffeur*; executed at Tulle, under the Empire, on the very day on which he had planned to escape.—He was one of the accomplices of Farabesche, who availed himself of a hole cut through the wall of his dungeon by the condemned man to make his own escape.—*The Village Cure.*

Gabriel, born about 1790, messenger in the department of finance, and check-taker at one of the royal theatres, under the Restoration; a Savoyard; nephew of Antoine, the oldest messenger in the department; husband of an expert lace laundress and mender of shawls. He lived with his uncle Antoine and another relation, also employed in the department, Laurent the usher.—*The Civil Service.*

Gabusson, cashier in the employ of Dauriat, the Palais-Royal publisher, in 1821.—*Lost Illusions.*

Gaillard (Théodore), journalist, proprietor, or manager of newspapers. In 1822, with Hector Merlin, he founded a royalist and romantic newspaper,

in the columns of which Lucien de Rubempré, palinodist, waved aloft opinions agreeable to the government of that day, and "slaughtered" a very fine book written by his friend Daniel d'Arthez.—*Lost Illusions*.—Under Louis-Philippe he was one of the proprietors of one of the most important political journals.—*Beatrice*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—In 1845, was manager of an important paper. Formerly a bright man, "he had ended by becoming stupid by dint of remaining in the same environment." His conversation was strewn with quotations from popular plays, which he uttered with the intonation and accent given them by famous actors. Gaillard was very strong in his imitations of Odry, and even stronger with Frédéric Lemaître. He lived at that time in Rue de Ménars. He received there Léon de Lora, Jean-Jacques Bixiou, and Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Gaillard (Madame Théodore), born at Alençon, about 1800; baptismal name, Suzanne.—"A Norman beauty, fresh and plump and blooming." One of Madame Lardot the laundress's work-girls in 1816, the year in which she left her native town after extorting money from Monsieur du Bousquier by convincing him that she was with child by him. The Chevalier de Valois was very fond of Suzanne, but he did not allow himself to be caught in the same trap. Suzanne, after her arrival in Paris, speedily became a fashionable courtesan. A short time after

her departure, she reappeared for a moment in Alençon,* ostensibly to attend Athanase Granson's funeral, and wept with the grief-stricken mother, to whom she said, as she took her leave: "I loved him!" At the same time, she spoke contemptuously of the marriage of Mademoiselle Cormon and Monsieur du Bousquier, thus avenging the deceased and the Chevalier de Valois.—*The Old Maid*.—Under the name of Madame du Val-Noble, she became famous in the world of gallantry and art.—In 1821—1822, she was Hector Merlin's mistress; at that time, she received Lucien de Rubempré, Rastignac, Bixiou, Chardin des Lupeaulx, Finot, Blondet, Vignon, Nucingen, Beaudenord, Philippe Bridau, and Conti.—*Lost Illusions*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—After being kept by Jacques Falleix, the broker who failed, she was momentarily, in 1830, the mistress of Peyrade, concealed beneath the name of Samuel Johnson, "the nabob." She was intimate with Esther Gobseck, who occupied a house on Rue Saint-Georges that was furnished for her, Suzanne, by Falleix, and purchased by Nucingen for Esther.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—In 1838, she married Théodore Gaillard, her lover since 1830; in 1845, on Rue Ménars, she received, somewhat unexpectedly, Léon de Lora, Jean-Jacques Bixiou, and Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel Gazonal.—*Béatrix*.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

* She stayed at the Hôtel du More, now the Café de la Renaissance, and in 1799 the Inn of the *Trois Mauves*, where Montauran and Mademoiselle de Verneuil first met.

Gaillard, one of the three keepers who succeeded Courtecuisse in the care of General de Montcornet's property at Aigues, under the orders of Michaud.—An old soldier, some time sub-lieutenant, riddled with wounds; he had on his hands a natural daughter who lived with him.—*The Peasants*.

Galard, market-gardener at Auteuil, father of Madame Lemprun and maternal grandfather of Madame Jérôme Thuillier; he died at a great age, as the result of an accident, in 1817.—*The Peasants*.

Galard (Mademoiselle), old maid, owner of an estate on Rue du Perron, Besançon.—In 1834, she let the first floor of her house to Albert Savaron de Savarus, who took for his servant the former *valet de chambre* of the late Monsieur Galard, Mademoiselle Galard's father.—*Albert Savarus*.

Galardon, collector of taxes at Provins.—Under the Restoration, he married Madame Veuve Guénée.—*Pierrette*.

Galardon (Madame), born Tiphaine, elder sister of Monsieur Tiphaine, president of the court at Provins.—Married first to one Guénée, and kept one of the largest retail dry-goods shops in Paris, at the sign of *La Sœur de Famille*, on Rue Saint-Denis. Toward the close of 1815, she sold out to the Rogrons and retired to Provins. She had three daughters for whom she found husbands in the little town: the oldest married Monsieur Lesourd, king's

attorney; the second, Monsieur Martener, physician; the third, Monsieur Auffray, notary; subsequently she herself married for her second husband Monsieur Galardon, receiver of taxes. She invariably added to her signature: "born Tiphaine." She defended Pierrette Lorrain, and was bitterly hostile to the liberals of Provins, who were induced to persecute the Rogron's ward.—*Pierrette*.

Galathionne (Prince and Princess), Russians.—The prince was one of Madame de Maufrigneuse's lovers.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—In September, 1815, he "protected" La Minoret, a famous dancer at the Opéra, to whose daughter he gave a dowry.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—In 1819, Marsay, appearing in Princesse Galathionne's box at the Italiens, placed Madame de Nucingen on the rack.—*Old Goriot*.—In 1821, Lousteau remarked that "the story of Prince Galathionne's diamonds, the Maubreuil affair, and the Pombretton succession" were very lucrative subjects of blackmail for the newspapers.—*Lost Illusions*.—In 1834-1835, Princess Galathionne gave balls which Comtesse Félix de Vandenesse attended.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—About 1840, the prince tried to steal Madame Schontz from the Marquis de Rochefide; but she said to him: "Prince, you are no handsomer, but you are older than Rochefide; you would beat me, and he is like a father to me."—*Beatrice*.

Galope-Chopine.—See Cibot.

Gamard (Sophie), old maid; owner of a house at Tours, on Rue de la Psalette,* which stood back to back with the church of Saint-Gatien, and part of which she let to priests.—Abbés Troubert, Chapeloud, and François Birotteau had lodgings there. The house had been purchased from the nation, during the Terror, by Mademoiselle Gamard's father, a dealer in wood, a sort of parvenu peasant. Mademoiselle Gamard boarded her ecclesiastical lodgers. After warmly welcoming Abbé Birotteau to her house, she conceived an intense dislike for him, being secretly incited thereto by Troubert, and she went so far as to turn him out of his apartment and separate him from the furniture of which he was so fond. Mademoiselle Gamard died of a sudden chill in 1826. Troubert spread far and wide the report that Birotteau had caused her death by the troubles he had brought upon the old maid.—*The Curé of Tours*.

Gambara (Paolo), musician, born at Cremona in 1791, son of an instrument-maker, an excellent performer and a very talented composer, who was driven from his house by the French, and ruined by the war. These events drove Paolo Gambara to a wandering life at the age of ten. He enjoyed no tranquillity and found no situation that was endurable to him until 1813, in Venice. At that time, an opera written by him, *Mahomet*, was given at the Fenice theatre and failed miserably. Nevertheless,

* Rue de la Psalette, inhabited largely by ecclesiastics at the beginning of the century, is now inhabited by laundresses.

he obtained the hand of Marianina, whom he loved, and with her travelled all over Germany, to settle at last in Paris, where, in 1831, he occupied a wretched apartment on Rue Froidmanteau.* The musician, a most accomplished theorist, could not succeed in putting any of his remarkable ideas in practice, and he played to his amazed auditors shapeless compositions which he took for sublime flights of inspiration ; but he analyzed *Robert le Diable* with great fire, Andréa Marcosini having procured him a ticket to a performance of Meyerbeer's masterpiece. In 1837, he was reduced to tuning musical instruments, and sometimes he and his wife sang duets in the open air on the Champs-Elysées, to pick up a few sous. Emilio and Massimilla di Varese sympathized deeply with the Gambaras, whom they met in the neighborhood of Faubourg Saint-Honoré. Paolo Gambara had no common-sense except when he was drunk. He had invented a strange instrument which he called the *panharmonicon*.—*Gambara*.

Gambara (Marianina), a Venetian, wife of Paolo Gambara.—She led with him a life of almost uninterrupted poverty, and for a long time supported the household, in Paris, with her needle. Her customers on Rue Froidmanteau were principally prostitutes, who were very generous, however, and full of consideration for her. From 1831 to 1836, Marianina

* This street, which disappeared at least thirty years ago, was situated on the site of the Magasins du Louvre.

deserted her husband; she went off with a lover, Count Andréa Marcosini, who abandoned her after five years to marry a ballet-dancer, and, in January, 1837, she returned to Gambara, gaunt, withered, and faded, "a sort of nervous skeleton," to resume a life that had become more wretched than ever.—*Gambara.*

Gandolphini (Prince), Neapolitan, formerly an adherent of King Murat.—A victim of the last Revolution, he was proscribed and miserably poor in 1823. At that time, he was sixty-five years of age and seemed eighty; he lived modestly, with his young wife, at Gersau,—Canton of Lucerne,—under the English name of Lovelace. He also represented himself as a certain Lamporani, then a famous publisher of Milan. When the prince resumed his true features before Rodolphe, he said: "I know how to make myself up; I acted at Paris, under the Empire, with Bourrienne, Madame Murat, Madame d'Abrantès *et tutti quanti.*"—Character in a novel, *Ambitious Through Love*, published by Albert Savarus in the *Revue de l'Est*, in 1834. With the aid of assumed names, the author told his own story; Rodolphe was himself; Prince and Princesse Gandolphini represented the Duc and Duchesse d'Argatolo.—*Albert Savarus.*

Gandolphini (Princesse), born Francesco Colonna, a Roman of illustrious origin, fourth child of Prince and Princess Colonna.—When very young,

she married Prince Gandolphini, one of the richest landholders of Sicily. Hiding under the name of Miss Lovelace, she met Rodolphe in Switzerland, and was loved by him.—Heroine of the novel entitled *Ambitious Through Love*, published by Albert Savarus in the *Revue de l'Est* in 1834; in it he told his own story, using fictitious names.—*Albert Savarus*.

Ganivet, bourgeois of Issoudun. In 1822, in a conversation in which much was said about Maxence Gilet, Commandant Potel threatened to make Ganivet “swallow his tongue without any sauce,” if he continued to speak ill of Flore Brazier’s lover. —*La Rabouilleuse*.

Ganivet (Mademoiselle), a woman of Issoudun, “as ugly as the seven capital sins.”—She succeeded none the less in seducing a certain Borniche-Héreau, who left her three thousand francs a year, in 1778. —*La Rabouilleuse*.

Gannerac, carter at Angoulême; in 1821-1822, involved in the affair of the notes signed by Lucien de Rubempré in the name of David Séchard.—*Lost Illusions*.

Garangeot, in 1815, obtained the bâton of leader of the orchestra, formerly wielded by Sylvain Pons, in a large popular theatre managed by Félix Gaudissart.—Cousin of Héloïse Brisetout, who obtained the place for him. Pons said of Garangeot that he

had asked him for the place of first violinist, but that he had no talent and was incapable of composing an air: he added, however, that he was a very bright man and wrote excellent newspaper articles on musical subjects.—*Cousin Pons*.

Garceland, mayor of Provins, under the Restoration; Guépin's son-in-law.—He indirectly defended Pierrette Lorrain against the machinations of the Liberal party of the little town, led by Maître Vinet and represented by Rogron.—*Pierrette*.

Garcenault (De), first president of the court at Besançon in 1834.—He urged the chapter of the cathedral to retain Albert Savarus as counsel in their litigation with the town in relation to the conflicting claims to the buildings of the former convent; Albert Savarus acted for the chapter, and won the suit.—*Albert Savarus*.

Garnery, one of the two *commissaires aux délégations* in May, 1830; employed by the procureur-general De Granville to go to seize the letters written to Lucien de Rubempré by Madame de Sérizy, the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse, and Mademoiselle Clotilde de Grandlieu,—letters which were in the custody of Jacqueline Collin, and which Vautrin agreed to surrender.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Gars (The).—See *Montauran (Marquis Alphonse de)*.

Gasnier, a peasant living in the neighborhood of Grenoble; born about 1789.—Married, the father of several children whom he loved dearly, but unable to reconcile himself to the loss of the eldest; Doctor Benassis, mayor of the commune, mentioned this paternal affection to Commandant Genestas as a very rare thing among agricultural workers.—*The Country Doctor*.

Gasselin, Breton, born in 1794, servant of the Guénics at Guérande in 1836, and for twenty-seven years previous to that time. A short, thick-set man, with black hair and sunburned face, taciturn, and slow of movement. He took care of the garden and the horses. In 1832, at the time of the Duchesse de Berri's insane enterprise, in which Gasselin took part with the Baron du Guénic and his son Calyste, the faithful fellow received a sword-cut in the shoulder while shielding the young man. This action seemed so natural to the family that Gasselin was hardly thanked for it.—*Béatrix*.

Gaston (Louis), elder of the natural sons of Lady Brandon, born in 1805.—After his mother's death, in the early years of the Restoration, though still a mere child, he was like a father to his younger brother, Marie Gaston, whom he placed at school at Tours; then he enlisted as cabin-boy on a man-of-war. After rising to the rank of captain in the service of an American republic, and acquiring wealth in the Indies, he died at Calcutta,

early in the reign of Louis-Philippe, as a result of the failure of the "famous Halmer," and just as he was about to return to France, married and happy.
—*La Grenadière*.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Gaston (Marie), second of the natural sons of Lady Brandon, born in 1810; educated at the college at Tours, from which he graduated in 1827; a poet, befriended by Daniel d'Arthez, who often gave him a bite, and a place to sleep.—At Madame d'Espard's, in 1831, he met Louise de Chaulieu, Baron de Macumer's widow, and married her in October, 1833, although his only fortune consisted of debts to the amount of thirty thousand francs and she was older than he. Living in seclusion at Ville-d'Avray, they were perfectly happy until the day that the jealous Louise conceived baseless suspicions concerning her husband's loyalty; she died of jealousy, after they had been married two years. During those two years, Marie Gaston composed at least four plays; one of them, written in collaboration with his wife, was performed with the greatest success at Paris, under the names of Nathan and Messieurs * * * —*La Grenadière*.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—In his early youth, Marie Gaston had published a volume of poems at the expense of his friend Dorlange, *Les Perce-neige*,* the whole edition of which, originally sold at three sous a volume to a dealer in old books, inundated the quays from Pont Royal to Pont Marie one fine day. After his

* The Snowdrops.

wife's death, Marie Gaston travelled, but was never able to console himself. He became insane, and died in 1839 at the insane asylum at Hanwell, England, shot by another inmate.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Gaston (Madame Louis), an Englishwoman, cold and formal; wife of Louis Gaston; married, probably, in India, where she lost her husband as the result of commercial disasters.—She returned to France, a widow with two children and without means, and threw herself on the hands of her brother-in-law, who visited her and assisted her secretly. She lived on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque, Paris. Marie Gaston's visits to her were reported to his wife, who became wildly jealous, not knowing who she was, and thus Madame Louis Gaston was the indirect cause of Madame Marie Gaston's death. She subsequently went to India again, then returned to France, and became in a certain sense responsible for another casualty: she had gone to visit her brother-in-law at Hanwell, with her two children; the madman, driven wild by the sight of the children, seized one of them, rushed with him to the top of a tower, and threatened to hurl him to the ground; another madman, seeing the danger, seized a gun, and shot Marie Gaston, taking aim with such precision that the child was saved.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Gaston (Madame Marie), born Armande-Louise-Marie de Chaulieu, in 1805. Originally destined

for the veil, she was educated at the Carmelite convent at Blois with Renée de Maucombe, who became Madame de l'Estorade ; she maintained constant relations, by letter at least, with this faithful friend and wise and prudent counsellor. Louise de Chaulieu married, in 1825, her Spanish teacher, the Baron de Macumer, whom she lost in 1829 and, in 1833, she contracted a second marriage with Marie Gaston the poet. Both marriages were sterile; in the first, she was worshipped, and believed that she loved; in the second, she was loved as dearly as she herself loved, but her frantic jealousy, her long rides from Ville-d'Avray to Verdier's, destroyed her health, and she died, in 1835, of consumption, contracted purposely, in desperation at the thought that her husband was false to her. After leaving the Carmelites at Blois, Madame Marie Gaston lived in Faubourg Saint-Germain, Paris, where she saw Monsieur de Bonald ; at Chantepleur, an estate in Bourgogne; at La Crampade, in Provence, with Madame de l'Estorade; in Italy; and at Ville-d'Avray, where she sleeps her last sleep in a park of her own designing.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Gatienne, servant to Madame and Mademoiselle Bontems, at Bayeux, in 1805.—*A Double Family*.

Gaubert, one of the most illustrious generals of the Republic; first husband of a Mademoiselle de Ronquerolles, whom he left a widow at twenty, making her his sole heir. Madame Veuve Gaubert, the Marquis de Ronquerolles's sister, married again,

in 1806; her second husband was the Comte de Sérizy.—*A Start in Life.*

Gaubertin (François), born about 1770, son of the ex-*bailli* of Soulages, in Bourgogne, before the Revolution.—In 1791, after five years' service as clerk to Mademoiselle Laguerre's steward at Aigues, he succeeded to that office. His father, the *bailli*, having become public accuser for the department under the Republic, François was at the same time chosen mayor of Blangy. In 1796, he married Citizeness Isaure Mouchon, by whom he had three children: a son, Claude, and two girls, Jenny—Madame Leclercq—and Elisa. He also had a natural son, Bournier, whom he set up in business as printer and manager of a local newspaper. At Mademoiselle Laguerre's death, Gaubertin, after twenty-five years' stewardship, possessed six hundred thousand francs; he had eventually gone so far as to dream of becoming the owner of Aigues; but the Marquis de Montcornet bought it, retained him as steward, surprised him in the act of peculation, and dismissed him ignominiously. Gaubertin, in fact, received divers blows with a hunting-whip, of which he did not boast, but for which he had his revenge. Despite his disgrace, the ex-steward became a personage of importance. In 1820, he was mayor of Ville-aux-Fayes, and supplied Paris with about one-third of its wood; being the general agent of that branch of commerce in the province, he had charge of the forests, superintended the felling of trees, the employment of

keepers, etc. By his genealogical connections, Gaubertin covered a whole arrondissement, "like a boa-constrictor twined about a gigantic tree;" the church, the magistracy, the municipality, the government officials, were at his beck and call. Even the peasants served his interests indirectly. When the general, disgusted by innumerable annoyances, was driven to sell Aigues, Gaubertin became the purchaser of the woodland, and his confederates, Rigou and Soudry, obtained the vineyards and the other lots.—*The Peasants*.

Gaubertin (Madame), born Isaure Mouchon, in 1778.—Daughter of a member of the Convention, who was a friend of the elder Gaubertin; wife of François Gaubertin; a simpering creature who played the part of a woman of fashion at Ville-aux-Fayes with great effect; she affected the passionate-virtuous type. She had the king's attorney for her attendant in 1823; her *patito*, she called him.—*The Peasants*.

Gaubertin (Claude), son of François Gaubertin, godson of Mademoiselle Laguerre, at whose expense he was educated in Paris; the most actively employed solicitor at Ville-aux-Fayes in 1823; he talked of selling his office after five years' practice. He probably became a judge.—*The Peasants*.

Gaubertin (Jenny), François Gaubertin's eldest daughter.—See Madame Leclercq.

Gaubertin (Elisa or Elise), François Gaubertin's second daughter.—Loved, courted, and coveted, since 1819, by the sub-prefect of Ville-aux-Fayes, Monsieur des Lupeaulx—nephew.—On the other hand, Monsieur Lupin, notary at Soulange, sought the young woman's hand for his only son, Amaury.—*The Peasants.*

Gaubertin-Vallat (Mademoiselle), old maid, sister to Madame Sibilet, wife of the clerk of the court at Ville-aux-Fayes; in 1823, she kept the stamp-office in that town.—*The Peasants.*

Gaucher was, in 1803, a lad in the employ of Michu, steward of the Gondreville estate. By his constant chattering, not altogether disinterested, he kept farmer Violette informed of everything, no matter how trivial, that was done or said by his master, who, however, believed that he was faithful.—*A Dark Affair.*

Gaudébert, baptismal name borne by all male representatives of the family of Guénic.—*Éléonore.*

Gaudet, second clerk in Desroches the solicitor's office in 1824. Twice he made a slight error in keeping his "petty cash," and doubtless resigned his place by the advice of the head-clerk, Godeschal.—*A Start in Life.*

Gaudin, major in the horse grenadiers of the Garde Impériale, created a baron of the Empire,

with the estate of Wistchnau or Vitschnau; taken prisoner by the Cossacks at the passage of the Bérésina, he escaped and went to India, and nothing more was heard of him; he returned to France, however, in 1830, in very poor health, but many times a millionaire.—*The Magic Skin.*

Gaudin (Madame), wife of the preceding, kept the Hôtel Saint-Quentin,* Rue des Cordiers, Paris, under the Restoration.—Among her lodgers was Raphael de Valentin.—On her husband's return, about 1830, she became wealthy and a baroness.—*The Magic Skin.*

Gaudin (Pauline), daughter of the preceding; knew, loved, and with great delicacy assisted Raphael de Valentin, then living in poverty at the Hôtel Saint-Quentin.—After her father's return, she lived with her parents on Rue Saint-Lazare. She had not seen Raphael for a long while,—for he had left the Hôtel Saint-Quentin without warning,—when she met him one evening at the Théâtre des Italiens: they fell into each other's arms and avowed their mutual love. As Raphael, too, had become rich, he determined to marry Pauline; but, alarmed by the shrinking of the "magic skin," he abruptly fled from her and returned to Paris: Pauline hurried in pursuit, and her lover, in a final outburst of frantic and powerless love, died on her bare bosom after leaving the marks of his teeth upon it.—*The Magic Skin.*

* Now disappeared; Jean-Jacques Rousseau and George Sand both lived there.

Gaudissart (Jean-François), father of Félix Gaudissart.—*César Birotteau*.

Gaudissart (Félix), born in 1792, an “illustrious” commercial traveller, engaged more especially in the hat trade; known to the Finots and at one time in the employ of Andoche Finot’s father; also dealt in all “*articles de Paris*.”—In 1816, he was arrested on the denunciation of Peyrade—Père Canquoëlle. He had imprudently talked with a half-pay officer, at the Café David, of a conspiracy about to break out against the Bourbons. In this way the conspiracy was thwarted and two men were sent to the scaffold. Gaudissart, being discharged by Popinot, who conducted the preliminary examination, was always grateful to the magistrate and devoted himself to forwarding the interests of his nephew; as soon as he became a minister, Anselme Popinot obtained for Gaudissart a license for a large boulevard theatre which, in 1834, aimed to realize the dream of a popular Opera. At this theatre were employed Sylvain Pons, Schmucke, Wilhem Schwab, Garangeot, and Héloïse Brisetout, Gaudissart’s mistress. The manager “brutally made the most of his privilege,” and dreamed of a political career.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*Cousin Pons*.—The “illustrious” Gaudissart, then a young man, was present at the famous ball given by César Birotteau, in December, 1818, somewhat against the will of the perfumer, who reproached him with having been in the grasp of the law.—About that time, he probably

lived on Rue des Deux-Ecus, and frequented the Vaudeville.*—*César Birotteau*.—Under the Restoration, “a pretended commission dealer in flowers,” recommended by Judge Popinot to Comte Octave de Bauvan, he purchased, at exorbitant prices, the flowers made by Honoreine; she liked the gold pieces Gaudissart gave her, as well as Byron liked Murray’s.—*Honorine*.—At Vouvray, in 1831, this man, so accustomed to gull others, was himself gulled in a very amusing way by a former dyer, a sort of “country Figaro,” named Vernier. A duel without consequences ensued. After the adventure, Gaudissart boasted that he had come out of it advantageously. He was, “in that Saint-Simonian period,” Jenny Courand’s lover.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart*.

Gaudron (Abbé), Auvergnat; vicar, afterward curé of the church of Saint-Paul-Saint-Louis, Rue Saint-Antoine, Paris, under the Restoration and the government of July.—A peasant, overflowing with faith, square below and above, a “sacerdotal ox,” utterly ignorant of the world and of literature. Being Isidore Baudoyer’s confessor, he exerted himself, in 1824, to procure the promotion of that incapable chief of bureau. In the same year, he was present at a dinner-party at Comte Octave de Bauvan’s, with Messieurs de Sérizy, de Granville, Maurice de l’Hostal, and Abbé Loraux, curé of the

* This theatre was then situated on Rue de Chartres, near Place du Palais-Royal; of these two public highways, the first has disappeared and the second is greatly changed.

Blancs-Manteaux, when the subjects of woman, marriage, and adultery were discussed.—*The Civil Service*.—*Honorine*.—In 1826, Abbé Gaudron confessed Madame Clapart and led her into religion; the former Aspasia of the Directory had not appeared at the “tribunal of repentance” for forty years. In the month of February, 1830, the priest obtained the dauphiness’s patronage for Oscar Husson, son of Madame Clapart by her first husband, and that young man was made a sub-lieutenant in the regiment in which he was serving as a subaltern.—*A Start in Life*.

Gaudry (Simon), Breton peasant or fisherman, was the lover of La Grande Frelu, Pierrette Cambremer’s nurse.—*A Seashore Drama*.

Gault, warden of the Conciergerie in May, 1830, when Jacques Collin and Lucien Chardon de Rubempré were imprisoned there; he was then an old man.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Gay, bootmaker at Paris, Rue de la Michodière, in 1821, had supplied Lucien de Rubempré with certain boots which, being left in Coralie’s apartments, apprized Camusot, the actress’s protector, that she was false to him with the poet.—*Lost Illusions*.

Gazonal (Sylvestre-Palafox-Castel), one of the most skilful weavers in the Pyrénées-Orientales,

commandant of the National Guard in September, 1795.—Came to Paris, in 1845, to settle an important lawsuit; called upon his cousin Léon de Lora, the landscape-painter, who, in one day, with Bixiou the caricaturist, showed him the nether side of the city and a whole gallery of “involuntary comedians,” ballet-dancers, actresses, police agents, a painter, a fortune-teller, a dealer in costumes, a hatter, a hairdresser, a chiropodist, a concierge, a usurer, and politicians. Thanks to his two cicerones, Gazonal won his lawsuit and returned to his province, after enjoying the favors of Jenny Cadine, Déjazet’s illustrious rival, without loosing his purse-strings as he expected to be obliged to do.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Gendrin, caricaturist, tenant of Monsieur Molineux on Cour Batave,* in 1818.—According to his landlord, this artist, a very immoral man, who drew caricatures against the government, brought women of ill-repute home with him and made the hall uninhabitable. He had done “infamous things worthy of Marat,” and persisted in remaining in his empty apartment without paying.—*César Birotteau.*

Gendrin, brother-in-law of Gaubertin, the steward of Aigues.—He had married Madame Gaubertin’s sister, the other of the two daughters of Mouchon the member of the Convention; formerly an advocate, then for a long while a judge of the court of

* The present Rue Berger covers a portion of the site of Cour Batave.

first instance at Ville-aux-Fayes, he finally became president of that court through the influence of the Comte de Soulanges, under the Restoration.—*The Peasants.*

Gendrin, counsellor at the court of a departmental chief town in Bourgogne, a distant kinsman of President Gendrin of Ville-aux-Fayes, contributed by his influence to secure the appointment of Sibilet as steward of General de Montcornet's estate of Aigues, *vice* Gaubertin, discharged.—*The Peasants.*

Gendrin, only son of the president of the court at Ville-aux-Fayes; recorder of mortgages in that sub-prefecture, in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Gendrin-Wattebled,—or Vatebled,—born about 1733.—Head-keeper for the Department of Streams and Forests at Soulange, from the reign of Louis XV.; he was still in office in 1823. A nonagenarian, he talked in his lucid moments about the jurisdiction of the Marble Table. He had reigned over Soulange before the accession of Madame Soudry, born Cochet, the intellectual woman of that small town.—*The Peasants.*

General (The), popular sobriquet of the Comte de Mortsau.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Général-Hardi.—See Herbomez, or D'Herbomez.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Genestas (Pierre-Joseph), born in 1779, officer of cavalry.—At first, an *enfant de troupe*,* afterward a soldier. Sub-lieutenant in 1802; officer of the Legion of Honor after the battle of the Moskowa; major of cavalry in 1829. In 1814, he married the widow of his friend Renard, a subaltern; she died very soon; she had a child whom Genestas acknowledged as his own, and whom—he was already a young man—he placed in charge of Doctor Benassis; he had heard his friend Gravier, of Grenoble, speak of the doctor, and he introduced himself to him by the name of Bluteau, in order that he might observe him at his leisure. In December, 1829, Genestas was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment in garrison at Poitiers.—*The Country Doctor.*

Genestas (Madame Judith), a Polish Jewess, born in 1795; married in 1812, after the Sarmatian fashion, to her lover, Quartermaster Renard, a Frenchman, who was killed in 1813. Judith presented him with a son, Adrien, and survived the father a year. *In extremis*, she married Genestas, a once discarded lover, who adopted Adrien.—*The Country Doctor.*

Genestas (Adrien), adopted son of Commandant Genestas, born in 1813; son of the Jewess Judith and of Renard, quartermaster, who was killed in 1813, before his child was born.—Adrien was a

* A soldier's child, brought up in barracks at the expense of the State.

living portrait of his mother; he had her olive complexion, her lovely black eyes, intelligent and melancholy, and a mass of black hair too heavy for his puny body. At sixteen, he seemed no more than twelve. He had fallen into evil habits, but after eight months with Doctor Benassis, he was thoroughly cured and had become strong and robust.—*The Country Doctor.*

Geneviève, a weak-minded peasant girl, ugly and comparatively rich.—A friend and companion of the Comtesse de Vandières in her insanity, at the former convent of Bons-Hommes, near Isle-Adam, under the Restoration. Jilted by a mason named Dallot, who had promised to marry her, Geneviève lost what little intelligence love had developed in her.—*Adieu.*

Geneviève, a strong, strapping servant-girl; cook in the Phellion family in 1840.—They also had at that time a little male servant, fifteen years old.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Genovese, tenor at the Fenice theatre, Venice, in 1820.—Born at Bergamo, in 1797; a pupil of Veluti. Being a lover, a platonic lover at the outset, of La Tinti, he sang outrageously ill in her presence as long as she resisted him, but recovered all his powers as soon as she abandoned herself to him. *Massimilla Doni*.—In the winter of 1823-1824, at Prince Gandolfini's, at Geneva, Genovese sang

with his mistress, an Italian prince then in exile, and Princesse Gandolphini, the famous quartette *Mi manca la voce*.—*Albert Savarus*.

Gentil, servant in the Duchesse de Grandlieu's household in May, 1830, during the imprisonment and prosecution of Lucien Chardon de Rubempré.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Gentil, old footman in the service of Madame de Bargeton, at Angoulême, under the Restoration.—During the summer of 1821, with Albertine and Lucien Chardon de Rubempré, he accompanied his mistress to Paris, and attended her at the Hôtel du Gaillard-Bois, near Rue de l'Echelle, and afterward on Rue de Luxembourg, now Rue Cambon.—*Lost Illusions*.

Gentillet, in 1835, sold an old travelling calèche to Albert Savarus when he was leaving Besançon after the visit of Prince Soderini, the Duchesse d'Argaïolo's father.—The calèche had belonged to the late Madame de Saint-Vier.—*Albert Savarus*.

Gentillet (Madame), grandmother of Félix Grandet on his mother's side.—She died in 1806, leaving considerable property. In Grandet's living-room at Saumur, there was a crayon sketch representing Madame Gentillet as a shepherdess. Eugénie Grandet had among her treasures three gold Spanish *quadruples*, coined in 1729, under Philip V., given her by Madame Gentillet.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Georges, Comtesse Fœdora's footman.—*The Magic Skin.*

Georges, Baron de Nucingen's confidential valet, in the time of Charles X.; he was in the secret of his sexagenarian master's love-affairs, and he served him or thwarted him at will.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Georges, coachman for Pauline Gaudin after she had become a millionaire and had changed her name to Pauline de Wistchnau or Vitschnau.—*The Magic Skin.*

Gérard (François-Pascal-Simon, Baron), famous painter,—1770–1837,—procured for Joseph Bridau, in 1818, an order for two copies of the portrait of Louis XVIII. which were worth to the novice, then very poor, a thousand francs, a sorely-needed windfall to the Bridau family.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—Gérard's Parisian salon, which was very select and admission to which was eagerly sought, had a rival in Mademoiselle des Touches's salon on Chaussée d'Antin.—*Béatrix.*

Gérard, adjutant-general of the Seventy-second demi-brigade under Hulot.—An excellent education had developed superior mental qualities in the adjutant, who was a thorough-going republican. He was killed by the Chouan, Pille-Miche, at La Viverière, in December, 1799.—*The Chouans.*

Gérard (Grégoire), born in 1802, probably in the Limousin; a Protestant, of somewhat unprepossessing exterior, son of a journeyman carpenter who died young, and godson of F. Grossetête.—From the age of twelve, he had been urged by that banker toward the study of the exact sciences, because of an evident inclination in that direction; from nineteen to twenty-one, he studied at the Ecole Polytechnique, then became a pupil in engineering at the school of the Department of Roads and Bridges, from which he graduated in 1826, at the age of twenty-four, and passed the examinations for the position of ordinary engineer two years later. He was a cool-headed, warm-hearted youth; he became disgusted with his profession when he realized its inconveniences, the wretched training for it provided by the State, and its limited scope, and he took a hand in the upheaval of July, 1830. He was, perhaps, on the point of adopting the Saint-Simonian doctrine, when Monsieur Grossetête persuaded him to accept the superintendence of the extensive works undertaken by Madame Pierre Graslin, on her estates at Montégnac.—Haute-Vienne.—Gérard accomplished wonders there with the aid of his right-hand man, Fresquin, and the keen minds or sturdy characters of the men who answered to the names of Bonnet, Roubaud, Clousier, Farrabesche, and Ruffin; he became mayor of Montégnac in 1838. Madame Graslin died in 1844; Gérard complied with her various desires, and occupied her château; he assumed the guardianship of the orphan François

Graslin. Three months later, in further compliance with the wishes of the deceased, Gérard married a native of the province, Denise Tascheron, sister of a man who was executed in 1829.—*The Village Curé.*

Gérard (Madame Grégoire), wife of the preceding, born Denise Tascheron, of Montégnac, Limousin, the last child of a numerous family.—She poured out her sisterly affection on Jean-François Tascheron, the condemned man, visited him in prison and softened his savage humor; assisted by another brother, Louis-Marie, she destroyed some compromising evidence of her eldest brother's crime, and restored the stolen money. She then left the country, and went with her family to America, where she became comparatively rich. Afflicted with homesickness, Denise Tascheron returned fifteen years later to Montégnac, there recognized her brother's natural son, François Graslin, and became a second mother to him when she married Gérard the engineer. The marriage between the Protestant and the Catholic took place in 1844. "In grace and modesty, piety and beauty, Madame Gérard resembled the heroine of *Edinburgh Prison*."—*The Village Curé.*

Gérard (Madame), a poor and honest widow with grown-up daughters, kept a furnished lodging-house, in the latter years of the Restoration, on Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris.—Having had reason to be grateful to Suzanne du Val-Noble, she took her in when she

was expelled from a fine apartment on Rue Saint-Georges by the ruin and flight of her "protector," Jacques Falleix, the broker. Madame Gérard was in no way related to the Gérards previously mentioned.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Germain, baptismal name by which Bonnet, Canalís's valet was more commonly called.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Giardini, Neapolitan cook, advanced in years, married.—Assisted by his wife, he kept a table d'hôte on Rue Froidmanteau, Paris, in 1830-1831. According to his own statement, he had formerly established three restaurants in Italy: at Naples, Parma, and Rome. In the first years of Louis-Philippe's reign, his "insane" kitchen supplied Paolo Gambara with sustenance. In 1837, this unique madman had fallen from the estate of "sublime restaurateur" to that of a wretched huckster, still on Rue Froidmanteau.—*Gambara*.

Giboulard (Gatienne), of Auxerre, a rich carpenter's very lovely daughter, was vainly desired in marriage, in 1823, by Sarcus, whose father, Sarcus the Rich, withheld his consent. Later, the habitués of Madame Soudry's salon, who represented the first society of a small town in the neighborhood, dreamed for a moment of avenging themselves on the proprietors of Aigues by setting Gatienne Giboulard against them; she would have made trouble

between Monsieur and Madame Montcornet, and might have compromised Abbé Brossette.—*The Peasants.*

Gigelmi, an Italian orchestra conductor, who had taken refuge in Paris with the Gambaras, was a customer of Giardini on Rue Froidmanteau after the Revolution of 1830. Gigelmi resembled Beethoven in one respect at least, for he was deaf.—*Gambara.*

Gigonnet, picturesque and expressive sobriquet of Bidault.—See that name.

Giguet (Colonel), probably a native of Arcis-sur-Aube, where he lived after he retired from the army; a brother of Madame Marion. One of the most highly esteemed officers of the *Grande Armée*; upright, and endowed with a delicate sense of honor; for eleven years a simple captain of artillery in the Guard, senior captain in 1813, major in 1814; because of his attachment to Napoléon, he refused to serve the Bourbons after the first abdication and gave such proofs of devotion in 1815 that he would have been banished had it not been for the Comte de Gondreville, whose influence procured for him a retiring pension with the rank of colonel. About 1806, he had married one of the daughters of a rich banker of Hamburg, who bore him three children, and died in 1814. Between 1818 and 1825, Giguet also lost his two younger children, only the eldest of the three, a son named Simon, surviving. Being a

Bonapartist and a liberal, the colonel was president of the liberal committee of Arcis during the Restoration, and rubbed elbows with the heads of the Grévin, Beauvisage, and Varlet families, notable personages in the same boat. He abandoned active politics when his ideas triumphed, and in the reign of Louis-Philippe he became an eminent horticulturist, the creator of the famous Giguet rose. Nevertheless, he continued to be the god of his sister's very influential salon, where he appeared in all his glory at the time of the legislative elections of 1839. Early in May of that year, the little old fellow, wonderfully well preserved, presided over a meeting of electors at Frappart's; the rival candidates being his own son, Simon Giguet; Philéas Beauvisage; and Sallenauve-Dorlange.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Giguet (Colonel), brother of the preceding and of Madame Marion, was brigadier of gendarmes at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1803.—He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1806. As brigadier, Giguet was one of the most reliable men in the service. The commandant at Troyes mentioned him particularly to the agents from Paris, Peyrade and Corentin, who had come into the province to watch the proceedings of the Simeuses and Hauteserres, which eventually led to the undoing of the young royalists through the consequences of the pretended abduction of Gondreville. An adroit manœuvre on the part of young François Michu, however, prevented

Giguet at first from seizing the conspirators, whose hiding-place he had scented.—After his promotion, he succeeded in arresting them, and became colonel of gendarmerie at Troyes, whither Madame Marion, then Mademoiselle Giguet, accompanied him. Colonel Giguet died before his brother and sister, and left all his property to Madame Marion.—*A Dark Affair.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Giguet (Simon), born under the first Empire, the oldest and only surviving child of Colonel Giguet of the artillery.—In 1814, he lost his mother, the daughter of a rich banker of Hamburg, and in 1826, his maternal grandfather, from whose estate he received only two thousand francs a year, the German having given preference to others of his numerous direct descendants. He had no hopes of any further inheritance, save that of his aunt, Madame Marion, which had been augmented by that of Colonel Giguet of the gendarmerie. And so, after studying law with the sub-prefect Antonin Goulard, Simon Giguet, defrauded of a fortune which formerly seemed certain to be his, became a simple advocate in the little town of Arcis, where advocates are practically useless. His aunt's position and his father's led him to aspire to a political career. At the same time, he had an eye upon the hand and the dowry of Cécile Beauvisage. Espousing the opinions of the Left Centre, and of no more than moderate talent in any direction, he failed of election to the Chamber of Deputies in May, 1839,

when he came forward as a candidate for the arrondissement of Arcis-sur-Aube. — *The Deputy from Arcis.* — About 1840, Simon married Ernestine Mollot, daughter of the clerk of the court, the beauty of Arcis; in 1845, he was at last elected Deputy, to succeed Maxime de Trailles. Between 1839 and 1845, the town of Arcis sent to the Palais-Bourbon, Sallenauve-Dorlange, Philéas Beauvisage, Maxime de Trailles, and Simon Giguet. — *The Comte de Sallenauve.* — *The Beauvisage Family.*

Gilet (Maxence), born in 1789. At Issoudun he was supposed to be the natural son of Sub-delegate Lousteau; others attributed his paternity to Doctor Rouget, who was at the same time Lousteau's friend and his rival. In fact, "luckily for the child, the doctor and the sub-delegate both claimed him." Now, he really belonged to neither of them. His real father was a "charming dragoon officer in garrison at Bourges." His mother, the wife of a poor, drunken cobbler of Faubourg de Rome, Issoudun, had the startling beauty of a woman of the Trastevere. The husband was aware of his wife's peccadilloes and found his profit in them: from interested motives the sub-delegate and Doctor Rouget were allowed to believe whatever they chose on the subject of the child's paternity; so that they both contributed to the education of Maxence, commonly called Max. In 1806, at the age of seventeen, Max enlisted in a regiment *en route* for Spain; in 1809, he was left for dead in an English battery

in Portugal; taken by the English and sent aboard the Spanish hulks at Cabrera, where he remained from 1810 to 1814. When he returned to Issoudun, his father and mother had both died in the alms-house. On Bonaparte's return, Max served as a captain in the Garde Impériale. After the Restoration, he returned to Issoudun and became the leader of the *Knights of Idleness*, who indulged in Byronic nocturnal exploits more or less agreeable to the people of the town. "Max played at Issoudun a part almost identical with that of the Smith in the *Fair Maid of Perth*; he was the champion of Bonapartism and the Opposition. They relied upon him, as the burgesses of Perth relied upon Smith, on all important occasions." A possible Cæsar Borgia had his field been more extensive, Gilet lived very comfortably, although without means of his own. Thus: possessed of good and bad qualities which he owed to his origin, Max imprudently took up his abode with his supposed natural brother, Jean-Jacques Rouget, a rich and weak-minded old bachelor completely under the domination of a superb servant-mistress, Flore Brazier, called La Rabouilleuse. After 1816, Gilet held sway in that household; the handsome fellow had won Mademoiselle Brazier's heart. Surrounded by a sort of staff, which included Potel, Renard, Kouski, François Hochon, and Baruch Borniche, Maxence coveted the considerable Rouget inheritance, fought for it with wonderful address against the lawful heirs, Agathe and Joseph Bridau, and would have appropriated it but for the

intervention of a third heir, Philippe Bridau. Max was killed in a duel by Philippe, early in December, 1822.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Gillé, formerly printer to the Emperor; the inventor of script letters, which Jérôme Nicholas Séchard used in 1819, and which he extolled to the point of declaring that they were the fathers of the English type used by the Didots.—*Lost Illusions*.

Gimon, curé of Arcis-sur-Aube in 1845.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Gina, a character in *Ambitious Through Love*, an autobiographical novel by Albert Savarus, published in his *Revue de l'Est*, during the time of Louis-Philippe; a sort of savage Sormano in disguise. Represented as a young Sicilian of fourteen years in the service of the Gandolfinis, proscribed refugees at Gersau, Switzerland, in 1823; devoted to her masters to the point of feigning dumbness and of stabbing Rodolphe, the hero of the novel, who had secretly entered the Gandolfinis' premises.—*Albert Savarus*.

Gina, servant to Monsieur and Madame Maurice de l'Hostal at Genoa in 1836.—*Honorine*.

Ginetta (La), a young Corsican. Very short and slight, and as clever as she was small; mistress of Théodore Calvi and an accomplice in the double

crime committed by her lover, toward the close of the Restoration, she was able, by virtue of her small stature and slenderness, to crawl into an oven flue at the widow Pigeau's, and so opened the house door for Théodore, who robbed and murdered the two occupants, the widow and her servant.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Girard, banker and bill discounter at Paris under the Restoration; probably did something in the money-lending way and was acquainted with Jean-Esther Van Gobseck.—Like Palma, Werbrust, and Gigonnet, Girard was the holder of numerous notes of hand signed Maxime de Trailles, and Gobseck, who knew it, made the most of his knowledge against the count, at that time Madame de Restaud's lover, when he called upon the usurer of Rue des Grés and vainly besought his assistance.—*Gobseck.*

Girard (Mère), who kept a modest restaurant on Rue de Tournon, Paris, previous to 1838, had a successor with whom Godefroid promised to board when he was making a tour of inspection along the left bank of the Seine and endeavoring to relieve the distress of the Bourlac-Mergis.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Girardet, solicitor at Besançon between 1830 and 1840.—A verbose individual, and a partisan of Albert Savarus, he seems to have followed, in his behalf, the initial steps of a lawsuit in which the

interests of the Wattevilles had to be defended. When Savarus hurriedly left Besançon, Girardet undertook to adjust his affairs and lent him five thousand francs.—*Albert Savarus*.

Giraud (Léon), a member of the Cénacle on Rue des Quatre-Vents, presided over by Daniel d'Arthez in 1821. He represented the philosophical element. His "doctrines" predicted the end of Christianity and of the family. In that same year, 1821, Giraud was the manager of a "grave and dignified" opposition newspaper. He became the leader of a moral and political school whose "sincerity atoned for its errors."—*Lost Illusions*.—About the same date, Giraud called frequently on his friend Joseph Bridau's mother, and was on his way thither when the painter's elder brother, the Bonapartist Philippe, got into trouble.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—The Revolution of July opened a political career to Léon Giraud, who became master of requests in 1832, and afterward councillor of State; he was grateful to Louis-Philippe for authorizing funeral honors to Chrestien, who fought at Saint-Merri. In 1845, Giraud sat in the Chamber on the Left Centre benches.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Gireix, of Vizay.—Kinsman of Farrabesche; he earned a hundred louis by betraying him to the gendarmes. However, Farrabesche passed but one night in the prison at Lubersac.—*The Village Curé*.

Girel, of Troyes.—According to Michu, Girel, like himself, although a royalist, acted the Jacobin in the interest of his fortune. At all events, from 1803 to 1806 he was in correspondence with the house of Breintmayer,—of Strasbourg,—with which the Simeuse twins dealt when they were shadowed by Bonaparte's police.—*A Dark Affair*.

Girodet (Anne-Louis), famous painter, born at Montargis in 1767, died at Paris in 1824.—Under the Empire, he was on friendly terms with his confrère Théodore de Sommervieux; one day, in Sommervieux's studio, he greatly admired a portrait of Augustine Guillaume and an interior, which he advised him, but in vain, not to send to the salon, considering the two canvases too true to nature to be understood by the public. And he added: “The pictures we paint, my good friend, are used as screens. I tell you, we should do better to write verses and translate the ancients.”—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.

Giroud (Abbé), Rosalie de Watteville's confessor at Besançon, between 1830 and 1840.—*Albert Savarus*.

Giroudeau, born about 1774.—Uncle of Andoche Finot, began as a private soldier in the army of Sambre et Meuse, five years master-at-arms in the First Hussars,—Army of Italy;—charged with Colonel Chabert at Eylau. He exchanged into the dragoons of the Garde Impériale. He was captain

in 1815. The Restoration interrupted his military career. Finot, promoter of Parisian reviews and newspapers of divers sorts, entrusted to him the cash-box and the book-keeping of a petty newspaper devoted to dramatic matters, of which he was manager in 1821 and 1822. Giroudeau was also the responsible editor of the sheet, and it was his duty to be always ready with a stinging retort; he lived a merry life. Although afflicted with catarrh, and on the wrong side of forty, he had Florentine Cabirolle of the *Gaîté* for his mistress. He was intimate with high-livers of all sorts; among others a former comrade in arms, Philippe Bridau. Hence he was present as a witness at his marriage to Jean-Jacques Rouget's widow—1824.—In November, 1825, when Frédéric Marest gave a grand breakfast to Maître Desroches's clerks, he invited Giroudeau to the famous hostelry of Borel at the *Rocher de Cancale*, and they all passed the evening in an apartment on Rue de Vendôme, where Mademoiselle Florentine Cabirolle, who entertained them magnificently, compromised, quite involuntarily, young Oscar Husson. Ex-Captain Giroudeau handled a musket during the "three glorious days," returned to the service after the accession of citizen royalty, soon became colonel, then general—1834—1835.—He had the opportunity at that time to gratify a legitimate resentment against his former friend Colonel Philippe Bridau, and to block his advancement.—*Lost Illusions*.—*A Start in Life*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Givry, one of the numerous names of the Duc de Chaulieu's second son, who became, by his marriage to Madeleine de Mortsau, a Lenoncourt-Givry-Chaulieu.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—*The Lily of the Valley.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Gobain (Madame Marie), formerly cook to a bishop, lived on Rue Saint-Maur, Popincourt quarter, Paris, during the Restoration, under very peculiar conditions.—She was at one time in the service of the Octave de Bauvans. She was lady's-maid and housekeeper for Comtesse Honorine, when she fled from her husband's venerable mansion and became a florist. Madame Gobain had been secretly bribed by Monsieur de Bauvan, who followed closely and mysteriously his wife's life. Although keeping watch upon her mistress in the husband's interest, she showed the greatest loyalty, and introduced Maurice de l'Hostal, Octave's secretary, into Honoreine's apartments.—The countess momentarily assumed her servant's name.—*Honorine.*

Gobenheim, the brother-in-law of François and Adolphe Keller; he added their name to his.—In 1819, he was at first appointed commissioner in the matter of César Birotteau's failure, but was replaced by Camusot.—*César Birotteau.*—Under Louis-Philippe, Gobenheim as broker for the prosecuting office in Paris, disposed of the very considerable savings of Madame Fabien du Ronceret.—*Bréatrix.*

Gobenheim, nephew of Gobenheim-Keller, a young banker at Havre; a friend of the Mignons in 1829, but not a suitor for the hand of their daughter, Marie-Modeste.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Gobet (Madame), in 1829, at Havre, made shoes for Madame and Mademoiselle Mignon, and was scolded by Marie-Modeste for the lack of style in the foot-wear she furnished.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Gobseck (Jean-Esther Van), money-lender, born, in 1740, at Antwerp, of a Jewess and a Dutchman; began as a cabin-boy. He was only ten years old when his mother shipped him off to the Dutch possessions in India. In India or in America, he knew Monsieur de Lally, Amiral de Simeuse, Monsieur de Kergarouët, Monsieur d'Estaing, the Bailli de Suffren, Monsieur de Portenduère, Lord Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, and Tippoo Sahib's father. He also came in contact with Victor Hughes and several celebrated corsairs, travelled all over the world, practised all trades, and dabbled in all kinds of business. The passion for money took complete possession of him. The hoarding of gold and the power which was the result of avarice afforded him untold joy. At last, he reached Paris, which became the centre of his multifarious affairs, and settled on Rue des Grés—now Rue Cujas.—There Gobseck, like a spider in the centre of his web, crushed the pride of Maxime de Trailles, and saw tears gush from the eyes of Madame de Restaud and Jean-Joachim

Goriot—1819. About the same time, Ferdinand du Tillet sought out the usurer, had dealings with him, and saluted him as “the illustrious Gobseck, master of the Palmas, the Gigonnets, the Werbrusts, the Kellers, and the Nucingens.” Gobseck went every evening to the Café *Thémis*, between Rue Dauphine and Quai des Augustins, to play dominoes with his friend Bidault-Gigonet, whom he was certain to meet there—1824. One evening, in December of that year, he was hunted down there by Elisabeth Baudoyer, and promised to assist her; and, supported by Mitral, he found a way to win over Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx, whose very considerable influence determined the appointment of Isidore Baudoyer as chief of division in succession to Flamet de la Billardière. In 1830, Jean-Esther, then ninety years of age, died amid the most sordid surroundings on Rue des Grés, although he was enormously rich. Derville received the usurer’s last instructions. We know that Gobseck found a wife for the solicitor, that he received him as a friend, and was not sparing of his confidences. Fifteen years after the Dutchman’s death, the Paris boulevards spoke of him as the “last of the Romans,” of the old-fashioned usurers, like Gigonet, Chaboisseau, and Samanon, to whom Lora and Bixiou compared the modern Vauvinet.—*Gobseck*.—*Old Goriot*.—*César Birotteau*.—*The Civil Service*.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Gobseck (Sarah Van), called “La Belle Hollan-daise.”—It was a peculiarity of the Gobseck family

—and of the Maranas as well—that all descendants in the female line retained the original family name. Sarah Van Gobseck was Jean-Esther's great-niece. This prostitute, mother of Esther, another woman of her stamp, had the temperament and morals of the prostitutes of Paris; she dragged Birotteau's notary, Maître Roguin, into insolvency, and was herself ruined by Maxime de Trailles, whom she adored and supported when he was a simple page to Napoléon. She died in a house of ill-repute at the Palais-Royal; a sea-captain murdered her in an outburst of amorous frenzy—December, 1818. The event caused a sensation; Juan and Francis Diard mentioned and discussed it. Sarah Gobseck's memory survived. The Paris of the boulevards in 1824, and in 1839 as well, freely discussed the courtesan's reckless extravagance and tempestuous life.—*Gobseck*.—*César Birotteau*.—*The Maranas*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Gobseck (Esther Van), born in 1805, of Jewish origin, daughter of the preceding and great-grand-niece of Jean-Esther Van Gobseck. She long plied her mother's trade in Paris; she began it early in life and knew all its varying fortunes. She speedily obtained an expressive sobriquet, *La Torpille*.* She was for some time one of the “rats” at the Royal Academy of Music, and numbered among her protectors Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx; in 1823, she was sadly straitened, and came very near

* The Crampfish.

leaving Paris for Issoudun, where Philippe Bridau, to compass a machiavelian purpose, would have given her for a mistress to Jean-Jacques Rouget, on the combined recommendation of Nathan, Florine, Bixiou, Finot, Mariette, Florentine, Giroudeau, and Tullia. The affair fell through; Esther had recourse to Madame Meynardie's house of prostitution, which she left late in 1823. On one of her free evenings, which she passed at the Théâtre de la Porte-Saint-Martin, chance brought her face to face with Lucien Chardon de Rubempré, and they loved each other at first sight. Thereafter their love passed through many sudden changes. The poet and the ex-prostitute committed the imprudence of attending one of the Opéra balls during the winter of 1824. Unmasked and insulted, Esther fled to Rue de Langlade,* where she lived in destitution. Rubempré's secret, powerful, and formidable protector, Jacques Collin, followed her home, preached at her, and finally shaped Esther's future life; he made her a Catholic, educated her with great care, and later installed her on Rue Taitbout for Lucien. Mademoiselle Gobseck occupied Caroline Crochard's apartments, under the surveillance of Jacqueline Collin, Paccard, and Prudence Servien. She was not allowed to go out except at night. But Baron de Nucingen got scent of this obstinate mystery, and fell madly in love with Esther. Jacques Collin made the most of the situation: Esther must needs accept the banker and in that way enrich Rubempré.

* Effaced as a result of the opening of Avenue de l'Opéra.

In 1830, Esther possessed a house on Rue Saint-Georges which several famous courtesans had previously occupied; and she received there Madame du Val-Noble, Tullia, and Florentine,—dancers,—and Fanny Beaupré and Florine,—actresses.—Her new position had aroused the suspicions and intervention of the formidable police quartette, Louchard, Contenson, Peyrade, and Corentin. On May 13, 1830, unable to endure Nucingen, to whom she had compliantly yielded on the preceding night, La Torpille swallowed a Javanese poison. She died in ignorance of the fact that she was heir to the seven millions of her great-granduncle Jean-Esther Van Gobseck.—*Gobseck.*—*The House of Nucingen.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Godain, born in 1796, in the country near Soulages, Blangy, and Ville-aux-Fayes,—Bourgogne,—nephew of one of the masons who built Madame Soudry's house; a malingering farm-hand, relieved from military service because of his small stature; miserly and poor as he was, he was first the lover and afterward the husband of Catherine Tonsard, whom he married in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Godain (Madame Catherine), the eldest of the legitimate daughters of Tonsard, keeper of the *Grand-Vert*, which was situated between Conches and Ville-aux-Fayes,—Bourgogne. Of a masculine type of beauty, a creature of depraved instincts, an assiduous attendant at the Tivoli-Socquard; a devoted

sister to Nicholas Tonsard, for whom she tried to abduct Geneviève Niseron; courted by Charles, valet at Aigues, feared by Amaury Lupin; married Godain, one of her lovers, with a dowry of a thousand francs cunningly obtained from Madame de Montcornet.—*The Peasants*.

Godard (Joseph), born in 1798, probably at Paris; connected with the Baudoyers in some degree through Mitral; a pitiful, repulsive creature; fifer in the National Guard; infatuated collector of curios; a virtuous bachelor living with his sister, who was a florist on Rue Richelieu; in 1824-1825 a rather inefficient deputy chief in the department of finance, in the bureau presided over by Isidore Baudoyer, whose son-in-law he dreamed of becoming; a constant butt of his colleague Bixiou's practical jokes. With Dutocq, Godard was an unwavering supporter of the Baudoyers and their relations, the Saillards. He was forever preaching their promotion in the service; he was often to be seen at their houses, where, on gala occasions, he obligingly played the flageolet.—*The Civil Service*.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Godard (Mademoiselle), sister of the preceding, furnished him with board and lodging on Rue Richelieu, where she had a flower-shop in 1824. Mademoiselle Godard employed Zélie Lorrain, afterward the wife of the government clerk, François Minard. She received Minard, also Dutocq. — *The Civil Service*.

Godard, in the Marquise d'Espard's service at 104 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, in May, 1830; during the Collin-Rubempré trial, he rode to the department of justice, carrying a note solicited by the wife of Camusot, the examining magistrate.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Godard (Manon), Madame de la Chanterie's servant, was arrested between Alençon and Mortagne in 1809, and was included in the prosecution of the so-called *chauffeurs*, which resulted in the infliction of the death-penalty on Madame des Tours-Minières, Madame de la Chanterie's daughter. Manon Godard was sentenced by default to twenty-two years' imprisonment, and gave herself up in order not to abandon Madame de la Chanterie in her captivity. A long while after the baroness was set free, Manon was still living with her on Rue Chanoinesse, in the house of refuge which sheltered Alain, Montauran, Godefroid, etc.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Godde-Hérau, a family of bankers of Issoudun, during the Restoration, the members of which assembled at Hochon's, with the Borniches, Beaussier, Lousteau-Prangin, and Fichet, to meet Agatha Bridau and her son on their arrival from Paris in 1823.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Goddet, former surgeon-major in the Third of the Line; the leading physician in Issoudun in 1823.—

His son was one of the *Knights of Idleness* under the leadership of Maxence Gilet. The younger Goddet made a show of paying court to Madame Fichet, in order, through her, to reach her daughter, who had the fattest dowry in Issoudun.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Godefroid, known solely by this baptismal name; born about 1806, probably in Paris; the son of wealthy retail tradespeople; educated at the Liautard Institution; naturally weak, both morally and physically; tried one after another, and to no purpose, various pursuits: government clerkship, clerk to a notary, literature, pleasure, journalism, politics, and marriage.—In the latter part of 1836, he found himself quite poor and entirely alone; whereupon he determined to pay his debts and live sparingly. He left the Chaussée d'Antin and took up his quarters on Rue Chanoinesse, where he became one of Madame de la Chanterie's boarders, called Brothers of Consolation. The recommendation of the Mongenods, bankers, opened the way to his admission to the circle. Abbé de Vèze, Montauran, Lecamus of Tresnes, Alain, and, above all, the baroness herself, initiated him, moulded him, entrusted to him various charitable missions, among others that of investigating and relieving the horrible destitution of the families of Bourlac and Mergi, the head of which, in 1809, being then a magistrate of the Empire, had prosecuted Mesdames de la Chanterie and des Tours-Minières. After his successful management of this generous undertaking, the Brothers

of Consolation openly received Godefroid, who declared his gratification at that result.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Godenars (Abbé de), born about 1795, one of the vicars general of the Archbishop of Besançon between 1830 and 1840.—In 1835, he was endeavoring to obtain a bishopric, and, about that time, was present one evening in the Wattevilles' aristocratic salon, at the time of the precipitate flight of Albert Savarus, occasioned by their young daughter.—*Albert Savarus.*

Godeschal (François-Claude-Marie), born about 1804.—In 1818, he was third clerk for Maître Derville, Rue Vivienne, Paris, when the unfortunate Colonel Chabert made his appearance there.—*Colonel Chabert.*—In 1820, he was living, in poverty, with his sister, the dancer Mariette, to whom he was a devoted brother, on an eighth floor on Rue Vieille-du-Temple. He had already revealed a character of a practical turn, self-seeking, egotistical, but upright and sometimes capable of generous outbursts.—*La Rabouilleuse.*—In 1822, being then second clerk, he left Maître Derville to become first clerk to Maître Desroches, who congratulated himself heartily on the behavior and the capacity for work of his new auxiliary, who even undertook to manage and reform Oscar Husson.—*A Start in Life.*—Six years later, Godeschal, still Desroches's head-clerk, drew up the petition whereby Madame

d'Espard sought to have her husband put under guardianship.—*The Interdiction.*—Under Louis-Philippe, he became one of the solicitors of Paris, and paid half of his fees, proposing to pay the other half with the dowry of Céleste Colleville, whose hand was refused him notwithstanding the recommendation of Cardot the notary; the Thuilliers and the Collevilles rejected Godeschal because of his sister Marie, the dancer, commonly called Mariette. The former clerk of Derville and Desroches, nevertheless, numbered among his clients Théodore de la Peyrade, a friend of those families, and was employed by one of them, the Thuilliers, in the matter of the purchase of a house near the Madeleine.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*—Godeschal was still practising his profession in 1845, and had the Camusot de Marvilles among his clients.—*Cousin Pons.*

Godeschal (Marie), born about 1804.—Almost all her life she maintained the closest and most affectionate relations with her brother, Godeschal the solicitor. Having no parents and no means, she lived with him, in 1820, on the eighth floor of a house on Rue Vieille-du-Temple. Devotion to her brother and her own determination made Marie a dancer. She had studied her profession from her tenth year. The famous Vestris trained her and predicted for her a brilliant future. Under the name of Mariette she was employed at the Porte-Saint-Martin and later at the Royal Academy of Music. Her success on the boulevard displeased the famous

Bégrand. Very soon after, in January, 1821, her angelic beauty, preserved unimpaired by the cold nature of a choregraphic artist, opened the doors of the Opéra to her. Then she had lovers. The aristocratic, the dandified Maufrigneuse "protected" her, and certainly retained her for several years in succession. Mariette also accepted the attentions of Philippe Bridau and was the involuntary cause of a theft committed by him in order to enable him to contend with Maufrigneuse. Four months later, she went to London, where she preyed upon the opulent members of the Upper House, and returned to be *première danseuse* at the Academy of Music, then transplanted to Rue Le Peletier—1822.—Among her favorites in her own profession was Florentine Cabirolles; she was very intimate with that *ballerine* of the Gaîté, who received much company at her home in the Marais. It was there that Mariette extricated young Oscar Husson, Cardot's nephew, from a scrape—1825. Indeed, Mariette never missed any festivity: she witnessed the brilliant reappearance in public of Esther Gobseck, applauding Frédéric Lemaître at the Porte-Saint-Martin, from a lower box, which also contained Tullia and Monsieur de Brambourg. In the last years of Louis-Philippe, Mariette was still spoken of as one of the shining lights of the Opéra.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*A Start in Life*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Godet, a family of Issoudun, in the days when that municipality was intensely excited over the

inheritance of Jean-Jacques Rouget, for which Bridau and Gilet were contending.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Godet, robber, assassin, and confederate of Dan-nepon and Ruffard in the murder of the Crottats.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Godin, a Parisian bourgeois engaged in a sharp dispute with a friend of Monsieur de la Palférine, who, by Palférine's advice, refused to fight with him on account of his base and scandalous plebeianism.—*A Prince of Bohemia*.

Godin (La), peasant woman of Conches, in Bourgogne, whose cow Vermichel, the bailiff's follower, talked of seizing, in 1823, with the assistance of his employer, Brunet the bailiff, and of his co-follower Fourchon, to satisfy the claim of the Montcornets.—*The Peasants*.

Godivet, recorder of documents at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1839.—Chosen by the crafty efforts of Achille Pigoult to be one of the two inspectors at a preliminary meeting of electors called by Simon Giguet, one of the candidates, and presided over by Philéas Beauvisage.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Godollo (Comtesse Torna de), probably a Hungarian; a police spy under the orders of Corentin.—She was employed to prevent the marriage between Théodore de la Peyrade and Céleste Colleville. With

this end in view, she became a tenant of the Thuiliers' house near the Madeleine, in 1840, became intimate with them, fascinated them, and ruled them. At need, she assumed the name of Madame Komorn. The pretended countess's wit and beauty fascinated Théodore de la Peyrade for a moment.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Goguelat, infantryman under the first Empire, exchanged into the Guard in 1812, decorated by Napoléon on the battle-field of Valentina; returned, under the Restoration, to the village of Isère, of which Benassis was mayor, and became postman.—At a village merrymaking in 1829, he told the story of Napoléon Bonaparte, in picturesque and familiar language, before a company which included Gondrin, La Fosseuse, Genestas, and Benassis.—*The Country Doctor.*

Goguelu (Mademoiselle), a Breton woman, defamed in 1799 by the Chouan Marie Lambrequin, who had for that reason a deadly sin on his conscience when the Blues killed him.—*The Chouans.*

Gohier, goldsmith to the King of France in 1824; supplied Elisabeth Baudoyer with the monstrance she presented to the church of Saint-Paul, in order to assure the promotion of Isidore Baudoyer.—*The Civil Service.*

Gomez, captain of the *Saint-Ferdinand*, a Spanish brig, on which General Marquis d'Aiglemont

was returning from America to France, once more a wealthy man, in 1823. Gomez was boarded by a Colombian pirate, whose captain, the Parisian, ordered him thrown into the sea.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Gondrand (Abbé), confessor of Duchesse Antoinette de Langeais, whose excellent dinners and pretty peccadillos he digested, seated blissfully in an easy-chair in the salon, where General Armand de Montriveau often surprised him.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Gondreville (Malin his real name; more frequently known by the name of Comte de), born in 1763, probably at Arcis-sur-Aube.—Short and stout; grandson of a mason employed by General Marquis de Simeuse in building the Château de Gondreville; only son of the owner of the house at Arcis in which his friend Grévin lived in 1839; entered the office of an attorney at the Châtelet, Paris, on Danton's recommendation—1787;—head-clerk for Maître Bordin in the same year; returned to the province two years later, to be an advocate at Troyes; became an obscure and cowardly member of the Convention; obtained the friendship of Talleyrand and Fouché in June, 1800, under peculiar and opportune circumstances; became, in rapid succession, tribune, councillor of State, count under the Empire,—created Comte de Gondreville,—and finally senator. In 1802, assisted by Jacqueline Collin, Gondreville seduced Catherine-Antoinette Goussard, a minor,

of Arcis.—As councillor of State, Gondreville gave much thought to the preparation of the Code; he played a great rôle in Paris. He had purchased one of the finest mansions in Faubourg Saint-Germain, and married the only daughter of Sibuelle, a wealthy contractor of unsavory reputation, whom Gondreville appointed co-receiver-general, with one of the Marions, of the department of Aube. The marriage took place during the Directory or the Consulate. Three children were born of this union: Charles de Gondreville, Madame François Keller, and the Maréchale de Carigliano. Thereupon Malin, consulting his private interests, drew closer to Bonaparte. Later, before the same Bonaparte and Dubois, prefect of police, he, like the wary egotist he was, adroitly affecting false generosity, solicited the erasure from the list of émigrés of the Hauteserres and Simeuses, who were afterward falsely accused of abducting and sequestering him. In 1809, at Paris, Malin, then senator, gave a grand party at which he vainly awaited the Emperor's appearance, and at which Madame de Lansac reconciled the Soulanges family. Louis XVIII. made him a peer of France. His great experience and his possession of many secrets were of great assistance to Gondreville, whose counsels kept Decazes back and thrust Villèle forward. Charles X. frowned upon Gondreville because he continued too intimate with Talleyrand. Under Louis-Philippe, the bond between them was relaxed. The monarchy of July filled the cup of the Comte de Gondreville, who

became a peer of France once more. One evening in 1833, at the Princesse de Cadignan's, he met the prime minister, Henri de Marsay, who was brimming over with old political anecdotes, new to all the rest, but very familiar to Malin. He was deeply interested in the legislative elections of 1839. He gave his influence to his grandson Charles Keller in the arrondissement of Arcis. He took some slight interest of a different sort in the candidates who were subsequently chosen: Dorlange-Sallenauve, Philéas Beauvisage, Trailles, and Giguet.—He died late in 1845, while the obsequies of his former victim, Catherine-Antoinette Goussard, were being celebrated in the church at Arcis.—*A Dark Affair.*—*A Start in Life.*—*The Peace of the Household.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Gondreville (Comtesse Malin de), born Sibuelle, wife of the preceding; her utter insignificance was made manifest at the great party given by the count at Paris in 1809.—*The Peace of the Household.*

Gondreville (Charles de), son of the preceding; sub-lieutenant in Saint-Chamans's dragoons—1818;—young and wealthy; he died during the Spanish campaign of 1823.—His death deeply afflicted his mistress, Madame Colleville.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Gondrin, born in 1774, in the department of Isère.—Drawn in the great draft of 1792 and assigned to the artillery, he made the Italian and Egyptian

Gorju (Madame), wife of the mayor of Sancerre, in 1836, and mother of a daughter whose figure threatened to change with her first child; was sometimes present with the daughter aforesaid at the evening receptions of the "Muse of the Department," Madame de la Baudraye.—One evening, in the autumn of 1836, in the salon of the woman who was still called the Sappho of Saint-Satur, Madame Gorju heard Etienne Lousteau ironically reading fragments of *Olympia ou les Vengeances Romaines*.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Gothard, born in 1788; lived in 1803 in the arrondissement of Arcis-sur-Aube, where his courage and intelligence obtained for him the place of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's groom.—A devoted servant of the countess, he was one of those who were acquitted of the criminal charge which ended in Michu's execution.—*A Dark Affair*.—Gothard never left the service of the Cinq-Cygne family. Thirty-six years later, he was their steward. In concert with his brother-in-law, Poupard, the Arcis tavern-keeper, he strove to advance the electoral interests of his masters.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Gouges (Adolphe de), name assumed by Henri de Marsay in April, 1815, when he won the love of Paquita Valdès; the *soi-disant* De Gouges claimed to live at No. 54 Rue de l'Université.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes*.

Goujet (Abbé), curé of Cinq-Cygne,—Aube,—about 1792, discovered for the son of Beauvisage, the farmer, and his wife, who had remained good Catholics, the Greek name of Philéas, one of the very few saints not abolished by the new régime.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—He was formerly abbé of the Minimes, and a friend of Hauteserre. He was the tutor of Adrien and Robert d'Hauteserre, and was in the habit of playing boston with their parents—1803. His political prudence sometimes led him to censure the fearless audacity of their kinswoman, Mademoiselle de Cinq-Cygne. However, he shrewdly held his own against the persecutor of the whole noble family, Corentin the police agent, and he attended Michu when that victim of the famous criminal trial called “the abduction of Gondreville” went to the scaffold. Abbé Goujet became Bishop of Troyes during the Restoration.—*A Dark Affair*.

Goujet (Mademoiselle), sister of the preceding, an excellent old maid, cheery, homely, and parsimonious, who lived with her brother.—Almost every evening she played boston with the Hauteserres at Cinq-Cygne, and was terrified by the visits of Corentin, the prologue to the prosecution which ended in Michu's tragic death.—*A Dark Affair*.

Goulard, mayor of Cinq-Cygne—Aube—in 1803.—A tall, stout, miserly fellow married to a rich tradeswoman of Troyes, whose estates, increased by all the domain of the rich abbey of Val-des-Preux,

surrounded the commune of Cinq-Cygne. Goulard lived at the old abbey, which was very near the château of Cinq-Cygne; and despite his revolutionary connections, he closed his eyes to the conduct of Messieurs d'Hautesserre and de Simeuse, royalist conspirators.—*A Dark Affair.*

Goulard (Antonin), like Simon Giguet, a son of Arcis. Born about 1807, son of the former huntsman of the Simeuse family, enriched by a purchase of national property.—See the preceding biography.—He lost his mother when he was very young and went to Arcis with his father, who abandoned the abbey of Valpreux—Val-des-Preux.—He attended the imperial lyceum where he had for a schoolmate Simon Giguet, whom he subsequently met again on the benches of the School of Law at Paris. Gondreville's influence procured him the cross of the Legion of Honor. The royalty of 1830 opened to him a career in the government service. In 1839, during the period of the elections, Goulard was sub-prefect of Arcis-sur-Aube. The ministerial delegate, Maxime de Trailles, gratified Antonin's spleen against Simon Giguet: his official instructions required the latter's defeat; both the would-be deputy and the sub-prefect aspired in vain to the hand of Cécile Beauvisage. Goulard affected the society of the government officials, *the colony*:* Frédéric Marest, Olivier Vinet, Martener and François Michu.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

*A familiar and consecrated expression in the provinces.

Gounod was the nephew of Vatel, keeper on General de Montcornet's estate of Aigues—Bourgogne.—In 1823, he probably became one of the assistants of the head-keeper, Michaud, who was constantly hunted by Fourchon, Rigou, Tonsard, Bonnебault, Soudry, etc.—*The Peasants*.

Goupil (Jean-Sébastien-Marie), born in 1802; a sort of hump-back without the hump; son of a well-to-do farmer.—After squandering his patrimony in Paris, he became first clerk to the notary Crémière-Dionis, at Nemours—1829.—At the instigation of François Minoret-Levrault, he annoyed Ursule Mirouët, after Doctor Minoret's death, in every conceivable way, even under the veil of anonymity. He subsequently repented of his infamous conduct, did his best to injure its instigator, and succeeded Crémière-Dionis as notary. Thanks to his intelligence, he transformed himself completely and became an upright, honorable man. Once thoroughly established, he married the elder Mademoiselle Massin, daughter of Massin-Levrault junior, clerk to the justice of the peace at Nemours, an unattractive person, who had a dowry of eighty thousand francs, and who bore him rickety, dropsical children.—As a combatant on the “three glorious days,” Goupil had obtained the July decoration. He displayed the ribbon vaingloriously.—*Ursule Mirouët*.

Gouraud (General, Baron), born in 1782, probably at Provins.—He commanded the Second Regiment of hussars under the Empire, which gave him

his title. The Restoration was responsible for years of poverty passed at Provins. He played at politics and opposition there, sought the hand and, above all, the dowry of Sylvie Rogron, persecuted that old maid's presumptive heiress, Mademoiselle Pierrette Lorrain,—1827,—and, seconded by Vinet the advocate, reaped the fruits of his shrewd liberalism after July, 1830.—Thanks to the influence of Maitre Vinet, the ambitious parvenu, Gouraud, despite his gray hair and his corpulence, married a girl of twenty-five, Mademoiselle Matifat, of the celebrated drug and chemical family on Rue des Lombards, who brought a hundred and fifty thousand francs in her pocket. Titles, offices, and emoluments poured upon him in swift succession. He returned to the service, became a general, commanded a division stationed near the capital, and was made a peer. His behavior during the ministry of Casimir Perier was rewarded in that way. Furthermore, he received the grand ribbon of the Legion of Honor, after carrying the Saint-Merri barricades, and was overjoyed to "administer a drubbing to the civilians," who were his *bête noire* for fifteen years.—*Pierrette*.—About 1845, he was a shareholder in the theatre of which Félix Gaudissart was manager.—*Cousin Pons*.

Gourdon ainé, husband of the only daughter of the old head-keeper of streams and forests, Gendrin-Wattebled, was a physician at Soulages in 1823 and attended the Michauds.—Nevertheless, he

belonged to the first society of Soulages, presided over by Madame Soudry, who looked upon Gendrin-Wattebled's son-in-law as an unknown and unappreciated scientist of the first order, whereas he was nothing more than a parrot of Buffon and Cuvier, a simple collector, a common taxidermist.
—*The Peasants.*

Gourdon jeune, brother of the preceding, composed the poem of *La Bilboquéide*, which was printed by Bournier. He married the niece and sole heiress of Abbé Taupin, curé of Soulages, where he himself, in 1823, acted as clerk to Sarcus; he was richer than the justice of the peace, his superior. Madame Soudry and her chosen friends welcomed with enthusiasm the sweet-singer of *La Bilboquéide*, and preferred him to Lamartine, whose works, by the way, were made known to them very tardily.
—*The Peasants.*

Goussard (Laurent), member of the revolutionary municipality of Arcis-sur-Aube.—A particular friend of Danton, he made use of the tribune's influence to save the head of the former superior of the Ursuline convent of Arcis, or of the outskirts of Arcis, Mother Marie-des-Anges, whose gratitude for his generous and shrewd conduct contributed materially to the enrichment of that purchaser of the real estate of the holy sisterhood, which was sold as national property. So it was that, more than forty years later, the forehanded liberal owned

numerous mills on the river Aube, and was still the leader of the advanced Left in the arrondissement. The various candidates for the Chamber in the spring of 1839, Charles Keller, Simon Giguet, Dorlange-Sallenauve, Philéas Beauvisage, and the government agent, Comte de Trailles, gave much thought, therefore, to Laurent Goussard, recognized his influence, and bowed to his authority. Laurent was present at the meeting in April which listened to Simon Giguet, and was presided over by Philéas Beauvisage. He was a great-uncle on the mother's side of Dorlange-Sallenauve, whose triumph he witnessed. In the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, Goussard was still living, but he was very old and very gouty.—*The Deputy from Arcis.—The Comte de Sallenauve.—The Beauvisage Family.*

Goussard (Françoise), sister of Laurent Goussard the miller; physically and morally, she was a very remarkable person.—Of her liaison with Danton, then unmarried, a daughter, Catherine-Antoinette, was born. At the time of her lover's trial, Françoise went to Paris, sought out Jacqueline Collin, formerly mistress of Marat, but at that time, of the chemist Duvignon-Lanty. From her, Mademoiselle Goussard obtained poison, and died on the day of Danton's execution.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Goussard (Catherine-Antoinette), daughter of Danton and Françoise Goussard, born about 1789,

before the famous tribune's first marriage to Antoinette-Gabrielle Charpentier; educated at the Ursuline convent at Arcis; had the fascination and the tragic life of her mother.—In 1802, she inspired in Jacques Bicheteau, Mother Marie-des-Anges's nephew, the most platonic and also the most fervent and most enduring of passions. Then she became the prey of Malin de Gondreville, already of middle age, who had recourse to the services of Jacqueline Collin, in order to lead her astray and possess her. Being taken to Paris and left alone when Jacqueline was arrested,—1807,—she became the mistress of one Jules, who was no other than Jacques Collin, and who got her with child,—1809. Lured by false pretences into Madame Nourrisson's house of ill-fame by Jacqueline Collin, who had recovered her liberty, Catherine lay in there, refused to prostitute herself, and was temporarily robbed of her child to punish her for her rebellion. The scientific secrets and expedients of the chemist Duvignon rescued her from Madame Nourrisson's clutches. While she was supposed to be dead by her own hand, Catherine had left France with Duvignon, who abandoned her in South America. There, Mademoiselle Goussard, having become the favorite of Doctor Francia, dictator of the Republic of Paraguay, and being ambitious for her son, sought to assure the succession to the presidency to her son. With that end in view, she looked about for a suitable legal father for the child, and discovered a nobleman of tarnished reputation, the Marquis de

Sallenauve, to whom she made advances; she even determined to marry him,—1840,—but he preyed upon her shamelessly in order to gratify his taste for gambling—1842. Unfortunately, the octogenarian Francia died, and his successor confined Mademoiselle Goussard in a prison situated near a desert. She succeeded in escaping; a serpent bit her and poisoned her. Charles de Sallenauve, her son, hastening to set her free, recognized her, burned her body and carried away the ashes. The obsequies of Mademoiselle Goussard were celebrated in the church at Arcis-sur-Aube late in 1845, and a superb monument was erected to her memory; Charles de Sallenauve was the sculptor: he, too, is buried in the Ursuline convent at Arcis.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Grados had in his hands notes signed by Vergniaud the cow-keeper, who owned a cow-shed on Rue du Petit-Banquier, Paris; thanks to the funds furnished by Derville the solicitor, Grados was paid, in 1818, by Colonel Chabert, Vergniaud's guest.—*Colonel Chabert.*

Graff (Johann), brother of a tailor in business in Paris under Louis-Philippe, came to Paris himself after serving as head-waiter in Gédéon Brunner's hotel at Frankfort; and kept the Hôtel du Rhin on Rue du Mail, where Frédéric Brunner and Wilhem Schwab alighted, penniless, in 1835. The hotel-keeper procured petty places for the two young

men: for Brunner with the Kellers, for Schwab with his brother the tailor.—*Cousin Pons*.

Graff (Wolfgang), brother of the hotel-keeper, a wealthy tailor in the heart of Paris, at whose establishment Lisbeth Fischer equipped Wenceslas Steinbock in 1838. On Johann Graff's recommendation, he employed Wilhem Schwab, and, six years later, took him into his family by giving him Emilie Graff in marriage; at that time, he received and entertained Messieurs Berthier, Frédéric Brunner, Schmucke, and Sylvain Pons.—*Cousin Bette*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Grancey (Abbé de), born in 1764.—He entered the Church because of a disappointment in love, became a priest in 1786, and a curé in 1788; a distinguished ecclesiastic, who had thrice refused a bishopric in order not to leave Besançon. He was vicar-general of the diocese there in 1834. The abbé had a fine and noble face; he indulged freely in incisive remarks. He knew Albert Savarus, became fond of him, and took his part. Being an intimate friend of the Wattevilles, he fathomed and rebuked their daughter Rosalie, the advocate's strange and formidable enemy. The vicar-general also intervened between Madame and Mademoiselle de Watteville. He died at the close of the winter of 1836-1837.—*Albert Savarus*.

Grancour (Abbé de), one of the vicars-general of the bishopric of Limoges toward the close of the

Restoration; the perfect physical antithesis of his colleague, the spare and serious-minded Abbé Dutheil, whose exalted and independent liberal doctrines he, with prudent cowardice, secretly shared. Grancour was a habitué of the Graslin salon and was doubtless acquainted with the tragic Tascheron affair.—*The Village Curé.*

Grandemain, in 1822 clerk in the employ of Maître Desroches, whose office could also boast the presence of Godeschal, Marest, and Oscar Husson.—*A Start in Life.*

Grandet (Félix), of Saumur, born between 1745 and 1749.—A master cooper, in comfortable circumstances, fairly well educated, he married, in the early days of the Republic, the daughter of a wealthy lumber dealer, by whom he had, in 1796, a daughter, Eugénie. With their combined capital, Grandet bought, at an excellent bargain, the finest vineyards in the arrondissement of Saumur, in addition to an old abbey and several farms. Under the Consulate, he became successively member of the district government and mayor of Saumur; but the Empire, supposing him to be inclined to Jacobinism, deprived him of the last-named office, although he was the largest taxpayer of the town. Under the Restoration, the tyranny of his extraordinary avarice disturbed the peace of his family. His younger brother, Guillaume, failed and killed himself, entrusting Félix with the settlement of his affairs and placing in his care his son Charles, who had hurried

to Saumur, knowing nothing of his father's financial ruin. Eugénie loved her cousin and fought against Grandet's grasping parsimony, which led him to turn his brother's catastrophe to his private advantage. The conflict between Eugénie and her father broke Madame Grandet's heart. The phases of the terrible duel were many and violent. Félix Grandet's passion resorted to stratagem and stubborn determination. Death alone could get the better of the domestic tyrant. He was carried off by a stroke of paralysis, at the age of eighty, and worth seventeen millions, in 1827.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Grandet (Madame Félix), wife of the preceding, born about 1770; daughter of a rich lumber dealer, Monsieur de la Gaudinière; married in the early days of the Republic and brought her only child, Eugénie, into the world in 1796. In 1806, the combined wealth of the husband and wife was considerably augmented by the inheritance of her mother and of Monsieur de la Bertellière, her maternal grandfather, both of whom were rich. A pious, self-effacing, insignificant creature, bent beneath the domestic yoke, Madame Grandet never left Saumur, where she died, in October, 1822, of an affection of the lungs, aggravated by the grief caused by her daughter's rebellion and her husband's harshness.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Grandet (Victor-Ange-Guillaume), Félix Grandet's younger brother, dealt in wines at wholesale

in Paris and became rich. In 1815, before the battle of Waterloo, Frédéric de Nucingen bought from him a hundred and fifty thousand bottles of champagne at thirty sous and sold them at six francs; they were drunk by the allies during the foreign occupation—1817-1819.—*The House of Nucingen*.—The beginning of the Restoration was the apogee of Guillaume Grandet, the husband of a charming woman, a great nobleman's natural daughter, who died young after making him a father. He was a colonel in the National Guard, one of the judges of the tribunal of commerce, was at the head of the administration in one of the arrondissements of Paris and was chosen Deputy. The town of Saumur accused him of being ashamed of it, and of intending to become the father-in-law of a little duchess of the Emperor's creation. Maitre Roguin's bankruptcy was partially responsible for the failure of Guillaume, who blew out his brains in order to avoid the loss of public esteem—November, 1819. In his last instructions, Guillaume implored his elder brother to have compassion upon Charles, who was doubly orphaned by his father's suicide.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Grandet (Charles), only legitimate child of Victor-Ange-Guillaume Grandet and his wife, the natural daughter of a great nobleman; nephew of Félix Grandet; born in 1797.—At first, he led the worldly life of wealthy young men, and maintained a connection with a certain Annette, a married

woman of good position in society. His father's tragic death—November, 1819—overwhelmed him and caused him to visit Saumur. He fancied that he loved his cousin Eugénie, to whom he plighted his troth. He went to India soon after, and there assumed the name of Carl Sepherd in order to ensure impunity for some equivocal acts; he returned to France exceedingly rich,—1827,—landed at Bordeaux, in June of that year, accompanied by the Aubrions, whose daughter Mathilde he married, and allowed Eugénie to complete her self-imposed task of paying the creditors of the house of Guillaume Grandet.—*Eugénie Grandet*.—Charles Grandet, by virtue of his marriage, became Comte d'Aubrion.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Grandet (Eugénie).*—See *Bonfons (Eugénie Cruchot de)*.

Grandlieu (Comtesse de), lived early in the seventeenth century; related to the Hérouvilles; probable ancestress of the Grandlieus who were famous in France two hundred years later.—*The Accursed Child*.

Grandlieu (Duc Ferdinand de), born about 1773; probably descended from the Comtesse de Grandlieu of the early years of the seventeenth century, and consequently from a family belonging to the sturdy old nobility of the Duchy of Bretagne, whose

* The incidents of her life have been represented on the stage by Bayard, at the Théâtre du Gymnase-Dramatique, under the title *The Miser's Daughter*.

device was *Caveo non timeo*.—At the close of the eighteenth and during the first half of the nineteenth century, Ferdinand de Grandlieu was the head of the elder branch, the wealthy, ducal branch of the house of Grandlieu. Under the Consulate and the Empire, his exalted position, which was even then unimpaired, enabled him to appeal to Talleyrand in behalf of Messieurs d'Hautesarre and de Simeuse, who were involved in the fictitious abduction of Malin de Gondreville. Ferdinand de Grandlieu, by his marriage with an Ajuda of the elder branch,—of Portuguese origin and allied to the Braganzas,—had several daughters, of whom the eldest took the veil, in 1822. His other daughters were Clotilde-Frédérique, born in 1802; Joséphine; Sabine, born in 1809; Marie-Athénaïs, born about 1820. He was Madame de Langeais's uncle by marriage, and he had a house in Paris, in Faubourg Saint-Germain, where, during the reign of Louis XVIII., the Princesse de Blaumont-Chauvry, the Vidame de Pamiers, and the Duc de Navarreins assembled in family council to pass judgment upon a startling escapade on the part of Antoinette de Langeais. At least ten years later, Grandlieu made use of his intimate friend Henri de Chaulieu, and also of Corentin,—Saint-Denis,—to arrest the prosecution of Lucien de Rubempré, which threatened to compromise his daughter Clotilde-Frédérique.—*A Dark Affair.*—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus;* *La Duchesse de Langeais.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Modeste Mignon.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Grandlieu (Mademoiselle de), under the first Empire, married an imperial chamberlain, perhaps prefect of Orne as well, and was received, alone, at Alençon, among the exclusive members of the local aristocracy, over which the Esgnignons held sway.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.

Grandlieu (Duchesse Ferdinand de), of Portuguese extraction; born Ajuda of the elder branch; wife of Duc Ferdinand de Grandlieu and mother of several daughters, the eldest of whom took the veil in 1822. Of sedentary habits, proud, devout,* kind-hearted, and beautiful, she wielded a sort of supreme power in Paris, during the Restoration, through her salon in Faubourg Saint-Germain. The second and the last but one of her children caused her much anxiety. Struggling against the hostility of all those about her, she received Rubempré, with whom her daughter Clotilde-Frédérique was in love,—1829—1830. The unfortunate results of the marriage of her other daughter Sabine, Baroness Calyste du Guénic, engrossed the thoughts of Madame de Grandlieu in 1837, and she succeeded in bringing the young couple together, with the assistance of Abbé Brossette, Maxime de Trailles, and Charles-Edouard Rusticoli de la Palférine. Religious scruples made her pause for a moment; but they vanished, as did her political fidelity, and, like Mesdames d'Espard, de Listomère, and des Touches, she tacitly recognized

* She attended service at Saint-Valère, on Rue de Bourgogne, a chapel used for worship during the construction of Saint-Clotilde.

the bourgeois royalty a few years after the beginning of the new reign, and opened the doors of her salon anew. She herself, and all her family, were at the church when Maxime de Trailles married Renée-Cécile Beauvisage, to whom Madame de Grandlieu was extraordinarily gracious—1841.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*Béatrix*.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Grandlieu (Mademoiselle de), eldest daughter of the Duc and Duchesse de Grandlieu, took the veil in 1822.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Grandlieu (Clotilde-Frédérique de), born in 1802, second daughter of the Duc and Duchesse Ferdinand de Grandlieu, a long, flat creature, a caricature of her mother. She met with no support except from her mother, when she fell in love with and wished to marry the ambitious Lucien de Rubempré, in the spring of 1830. She saw him for the last time on the road to Italy, in the forest of Fontainebleau, near Bouron, under very painful circumstances; the young man was arrested before her eyes; Madeleine de Lenoncourt accompanied Mademoiselle de Grandlieu at the time.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Grandlieu (Joséphine de).—See Marquise Miguel d'Ajuda Pinto.

Grandlieu (Sabine de).—See **Guénic (Baronne Calyste du)**.

Grandlieu (Marie-Athénaïs de).—See **Grandlieu (Vicomtesse Juste de)**.

Grandlieu (Vicomtesse de), sister of the Comte de Born; descended more directly than Duc Ferdinand from the countess of the seventeenth century; since 1813, the time of her husband's death, head of the younger branch of the Grandlieus, whose device was *Grands faits, grand lieu*; mother of Camille and Juste de Grandlieu, mother-in-law of Ernest de Restaud; returned to France with Louis XVIII.—She lived at first on the royal bounty, but subsequently recovered a large part of her property through the efforts of Maitre Derville, put forth from the beginning of the Restoration. The viscountess always manifested extreme gratitude to the solicitor, who also defended her against the Legion of Honor, was admitted to her house on a friendly footing, and told her the secrets of the Restaud household, one evening in the winter of 1830, at the time that Ernest de Restaud, son of Comtesse Anastasie, was paying court to Camille, whom he afterward married.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*Colonel Chabert*.—*Gobseck*.

Grandlieu (Camille de).—See **Restaud (Comtesse Ernest de)**.

Grandlieu (Vicomte Juste de), son of the Vicomtesse de Grandlieu, brother of the Comtesse Ernest de Restaud, cousin and afterward husband of Marie-Athénaïs de Grandlieu, by that marriage united the fortunes of the two families of Grandlieu, and obtained the title of duke.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*Gobseck*.

Grandlieu (Vicomtesse Juste de), born Marie-Athénaïs Grandlieu, about 1820; last daughter of Duc and Duchesse Ferdinand de Grandlieu; married to her cousin, Vicomte Juste de Grandlieu. In the early years of the régime of July, she received at her house in Paris a young married woman like herself, Madame Félix de Vandenesse, then engaged in a flirtation with Raoul Nathan.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*Gobseck*.—*A Daughter of Eve*.

Granet, deputy mayor of the second arrondissement of Paris in 1818, his chief being Flamet de la Billardière; with his extremely ugly wife, he was invited to the famous ball given by his municipal colleague, César Birotteau, on Sunday the 17th of December of that year.—*César Birotteau*.

Granet, one of the influential men of Besançon, under Louis-Philippe. In gratitude for a service rendered him by Albert Savarus, he proposed that victim of Rosalie Watteville's jealousy as a candidate for Deputy from that town.—*Albert Savarus*.

Granson (Madame), the destitute widow of a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, killed at Jena, by whom she had a son, Athanase. In 1816, she lived at No. 8 Rue du Bercail,* Alençon, where the benevolence of a distant relative, Madame du Bousquier, placed in her hands the treasurership of a local mothers' society for the suppression of infanticide, and brought her in contact, under very peculiar circumstances, with her who became Madame Théodore Gaillard.—*The Old Maid.*

Granson (Athanase), son of the preceding, born in 1793, petty clerk in the mayor's office at Alençon where he was employed in the work of granting certificates of social status; a sort of poet, liberal in politics and filled with legitimate ambition; weary of poverty and overflowing with grandiose conceptions. Before 1816, he loved with a passion which his senses and his self-interest combated, Madame du Bousquier, then Mademoiselle Cormon, his senior by more than seventeen years. In 1816, the marriage dreaded by Athanase took place. He could not endure that cruel blow, and he threw himself into the Sarthe. He was regretted by none but his mother and Suzanne du Val-Noble.—*The Old Maid.*—Nevertheless, eight years later, it was said of him: “The Athanase Gransons are destined to die for lack of nourishment, like the seeds that fall on a bare rock.”—*The Civil Service.*

* Rue du Bercail, still so called, is opposite the church of Notre-Dame, and is a prolongation of Rue du Cygne.

Granville (Comte de) had a defective civil status, the orthography of the name varying constantly by reason of the insertion or non-insertion of a *d* between the *n* and the *v*. In 1805, being then advanced in years, he lived at Bayeux, where he probably was born: his father was president of a chamber in the Parliament of Normandie. At Bayeux the count arranged a marriage for his son with the wealthy Angélique Bontems.—*A Double Family.*

Granville (Vicomte de), son of the Comte de Granville, to which title he succeeded at his father's death; born about 1779, brought up for the magistracy by family tradition. Under the patronage of Cambacérès, he passed through all the administrative and judicial grades. He studied under Maître Bordin's eye, pleaded Michu's cause in the dark affair of the sequestration of Senator Malin, and was officially and officially made acquainted with one of its consequences shortly after his marriage to a young girl of Bayeux, the rich heiress of a purchaser of national property. Paris was almost always the theatre of the brilliant career of Maître Granville, who, under the Empire, left Quai des Augustins, where he lived, to take up his abode with his wife on the ground-floor of a house in the Marais, between Rue Vieille-du-Temple and Rue Neuve Saint-François.* He became successively

* Rue Neuve Saint-François became Rue Debelleyme about a score of years since.

avocat-général at the tribunal of the Seine and president of one of the chambers of said court. During that period, the following domestic drama took place in Granville's life: offended in his broad and liberal ideas by Madame de Granville's bigotry, he sought domestic joys abroad, although he already had four legitimate children. He had met Caroline Crochard on Rue du Tourniquet Saint-Jean; he installed her on Rue Taitbout, and found in that connection, only too short in its duration, alas! the domestic happiness vainly hoped for in his legitimate household. Granville concealed this ephemeral happiness beneath the pseudonym of Roger. A son and daughter, Charles and Eugénie, were born of this adulterous union, broken by Mademoiselle Crochard's desertion and saddened by the misconduct of Charles, which was divulged to him under the most cruel circumstances. Until the death of Madame Crochard, Caroline's mother, Granville was able to keep up appearances before Comtesse Angélique. So that they were together in the country, in Seine-et-Oise, at the time that they assisted Messieurs d'Albon and de Sucy.—The remainder of Granville's life after he was abandoned by his wife and his mistress was passed in solitude or in intercourse with a few close friends, among whom were Octave de Bauvan and Sérizy. Hard work and honors partially consoled him. It was at his request as procureur-général that César Birotteau, one of his tenants at No. 397 Rue Saint-Honoré, was rehabilitated; he and Angélique had been invited

to the perfumer's famous ball more than three years before. As procureur-général at the Court of Cassation, Granville secretly sheltered Lucien de Rubempré at the time of the poet's famous trial, and drew down upon himself the affection of Jacques Collin and the equally powerful enmity of Amélie Camusot. The Revolution of July did not impair Granville's enviable position; he became a peer of France under the new régime, owning and occupying a small house on Rue Saint-Lazare, or travelling in Italy. At that time, he was one of Doctor Bianchon's patients.—*A Dark Affair*.—*A Double Family*.—*Adieu*.—*César Birotteau*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.—*A Daughter of Eve*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Granville (Comtesse Angélique de), wife of the preceding and daughter of Bontems, a farmer and a sort of Jacobin, enriched by the Revolution as a result of the purchase of property of emigrés at a low price. She was born at Bayeux in 1787, and received from her mother a very bigoted education. At the beginning of the Empire, she married the son of one of the neighbors of her family, then Vicomte and afterward Comte de Granville, and, under the influence of Abbé Fontanon, she preserved in Paris extremely devout habits and morals. In this way, Angélique de Granville drove her husband to infidelity, preceded by simple neglect, and of her four children she retained in her own hands the education of her two daughters. She left her husband

altogether, when she discovered the existence of her rival, Mademoiselle de Bellefeuille,—Caroline Crochard,—and returned to Bayeux to end her days, remaining to the last the austere, miserly, and sanctified creature who had formerly been scandalized by the publicity of the love-affair of Monttriveau and Madame de Langeais. She died in 1822.—*A Double Family.—History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.—A Daughter of Eve.*

Granville (Vicomte de), eldest son of the preceding.—He was brought up by his father. In 1828, he was deputy king's attorney at Limoges, where he became avocat-général and fell in love with Véronique Graslin, whose secret enmity he incurred by proceeding against Jean-François Taschérion, the assassin. His career was almost identical with his father's. In 1833, he was appointed first president at Orléans, and, in 1844, procureur-général. Later, in the neighborhood of the same city of Limoges, he came unexpectedly upon a spectacle which moved him deeply: Véronique Graslin's public confession.—The Vicomte de Granville had, unwittingly, been the executioner of the châtelaine of Montégnac.—*A Double Family.—A Daughter of Eve.—The Village Curé.*

Granville (Baron Eugène de), younger brother of the preceding, king's attorney in Paris in May, 1830; he filled the same position three years later, when he informed his father, Comte de Granville, of the

arrest of a thief named Charles Crochard, who was his natural brother.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*A Double Family*.

Granville (Marie-Angélique de).—See **Vandenesse** (Comtesse Félix de).

Granville (Marie-Eugénie de).—See **Tillet** (Madame Ferdinand du).

Graslin (Pierre), born in 1775; Auvergnat, compatriot and friend of Sauviat, whose daughter Véronique he married at Limoges, in 1822.—He began as a simple banker's clerk, with the firm of Grosse-tête and Perret, a house in good standing in that city. A capable man of affairs, and a desperately hard worker, he succeeded his employers in business. Graslin's fortune, increased by fortunate speculations with Brézac, enabled him to purchase one of the finest houses in the capital of Haute-Vienne. He was unable to win his wife's heart. His physical disadvantages, resulting from his negligence and his extreme avarice, were complicated by a domestic tyranny soon made manifest.—So it was that he was only the legal father of a son named François, but he was ignorant of that fact; for, sitting as a juror at the Assize Court on the trial of Jean-François Tascheron, the child's real father, he strove, but vainly, to secure the acquittal of the accused. Two years after the bastard's birth and the execution of the mother's lover, in April, 1831,

Pierre Graslin died of exhaustion and grief: the sudden breaking-out of the Revolution of July had shaken his financial position, which he had reconquered with great difficulty.—He had just purchased Montégnac from the Navarreins.—*The Village Cure.*

Graslin (Madame Pierre), wife of the preceding, born Véronique Sauviat, at Limoges, in May, 1802; beautiful, despite the traces of small-pox; had had the spoiled, although simple, childhood of an only daughter. At the age of twenty, she married Pierre Graslin. Immediately after her marriage, her ingenuous, romantic, and refined nature suffered in secret from the narrow-minded tyranny of the man whose name she bore. Nevertheless, Véronique kept at a distance the would-be gallants who frequented her salon, and especially the Vicomte de Granville: she was and remained the unsuspected mistress of Jean-François Tascheron, a worker in porcelain; she was about to fly with him when the crime he had committed was discovered. Madame Graslin underwent the most atrocious torments, brought the guillotined man's child into the world at the very moment of his father's execution, and condemned herself to the harshest austerities and the most pitiless macerations. She was able to give herself up more freely to her penance after her husband's death, which occurred two years later, and she left Limoges for Montégnac, where she acquired genuine fame by charitable creations and foundations on a magnificent scale. Madame

Graslin had for collaborators at one time or another F. Grossetête, Bonnet, Grancour, Dutheil, Grégoire, Gérard, Monsieur Champion, Roubaud, Clousier, Aline, Ruffin, Colorat, Madame Sauviat, and Farabesche. The unexpected return of a sister of her lover dealt her the final blow. She had strength, however, to arrange the union of Denise Tascheron and Grégoire Gérard, entrusted her son to them, made many considerable gifts calculated to perpetuate her memory, and died, during the summer of 1844, after carrying out her purpose of confessing in public, in the presence of Bianchon, Dutheil, Granville, Madame Sauviat, and Bonnet, one and all overcome with admiration and emotion.—*The Village Curé*.

Graslin (Francis), born at Limoges, in August, 1829.—Only child of Véronique Graslin; legally the son of Pierre Graslin; natural son of Jean-François Tascheron; he lost his legal father two years after his coming into the world, and his mother thirteen years later. His tutor, Monsieur Ruffin, his maternal grandmother, Madame Sauviat, and, above all, the Grégoire Gérards watched over his young manhood, which he passed at Montégnac.—*The Village Curé*.

Grasset, bailiff, and successor to Louchard.—At the suit of Lisbeth Fischer, and by Rivet's advice, he arrested W. Steinbock in Paris in 1838, and took him to Clichy prison.*—*Cousin Bette*.

* This house of detention for debt still existed twenty years ago; it was on the site of the present Rue Nouvelle.

Grassins (Des), former quartermaster of the Guard, grievously wounded at Austerlitz, pensioned and decorated.—Under Louis XVIII., he became the richest banker in Saumur, which he soon left for Paris, where he settled with the view of adjusting the affairs of the suicide Guillaume Grandet, and where he was eventually chosen Deputy. Although a man of family, he fell in love, to the great detriment of his fortune, with Florine,—Madame Raoul Nathan,—a pretty actress at the Théâtre de Madame.*—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Grassins (Madame des), born about 1780, wife of the preceding, to whom she bore two children; passed almost her whole life at Saumur. Her husband's position and some physical charms which she retained to the verge of her fortieth year, enabled her to shine with a certain brilliancy. With the Cruchots she was a frequent visitor at the Félix Grandets', and, like the family of President de Bonfons, dreamed of Eugénie as the presiding genius of her son Adolphe's household. The father's dissipated life in Paris and the conspiracy of the Cruchots thwarted Madame des Grassins's plans; moreover, she provided but poorly for her daughter. However, separated from her husband, and contented with her position, Madame des Grassins continued alone the banking business at Saumur.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

* The name of this theatre was changed to Gymnase-Dramatique on July 29, 1830.

Grassins (Adolphe des), born in 1797, son of Monsieur and Madame des Grassins, studied law in Paris and lived a by no means narrow life there, frequenting the Nucingens' salon, where he met Charles Grandet. He returned to Saumur in 1819, and vainly courted the wealthy Eugénie Grandet. He subsequently returned to Paris and joined his father, whose follies he imitated.—*Eugénie Grandet*.

Grassou (Pierre), born at Fougères,—Bretagne,—in 1795; son of a Vendean peasant and militant royalist.—He went to Paris in early youth, and was, at first, clerk to a dealer in paints, a native of Mayenne, and a distant relation of the Orgemonts. A mistaken vocation urged him to become a painter. His Breton obstinacy led him to frequent one after another the studios of Servin, Schinner, and Sommervieux. He afterward studied, but without result, the works of Granet and Drolling;* then he completed his artistic education with Duval-Lecamus. Grassou profited nothing by the lessons of these masters, nor did his intimacy with Léon de Lora and Joseph Bridau teach him anything. He knew how to understand and admire; but he lacked the creative faculty and the science of execution. For that reason, Grassou, commonly called Fougères by his comrades, received the most zealous assistance from them, and succeeded in getting his *Toilet of a Chouan Condemned to Death* into the Salon of 1829—a hopelessly mediocre picture, weakly imitated

* And probably of Decamps as well.

from Gerard Dow. The work procured for him the cross of the Legion of Honor from Charles X. At last, his canvases found purchasers. Elie Magus gave him more than one order for pictures in the Flemish style, which he sold to Verville as Dows or Teniers. Grassou, who then lived at No. 2 Rue de Navarin, and was a client of Maître Cardot, became this Verville's son-in-law: in the year 1832, he married Virginie Verville, the heiress of a family of cork manufacturers, who brought him a dowry of a hundred thousand francs, together with town and country houses. His persistent mediocrity opened the doors of the Academy to Grassou, who was promoted to be an officer in the Legion of Honor in 1839, as a major in the National Guard, after the émeute of May 12. Grassou was titular portrait-painter to the bourgeoisie, who adored him. We have portraits by him of all the members of the Crevel and Thuillier families, also of the theatrical manager who preceded Gaudissart; innumerable daubs, ghastly or ridiculous, one of which wandered into the humble home of the Topinards.—*Pierre Grassou*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*Cousin Bette*.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Grassou (Madame Pierre), born Virginie Verville, red-haired and ugly, sole heiress of a family of cork manufacturers on Rue Boucherat;* wife of

* Rue Boucherat no longer exists under that name; it was that part of Rue Turenne—formerly Rue Saint-Louis—which runs from Rue Vieille-du-Temple to Rue Charlot.

the preceding, whom she married at Paris, in 1832.—There exists a portrait of her, painted before her marriage, in that same year; the original sketch was by Grassou, and it was retouched on the spot, by Joseph Bridau, with marvellous skill.—*Pierre Grassou.*

Gravelot Frères, lumber dealers in Paris, who bought, in 1823, the forests of Aigues, the Bourgogne property of General de Montcornet.—*The Peasants.*

Gravier, paymaster-general of the army under the first Empire, concerned in large enterprises in Spain with certain commanding generals.—On the return of the Bourbons, he purchased for twenty thousand francs, of Monsieur P. de la Baudraye, the office of receiver at Sancerre, which he still held in 1836. Like Abbé Duret, sub-prefect Chargebœuf, and Clagny, the king's attorney, he was an habitué of Madame Dinah de la Baudraye's salon; he was a short, stout, gross man. His courtship of the baroness came to nothing despite his talents and his manifold connections as an old bachelor who had seen the world. Gravier sang ballads, told stories, and exhibited autographs which he claimed to be rare.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Gravier, of Grenoble; father of a family, father-in-law of a notary, chief of division at the prefecture of Isère in 1829.—He knew Genestas, and recommended Benassis, mayor of the commune of which he himself was one of the benefactors, to

him as a fitting person to take charge of Adrien Genestas-Renard.—*The Country Doctor.*

Grenier, alias Fleur-de-Genêt, deserter from the Sixty-ninth demi-brigade; a *chauffeur*, executed, in 1809, for complicity in the affair with which Bourlac and Mergi were called upon to deal.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Grenouville, proprietor of an extensive and magnificent fancy-goods shop on Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, in 1840, and a customer of the Bijous, embroiderers doing business in Paris; at that time enamored of Mademoiselle Olympe Bijou, formerly mistress of Baron Hulot and Idamore Chardin; he married her and pensioned her parents.—*Cousin Bette.*

Grenouville (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Olympe Bijou, about 1824.—In the middle of the reign of Louis-Philippe she lived on Rue Saint-Maur-du-Temple, Paris, near La Courtille; she was a pretty but poor girl, working at an embroidery-frame, when Josépha Mirah presented her with old Baron Hulot and a shop. Having deserted Hulot for Idamore Chardin, who abandoned her, she accepted the hand of Grenouville and became a successful tradeswoman.—*Cousin Bette.*

Grenville (Arthur Ormond, Lord), a wealthy Englishman, was at Montpellier undergoing treatment for an affection of the lungs, when the rupture

of the peace of Amiens caused him to be confined in the city of Tours. About 1814, he fell in love with the Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont, whom he afterward met elsewhere; assuming the authority of a doctor, he obtained access to her when she was ill, in order to cure her, and was successful in his treatment. Lord Grenville continued to haunt Madame d'Aiglemont in Paris, and died to shield her honor, having first allowed his fingers to be crushed in the crack of a door—1823.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Grévin, of Arcis,—Aube,—began his career in the same way as his compatriot and intimate friend, Comte Malin de Gondreville.—In 1787, he was second clerk to Maître Bordin, king's attorney at the châtelet in Paris, and returned to Champagne when the Revolution broke out. He enjoyed the patronage of Danton, of Napoléon, and of Malin in turn. Thanks to them, he became one of the oracles of the liberal party, was able to marry Mademoiselle Varlet, only daughter of the best physician in the town, purchased a notary's office, and became wealthy. Being a shrewd counsellor, Grévin frequently shaped Gondreville's course of action, and he engineered his mysterious and fictitious abduction—1803 and following years. A daughter, Séverine,—Madame Philéas Beauvisage,—was born of his union with Mademoiselle Varlet, who died quite young. In his old age, he gave much thought to his children and their brilliant future, especially during the elections of May, 1839. The Beauvisages

owed to him the possession of the superb Hôtel Beauséant, in Faubourg Saint-Germain, where they established themselves after the death of their father, who was carried away by a sudden stroke of apoplexy while he was reading the marriage-contract of Cécile-Renée, the future Comtesse de Trailles.—*A Start in Life.*—*A Dark Affair.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Comte de Sallenave.*

Grévin (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Varlet, daughter of the best physician in Arcis-sur-Aube, and sister of another Varlet, a physician in the same neighborhood; mother of Madame Séverine Beauvisage.—She was, with Madame Marion, more or less involved in the complications attending the mysterious and fictitious abduction of Malin de Gondreville, early in the nineteenth century. She died comparatively young.—*A Dark Affair.*

Grévin, a pirate, who was of service to Admiral de Simeuse in the Indies; in 1816, paralyzed and deaf, he was living with his granddaughter, Madame Lardot, a laundress at Alençon, who employed Césarine and Suzanne,—afterward Madame Théodore Gaillard,—and had the Chevalier de Valois among her customers.—*The Old Maid.*

Gribeaucourt (Mademoiselle de), old maid living at Saumur under the Restoration; a friend of the Cruchots, into which family Eugénie Grandet married.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Griffith (Miss), born in 1787, of Scotch parents; daughter of a minister in straitened circumstances; under the Restoration was governess to Armande-Marie-Louise de Chaulieu, whose love she won, thanks to her kindly disposition and her observant mind.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Grignault (Sophie).—See **Nathan (Madame Raoul)**.

Grimbert, in 1819, kept the Royales Messageries office at Ruffec—Charente.—He received from **Mademoiselles Laure and Agathe de Rastignac** a considerable sum of money, with orders to forward it to the Pension Vauquer, on Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, where a poor student, their brother **Eugène**, was then living.—*Old Goriot*.

Grimont, born about 1786, a priest not without merit, curé of Guérande—Bretagne.—In 1836, being a constant visitor at the Du Guénics', he exerted a tardily acquired influence over **Mademoiselle des Touches**, whose disappointments in love he divined and whom he determined to turn toward a religious life. **Mademoiselle des Touches's** conversion was followed by **Grimont's** appointment as vicar-general of the diocese of Nantes.—*Béatrix*.

Grimprel, physician at Paris, in the Panthéon quarter, under Louis XVIII.; among his patients was **Madame Veuve Vauquer**, born **Conflans**, who

sent for him on Vautrin's account, when that worthy succumbed to a narcotic treacherously administered by Mademoiselle Michonneau.—*Old Goriot*.

Grindot, French architect of the first half of the nineteenth century; won the *prix de Rome* in 1814.—His talent, which savored of competitions and the Academy, was warmly greeted by the Parisian bourgeoisie. In the latter part of 1818, César Birotteau entrusted to him the renovation of his apartments on Rue Saint-Honoré, without limiting him in price, and invited him to the famous ball commemorating the liberation of French territory. In 1821 and 1822, Matifat employed him to decorate Madame Raoul Nathan's apartments on Rue de Bondy. The Comte de Sérizy also employed him—1822—in the restoration of his château of Presles* near Beaumont-sur-Oise. About 1829, Grindot decorated a small house on Rue Saint-Georges, in which Suzanne Gaillard and Esther Van Gobseck were successively installed. Under Louis-Philippe, Arthur de Rochefide and Monsieur and Madame Fabien du Ronceret employed him. His decline and that of the reign coincided. He was in fashion only under the government of July. On Chaffaroux's requisition, he received twenty-five thousand francs for the decoration of four salons in a house belonging to the Thuilliers. Lastly, Crevel, a man of routine and an imitator, monopolized Grindot's talents for his residences, avowed or mysterious, on Rue des

* The château of Presles still exists.

Saussaies, Rue du Dauphin,* and Rue Barbet-de-Jouy.—*César Birotteau*.—*Lost Illusions*.—*A Start in Life*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*Béatrix*.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.—*Cousin Bette*.

Groison, non-commissioned officer of cavalry in the Garde Impériale; later, under the Restoration, forest-keeper at Blagny, where he took the place of Vaudoyer, at wages of three hundred francs.—Montcornet, mayor of that commune, married the ex-trooper to the orphan daughter of one of his farmers, who brought him three acres of vineyard.—*The Peasants*.

Gros (Antoine-Jean), the famous painter, born at Paris in 1771, drowned himself in June, 1835.—He was Joseph Bridau's teacher, and, notwithstanding his parsimonious habits, supplied the future painter of the *Venetian Senator and the Courtesan* with materials, in 1818, so that he was able to earn five thousand francs by filling a double government order.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Groslier, police commissioner at Arcis-sur-Aube at the beginning of the electoral campaign, in 1839, in the arrondissement of Arcis, in behalf of the candidates for Deputy: Keller, Giguet, Beauvisage, Dorlange-Sallenauve, and Trailles; was thus brought frequently in contact with the sub-prefect, Antonin Goulard.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

* Rue du Dauphin has lost its name. It is to-day that part of Rue Saint-Roch which runs from Rue de Rivoli to Rue Saint-Honoré.

Grosmort, a lad living at Alençon in 1816.—He left the town during the summer of that year and went to Prébaudet, an estate belonging to Madame du Bousquier,—then Mademoiselle Cormon,—to inform her of Troisville's arrival in the chief town of Orne.—*The Old Maid.*

Grossetête (F.), manager, with Perret, of a banking-house at Limoges, under the Empire and the Restoration.—His clerk and successor was Pierre Graslin.—Retired from business, married, wealthy, devoted to horticulture, he passed much of his time in the fields in the vicinity of Limoges. Being endowed with superior intelligence, he seemed to understand the character of Véronique Graslin, whose society he sought, and whose secrets he tried to fathom; he introduced his godson, Grégoire Gérard, to her.—*The Village Curé.*

Grossetête (Madame F.), wife of the preceding; a personage of considerable importance at Limoges during the Restoration; congratulated Véronique Sauviat "on her happy marriage," when she married Pierre Graslin.—*The Village Curé.*

Grossetête, younger brother of F. Grossetête; receiver-general at Bourges under the Restoration.—He had a large fortune which made it possible for his daughter Anna to marry a Fontaine in 1823.—*The Village Curé.*—*The Muse of the Department.*

Gros-Narp (Comte de), son-in-law, evidently supposititious, of an extraordinary great lady, invented and represented by Jacqueline Collin, to serve the endangered interests of Jacques Collin, toward the close of the Restoration.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.

Grozier (Abbé), in the early days of the Restoration, was chosen as referee by two proof-readers—one of whom was Claude-Henri de Saint-Simon—in a dispute concerning China paper.—He proved that the Chinese made their paper from the bamboo.—*Lost Illusions*.—Abbé Grozier was librarian at the Arsenal in Paris; he had been the Marquis d'Espard's tutor. He was familiar with the history and manners of China. He communicated his knowledge to his pupil.—*The Interdiction*.*

Gruget (Madame Etienne), born in the second half of the eighteenth century.—About 1820, lace-maker at Paris, No. 12 Rue des Enfants-Rouges,† she concealed and cared for in her house Gratien Bourignard, lover of her daughter Ida, who threw herself into the Seine: Bourignard was Madame Jules Desmaret's father.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.—Madame Gruget, having adopted the

* Abbé Grozier or Grosier.—Jean-Baptiste-Gabriel-Alexandre, — born March 27, 1743, at Saint-Omer; died December 8, 1823, at Paris; collaborator with Fréron and Geoffroy in the *Année Littéraire*, and author of an *Illustrated History of China*.—Paris, 1777-1784,—22 vols. 4to.

† To-day, that part of Rue des Archives between Rue Pastourelle and Rue Portefoin.

profession of nurse, ministered to chief of division Flamet de la Billardière on his death-bed, in 1824.

—*The Civil Service*.—In 1828, she plied the same profession at ten sous a day, board included. At that time, she attended Comtesse Flore—Philippe—de Brambourg in her last illness, on Rue du Houssay or du Houssais,* Chaussée d'Antin—she had not then been taken to Dubois hospital.—*La Rabouilleuse*.

Gruget (Ida), daughter of the preceding; in 1820, corset-maker at No. 14 Rue de la Corderie du Temple; employed by Madame Meynardie.—She was also—at some time during that year—Gatien Bourignard's mistress. Being passionately jealous, she thoughtlessly made a scene at the house of Jules Desmaret, her lover's son-in-law. She drowned herself soon after, in amorous desperation, and was buried in the cemetery of a small village in Seine-et-Oise.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.

Gua Saint-Cyr (Madame du), notwithstanding the palpable improbability due to the disparity of age, passed herself off temporarily as Alphonse de Montauran's mother, in 1799. She had been married and was then a widow; Gua was not her real name. She was Charette's last mistress, and, being still young herself, filled his place with the youthful Alphonse de Montauran. Madame du Gua was

* Now a part of Rue Taitbout, between Rue de Provence and Rue de la Victoire.

jealous, even to ferocity, of Mademoiselle de Verneuil. One of the first Vendean skirmishes in 1799, planned by Madame du Gua, was unlucky and ridiculous: "Charette's mare" caused the mail-coach from Mayenne to Fougères to be robbed; but the money that was stolen was sent to her by her mother.—*The Chouans.*

Gua Saint-Cyr (Du), assumed name of Alphonse de Montauran, leader of the Chouans in 1799, when he represented himself as a recent graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique with a commission in the navy.—*The Chouans.*

Gua Saint-Cyr (Monsieur and Madame du), mother and son, the legitimate and real bearers of that name, were murdered, with the mail-carrier, in November, 1799, by Chouans.—*The Chouans.*

Gudin (Abbé), born about 1759, one of the Chouan leaders in 1799. He was a dangerous man, one of those Jesuits who were obstinate enough, perhaps self-sacrificing enough, to defy the proscriptive edict of 1793 upon French soil. Abbé Gudin, the firebrand of the war in the West, fell under the fire of the Blues, almost before the eyes of his nephew, Sub-lieutenant Gudin of the patriot army.—*The Chouans.*

Gudin, nephew of the preceding, and nevertheless a patriot conscript from Fougères—*Bretagne*—

in the campaign of 1799; became corporal, then sub-lieutenant.—He owed his first promotion to Hulot. Beau-Pied was under his orders. Gudin was killed before Fougères by Marie de Verneuil, who had donned the clothes of her husband, Alphonse de Montauran.—*The Chouans.*

Guénée (Madame).—See Madame Galardon.

Guénic (Gaudebert-Calyste-Charles, Baron du), born in 1763.—Head of a Breton family of the most venerable antiquity, he justified throughout his long life the device inscribed on his crest, which was: *Fac!* and, without hope of reward, in Vendée and in Bretagne, constantly defended God and the king, in arms, as private or as captain, with Charette, Cathelineau, La Rochejacquelein, Elbée, Bonchamp, and the Prince de Loudon. He was one of the leaders in the campaign of 1799, in which he assumed the sobriquet of *L'Intime*, and was, with Bauvan, a witness to the marriage *in extremis* of Alphonse de Montauran and Marie de Verneuil.—Three years later, he visited Ireland; there he married Miss Fanny O'Brien, of a noble family of that country. The events of 1814 enabled him to return to Guérande,—Loire-Inférieure,—where he and his, poor though they were, possessed great influence. Monsieur du Guénic received nothing more than the cross of Saint-Louis in recognition of his constant devotion to the royalist cause. Incapable of protesting, he gallantly defended his town against

General Travot's forces in the following year. The last Chouan insurrection, that of 1832, called him forth to fight once more. Accompanied by his only son, Calyste, and by Gasselin a servant, Gaudebert-Calyste-Charles du Guénic returned to Guérande, lived some years, despite his numerous wounds, and died suddenly, in 1837, at the age of seventy-four.—*The Chouans.—Béatrix.*

Guénic (Baronne du), wife of the preceding; an Irishwoman, born Fanny O'Brien, of an aristocratic family.—Poor and surrounded by wealthy relations, beautiful and distinguished, she married, in 1813, Gaudebert-Calyste-Charles, Baron du Guénic, went with him a year later to Guérande, and freely devoted her life and her youth to him. Fanny had one son, Gaudebert-Calyste-Louis, to whom she was rather an older sister than a mother; she studied the young man's first two mistresses, and eventually understood Félicité des Touches, but always trembled before Béatrix de Rochefide, even after Calyste's marriage, which took place in the same year as the baron's death.—*Béatrix.*

Guénic (Gaudebert-Calyste-Louis du), born probably in 1815, at Guérande,—Loire-Inférieure,—only child of the Baron and Baroness du Guénic, by whom he was adored, and to whose twofold influence he was subjected.—He was the living portrait of his mother, intellectually and physically. His father wished to make of him a nobleman of the old school.

He fought, in 1832, for the legitimate representative of the Bourbons. He had other aspirations which he was able to gratify beneath the roof of an illustrious châtelaine in the vicinity, *Mademoiselle Félicité des Touches*. The Chevalier du Guénic fell in love with the famous writer in petticoats, who moulded his mind, declined to accept him as a lover, and introduced him to Madame Arthur de Rochefide. *Béatrix* played with the heir of the House of Guénic the same wretched comedy in which *Antoinette de Langeais* indulged with regard to *Montriveau*. Meanwhile, *Calyste* married *Mademoiselle Sabine de Grandlieu*, assumed the title of baron after his father's death, and took up his abode in Paris, in *Faubourg Saint-Germain*;^{*} between 1838 and 1840 was intimate with *Georges de Maufrigneuse*, *Savinién de Portenduère*, the *Rhétorés*, and the *Lenoncourt-Chaulieus*, met *Madame de Rochefide* again, and at last became her lover. The intervention of the *Duchesse de Grandlieu* put an end to their adulterous intimacy. *Abbé Brossette*, *Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto*, *Maxime de Trailles*, *Rusticoli de la Palférine*, *Madame Fabien du Ronceret*, and *Arthur de Rochefide* seconded the young baron's mother-in-law.—*Béatrix*.

Guénic (Madame Calyste du), born *Sabine de Grandlieu*; wife of the preceding, whom she married in 1837; nearly three years later was at the point of death, upon learning, as she was about to

* On Rue Bourbon, or de Bourbon, now Rue de Lille.

be confined, that she had a fortunate rival on Rue de Chartres-du-Roule,* in the person of Béatrix de Rochefide.—*Béatrix*.

Guénic (Zéphirine du), born in 1756, at Guérande, lived almost all her life with her brother Gau-debert-Calyste-Charles, Baron du Guénic, whose ideas, principles, and traditions she shared. She dreamed of the regeneration of her impoverished noble family, and carried avarice to the point of refusing to undergo an operation for cataract. Mademoiselle de Guénic longed to have Mademoiselle Charlotte de Kergarouët become her niece by marriage.—*Béatrix*.

Guépin, of Provins, settled in Paris.—His place of business was the *Trois-Quenouilles*, one of the largest draper's shops on Rue Saint-Denis, and he had for head-clerk his townsman Jérôme-Denis Rogron. In 1815, he abandoned the business to his grandson and returned to Provins, where his family formed a clan. He was joined there subsequently by Jérôme-Denis Rogron, also retired from business.—*Pierrette*.

Guépin, a young soldier, thief, and deserter; companion of Farrabesche at the galleys.—*The Village Cure*.

* Since 1851, part of Rue de Courcelles, between Rue Monceau and Boulevard de Courcelles.

Guerbet, well-to-do farmer in the neighborhood of Ville-aux-Fayes; married very late in the eighteenth or very early in the nineteenth century the only daughter of the younger Mouchon, then master of the posting-house at Conches. He inherited the office on his father-in-law's death, in 1817.—*The Peasants*.

Guerbet, brother of the preceding, connected with the Gaubertins and Gendrins.—Wealthy tax-collector of Soulanges; a bulky, unwieldy fellow, with a buttery face, a false forelock, ear-rings, and enormous collars; addicted to pomology; was the “bright man” of the little town, and one of the “heroes” of Madame Soudry’s salon.—*The Peasants*.

Guerbet, examining magistrate at Ville-aux-Fayes in 1823. Like his uncle the postmaster and his father the collector, he was Gaubertin’s property.—*The Peasants*.

Guerbet, attorney at the châtelet at Paris under the old régime, and predecessor of Bordin, who purchased his office in 1806.—*A Start in Life*.

Guillaume, toward the close of the eighteenth century, was clerk for Chevrel, draper, on Rue Saint-Denis, at the sign of the *Cat and Racket*, near Rue du Petit-Lion;* afterward married his

* Now part of Rue Tiquetonne, between Rue Saint-Denis and Rue Montorgueil.

daughter, succeeded him, made a fortune, and retired during the first Empire, after marrying off his two daughters, Mademoiselles Virginie and Augustine, on the same day. He became a member of the Committee of Consultation on the uniforming of troops, changed his abode, lived in a house of his own on Rue du Colombier,* consorted with the Ragons and Birotteaus, and was invited, with Madame Guillaume, to the ball at the *Reine des Roses*, on Rue Saint-Honoré, December 17, 1818.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.—César Birotteau.

Guillaume (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Chevrel; cousin to Madame Roguin; a strait-laced bourgeois who was scandalized by the marriage of her second daughter, Mademoiselle Augustine, who became Madame Théodore de Sommervieux.—*The House of the Cat and Racket*.

Guillaume, servant in the employ of the Marquis d'Aiglemont, in 1812.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Guinard (Abbé), priest at Sancerre, in 1836, at the time when Dinah de la Baudraye entertained Horace Bianchon and Etienne Lousteau.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Gyas (Marquise de), lived at Bordeaux under the Restoration; dreamed constantly of the marriage of her daughter, and, being on intimate terms with the

* Part of the present Rue Jacob, between Rue de Seine and Rue Bonaparte.

Evangélistas, was more or less aggrieved when Natalie Evangélista married Paul de Manerville, in 1822.—However, the Marquis de Gyas was one of Mademoiselle Natalie's witnesses.—*The Marriage Contract.*

H

Habert (Abbé), vicar of Provins under the Restoration; an ambitious ecclesiastic, held in much awe; he was a thorn in Vinet's flesh and dreamed of marrying his sister, Céleste Habert, to Jérôme-Denis Rogron.—*Pierrette.*

Habert (Céleste), sister of the preceding, born about 1797; kept a girls' boarding-school at Provins, in the last years of the reign of Charles X.—She was intimate with Monsieur and Mademoiselle Rogron. Gouraud and Vinet were afraid of her as well as of her brother.—*Pierrette.*

Hadot (Madame), who lived at La Charité,—Nièvre,—in 1836, was taken one evening for the wife of Barthélémy-Hadot, a French novelist of the beginning of the nineteenth century, whose name was mentioned at Madame de la Baudraye's in the outskirts of Sancerre.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Halga (Chevalier du), a naval officer, much esteemed by Suffen and Portenduère; captain of Kergarouët's flag-ship, and lover of that admiral's wife,

whom he survived. He served in Russia and in India, refused to bear arms against France, and returned with a small pension after the emigration; he was well acquainted with Richelieu, and remained, even in Paris, the inseparable and faithful imitator and debtor of Kergarouët. He frequently visited Mesdames de Rouville, other protégées of his patron, who lived near the Madeleine. The death of Louis XVIII. sent the Chevalier du Halga back to Guérande, his native place, of which he became mayor, and where he was still living in 1836. Monsieur du Halga was a close friend of the Du Guénics; he made himself ridiculous by his imaginary diseases as well as by an exaggerated solicitude for his dog Thisbé.—*The Purse.—Béatrix.*

Halmer, a famous business house, whose failure, about 1830, caused the ruin and death of Louis Gaston.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Halpertius,—also spelled Halphertius,—name assumed by Jacques Collin in the character of a Swedish nobleman, mad over music and philanthropy, and Luigia's protector.—*The Comte de Salenauve.*

Halpersohn (Moses), a refugee Polish Jew, a skilful physician, a communist, very eccentric, very avaricious, and a friend of the revolutionist Lelewel.—Under Louis-Philippe, he attended Vanda de Mergi, who had already been given up by several doctors;

he alone seemed to understand the complicated disease with which Baron de Bouriac's daughter was afflicted.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Hannequin (Leopold), notary at Paris.—The *Revue de l'Est*,⁹ a periodical issued at Besançon, gave, in an autobiographical novel by its editor-in-chief, Albert Savarus, entitled *Ambitious Through Love*, the story of the youth of Léopold Hannequin, the inseparable friend of the author. Savarus, in the *Revue*, described their journeys together and referred to his friend's placid preparation for the notarial profession, during the period known as the Restoration. During the monarchy of the barricades, Maître Léopold Hannequin remained Albert Savarus's faithful friend, and was one of the first to discover his last place of refuge. At that time, he had an office in Paris. He made an advantageous marriage there, became the father of a family, was chosen deputy-mayor of one of the arrondissements, and obtained the decoration for a wound received at the cloister of Saint-Merri. Faubourg Saint-Germain, the Saint-Georges quarter, and the Marais received him graciously and employed him. By direction of the Grandlieus, he drew the marriage-contract of their daughter Sabine and Calyste du Guénic—1837. Four years later, Hannequin acted for old Marshal Hulot in the preparation of papers to carry out his wishes concerning Mademoiselle Fischer and Madame Steinbock. About 1845, at the recommendation of Héloïse Brisetout, Maître Hannequin was employed to draw

Sylvain Pons's testament.—*Albert Savarus*.—*Beatrice*.—*Cousin Bette*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Happe and Duncker, famous bankers at Amsterdam, collectors of pictures, purse-proud parvenus; purchased, in 1813, the fine gallery of Balthazar Claës, and paid a hundred thousand ducats for it.—*The Quest of the Absolute*.

Haudry, physician at Paris during the first half of the nineteenth century.—An old man, a persistent defender of old-fashioned remedies, practising principally among the bourgeoisie; he attended the César Birotteaus, the Jules Desmarests, Madame Descoings, and Vanda de Mergi. Doctor Haudry's name was still remembered as late as the close of Louis-Philippe's reign.—*César Birotteau*.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—*Cousin Pons*.

Haugoult (Père), oratorian and regent at the college of Vendôme in 1811.—A harsh, narrow-minded man, he failed to understand the budding genius of one of his pupils, Louis Lambert, and destroyed the *Treatise on the Will* composed by the lad.—*Louis Lambert*.

Hauteserre (D'), born in 1751, grandfather of the Marquis de Cinq-Cygne; guardian of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne; father of Robert and Adrien d'Hauteresse.—Being a timorous nobleman, he would gladly

have made terms with the Revolution: that fact could be plainly seen by his conduct after 1803 in the arrondissement—Arcis—where he lived, especially during the years made memorable by divers exciting adventures, and by a criminal prosecution in which the heads of some members of his family were at stake. Malin de Gondreville, Peyrade, Corentin, Fouché, and Napoléon Bonaparte terrified Monsieur d'Hauteserre exceedingly. He survived his sons.—*A Dark Affair.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Hauteserre (Madame d'), born in 1763, wife of the preceding, mother of Robert and Adrien d'Hauteserre, bore in every part of her tired and dejected person the imprint of the old régime.—Under the influence of the Goujets, she was most indulgent to Mademoiselle de Cinq-Cygne, the impulsive and fearless counter-revolutionist of the arrondissement of Arcis, during 1803 and following years. Madame d'Hauteserre survived her sons.—*A Dark Affair.*

Hauteserre (Abbé d'), brother of Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's guardian; of a character not unlike his young kinswoman's; vaunted his noble birth overmuch, the result being that he was shot and killed when the rabble of Troyes attacked the Cinq-Cygne mansion.—*A Dark Affair.*

Hauteserre (Robert d'), eldest son of Monsieur d'Hauteserre, Laurence de Cinq-Cygne's guardian.—Rough-mannered, recalling the men of the Middle

Ages, notwithstanding a feeble physique; the soul of honor, he followed the fortunes of his brother Adrien and his kinsmen or connections, Messieurs de Simeuse. Like them, he emigrated during the first Revolution and returned to the neighborhood of Arcis about 1803. Like them, too, he fell in love with Mademoiselle de Cinq-Cygne. Wrongfully accused of abducting Senator Malin and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, Robert was pardoned by the Emperor and made sub-lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. He died a colonel, at the attack on the Moskowa redoubt, September 7, 1812.—*A Dark Affair.*

Hautesarre (Adrien d'), second son of Monsieur d'Hautesarre, was very different from his brother Robert, whose fortunes he shared, none the less, in large measure.—The sentiment of honor was his guide and inspiration, as it was his brother's. Adrien emigrated with Robert and, on his return, was convicted on the same charge; he also was pardoned by Napoléon and admitted to the army, took Robert's place during the attack on the Moskowa redoubt, and, as a recompense for his severe wounds, became brigadier-general after the battle of Dresden—August 26-27, 1813. The doors of the château of Cinq-Cygne were thrown open to the mutilated hero, who, impelled by an unrequited passion, married its châtelaine, Laurence. The marriage made him Marquis de Cinq-Cygne. Under the Restoration, Adrien was raised to the peerage, made a lieutenant-general, and received the cross of

Saint-Louis. He died in 1829, mourned by his wife, his parents, and his children.—*A Dark Affair.*

Hautoy (Du), a family at Saumur under the Restoration, on intimate terms with Monsieur and Madame des Grassins.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Hautoy (Francis du), gentleman of Angoulême; had been consul at Valencia.—He was living at Angoulême between 1821 and 1824; visited the Bargetons; was on terms of the closest intimacy with the Senonches, and was supposed to be the father of Françoise de la Haye, herself a daughter of Madame de Senonches.—Francis du Hautoy seemed slightly superior to the people with whom he consorted.—*Lost Illusions.*

Henri, police agent at Paris in 1840, assigned to special duty by Corentin and installed as house-servant at the Thuilliers' and at Népomucène Picot's to keep an eye on Théodore de la Peyrade.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Herbelot, notary at Arcis-sur-Aube during the electoral campaign in the spring of 1839; visited the Beauvisages, Marions, and Mollots. He was much puzzled by the presence of the mysterious agent, Maxime de Trailles.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Herbelot (Malvina), born in 1809; sister of the preceding, whose curiosity she shared at the time

of the election at Arcis.—She also visited the Beauvisages and the Mollots, and, despite her thirty years, sought the society of the young ladies of those families.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Herbomez (of Mayenne), known by the sobriquet of "Général-Hardi," a *chauffeur* involved in the royalist uprising during the first Empire, in which Henriette Bryond took part.—Like Madame de la Chanterie's daughter, Herbomez paid with his head for his share in that armed rebellion. He was executed in 1809.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Herbomez (D'), brother of the preceding, more fortunate than he, eventually became a count and receiver-general.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Hérédia (Maria).—See Duchesse de Soria.

Hérisson, one of Desroches's clerks in 1822, with Godeschal, Oscar Husson, and Marest.—*A Start in Life.*

Hermann, a Nuremberg merchant, in October, 1799, commanded a free company enlisted against the French. He was arrested and thrown into prison at Andernach, where he had for his companion in captivity Prosper Magnan, a young assistant surgeon, a native of Beauvais—Oise. Thus Hermann

learned the terrible secret of an unjust imprisonment, followed by an equally iniquitous execution; and at Paris, many years after, he told of the martyrdom of Prosper Magnan in the presence of F. Taillefer, the unpunished author of the double crime which had caused the detention and death of an innocent man.—*The Red Inn.*

Héron, a notary at Issoudun early in the nineteenth century, was the adviser of the Rougets, father and son, in the matter of investments and business generally.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Hérouville (Maréchal d'), whose ancestors' names were written on many brilliant and dramatically mysterious pages of French history in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; was himself Duc de Nivron.—He was the last governor of Normandie, returned from abroad with Louis XVIII. in 1814, and died at a great age in 1819.—*The Accursed Child.*—*Modeste Mignon.*

Hérouville (Duc d'), son of the preceding, born in 1796 at Vienna, during the emigration, the "fruit of the matrimonial autumn of the last governor of Normandie," descended from a Comte d'Hérouville, a Norman freebooter, who lived under Henri IV. and Louis XIII.—He was Marquis de Saint-Sever, Duc de Nivron, Comte de Bayeux, Vicomte d'Essigny, grand equerry and peer of France, knight of the Order of the Spur and of the Golden Fleece, and

grandee of Spain. Some persons, however, attributed to him a more plebeian origin. The founder of his family was said to have been an usher at the court of Robert of Normandie. The device on his crest, however, was *Herus Villa*—the house of the chief. At all events, the physical shortcomings and comparative lack of means of the Duc d'Hérouville, who was a sort of dwarf, were in striking contrast to his aristocratic birth. However, his situation permitted him to maintain a fine house on Rue Saint-Thomas du Louvre,* Paris, and to consort with the Chaulieus. Hérouville kept Fanny Beaupré, who seems to have cost him very dear: for, about 1829, he sought the hand of the wealthy heiress of the Mignons de La Bastie—Havre. During the reign of Louis-Philippe, the Duc d'Hérouville, then a leader of society, had relations with the Hulot family, was famous as a lover of art, and lived on Rue de Varenne, in Faubourg Saint-Germain. Later, he stole Josépha Mirah from Hulot, whom he generously provided with a suitable establishment on Rue Saint-Maur-du-Temple, with Olympe Bijou—Madame Grenouville.—*The Accursed Child*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—*Modeste Mignon*.—*Cousin Bette*.

Hérouville (Mademoiselle d'), aunt of the preceding, dreamed of a wealthy marriage for that abortion, who seemed a sort of reproduction of an

* This street, which long since ceased to exist, occupied a part of the Place du Carrousel.

Hérouville of past ages.—She coveted Modeste Mignon de la Bastie for him; but her aristocratic pride revolted at the thought of Mademoiselle Mongenod or Augusta de Nucingen.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Hérouville (Hélène d'), sister of the Duc d'Hérouville; accompanied him and their aunt to Havre in 1829; thereafter she had some intimacy with the Mignons.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Herrera (Carlos), unacknowledged child of the Duc d'Ossuna, canon of the Cathedral of Toledo, entrusted with a political mission in France by King Ferdinand VII.—He was lured into an ambuscade by Jacques Collin, who killed him, stripped him, and subsequently assumed his name and passed for him until 1830.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Hiclar, musician at Paris in 1845; received from Dubourdieu, a symbolical painter and author of a figure of Harmony, an order for a symphony that could with propriety be played before that work.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Hiley, called Le Laboureur, a *chauffeur* and the most adroit of the subordinate actors in the royalist uprising in Orne, in which Henriette Bryond took part under the first Empire. He paid for his share therein with his head. He was executed in 1809.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Hippolyte, a young officer, aide de camp to General Eblé during the Russian campaign; friend of Major Philippe de Sucy.—Killed in an attack on the Russians, November 28, 1812, near Studzianka.—*Adieu.*

Hochon, born at Issoudun about 1738, was receiver of taxes at Selles, in Berry.—He married Mademoiselle Maximilienne, sister of the sub-delegate Lousteau. By her he had three children, one of whom became Madame Borniche. Monsieur Hochon's marriage and the various political upheavals brought him back to his native town, where he and his family were for a long while known as the *five Hochons*. Mademoiselle Hochon's marriage and the death of her brothers made the jest still applicable; for Monsieur Hochon, notwithstanding an avarice that had become proverbial, adopted their posterity, to wit: François Hochon, Baruch and Adolphine Borniche. Monsieur Hochon lived to a very advanced age: he was living in 1830, and was very lavish with shrewd advice to the Bridaus in the matter of the Rouget inheritance.—*La Rabouil-leuse.*

Hochon (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Maximilienne Lousteau, about 1750; sister of the sub-delegate at Issoudun; also godmother of Madame Bridau, born Rouget.—Throughout her long life, her leading characteristic was a sweet and resigned compassion; as a wife and mother, always humiliated

or trembling, she underwent the yoke of a second Félix Grandet.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Hochon, eldest son of the preceding; survived his brother and sister; married, when very young, a wealthy woman, by whom he had a son; died a year before her, in 1813, at the battle of Hanau.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Hochon (François), son of the preceding, born in 1798.—An orphan at sixteen, he was adopted by his paternal grandparents, and lived at Issoudun, with his cousins the young Borniches. François, secretly consorted with his friend Maxence Gilet, was one of the *Knights of Idleness*, until his misconduct was discovered. His grandfather in his wrath sent him to Poitiers, where he studied law, and received a yearly allowance of six hundred francs.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Honorine.—See Bauvan (Comtesse Octave de).

Hopwood (Lady Julia), an English lady who travelled in Spain in 1818 and 1819, and had in her service for a short time a maid called Caroline, who was really Antoinette de Langeais, fleeing from Paris where Montriveau had rejected her advances.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Horeau (Jacques), called “Le Stuart,” had been a lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth demi-brigade.—He

became one of the associates of Tinténiac, well known for his participation in the Quiberon expedition; he turned *chauffeur*, took part in the royalist movement in Orne in which Henriette Bryond lost her life. Jacques Horeau underwent the same fate. He was executed in 1809.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Hortense, one of Lord Dudley's numerous mistresses, under Louis-Philippe.—She lived on Rue Tronchet when Cérezet made use of Antonia Chocardelle to trick Maxime de Trailles.—*A Man of Business*.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Hostal (Maurice de l'), born in 1802; a living portrait, physically, of Lord Byron; nephew and adopted son of Abbé Loraux.—He became, in the first place, Octave de Bauvan's secretary, and subsequently his confidential friend, on Rue Payenne, in the Marais; he knew Honorine de Bauvan on Rue Saint-Maur-Popincourt, and narrowly escaped falling in love with his benefactor's wife; became a diplomatist, left France, married Onorina Pedrotti, an Italian, and had children by her. In 1836, being then consul at Genoa, he saw Octave de Bauvan once more, a widower and on his death-bed, who commended his son to him. Monsieur de l'Hostal entertained Claude Vignon, Léon de Lora, and Félicité des Touches, and told them of his own beginnings as well as of the conjugal catastrophes of the Bauvans.—*Honorine*.

Hostal (Madame Maurice de l'), wife of the preceding, born Onorina Pedrotti; a beautiful and exceptionally wealthy Genoese;* slightly jealous of the consul; she probably listened to the tale he told the artists Vignon, Lora, and Félicité des Touches.
—*Honorine*.

Huet (Jacques), clerk for Maître Bordin, attorney at the Châtelet, in 1787. He doubtless had for his fellow-clerks Malin de Gondreville, Grevin, etc.
—*A Start in Life*.

Hulot, born in 1766, served under the first Republic and the Empire.—He took an active part in the wars and tragedies of the time. Hulot commanded the Seventy-second demi-brigade, called the Mayençaise, at the time of the Chouan uprising, in 1799.—He fought against Montauran. His time as private and officer had been so completely filled that his thirty-three years seemed like a far greater number. He was to be found everywhere. He rubbed elbows with Montcornet early in life. Later, the habitués of Madame de la Baudraye's salon learned of the prowess of one of their number. Hulot remained a democrat under the Empire. Bonaparte rewarded him none the less. He became colonel of the grenadiers of the Guard, Comte de Forzheim, and marshal. After his retirement, he passed his last years simply, in his magnificent house on Rue du Montparnasse,† maintaining his

* Daughters are usually disinherited in Genoese families.

† Probably No. 23, not far from the house in which Sainte-Beuve died.

friendship with Cottin de Wissembourg, stone-deaf, and frequently surrounded by the family of a brother whose disgraceful conduct hastened his death, in 1841. Hulot had a superb funeral.—*The Chouans.*—*The Muse of the Department.*—*Cousin Bette.*

Hulot d'Ervy (Baron Hector), born about 1775, brother of the preceding; assumed the name of Hulot d'Ervy early in life, in order to make a distinction between himself and his brother the marshal, to whom he owed the brilliant beginning of a career both military and ministerial. Hulot d'Ervy became intendant-commissary under the Republic. The Empire made him a baron. During one or the other of those epochs, he married Adeline Fischer, by whom he had two children. The governments which followed the Empire, at all events the government of July, also looked with favor on Hector, who became, in turn, intendant-general, director of the war department, councillor of State, and grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The disorders of his private life dated from those days, and became more and more aggravated during his various Parisian residences, on Rue de l'Université, Rue Plumet, Rue Vaneau, Rue du Dauphin, Rue Saint-Maur-du-Temple, Rue de la Pépinière, Rue de la Bienfaisance, —Passage du Soleil,*—and Rue Louis-le-Grand. Each of his successive mistresses, Jenny Cadine, Josépha Mirah, Valérie Marneffe, Olympe Bijou-Grenouville, Elodie Chardin, Atala Judici, Agathe

*The Passage du Soleil is now the Galerie de Cherbourg.

Piquetard, helped on his downfall, contributed to his disgrace. He disguised himself on several occasions under the names of Thoul, Thorec, and Vyder, anagrams of Hulot, Hector, and D'Ervy. Neither the persecution of Samanon the money-lender nor the influence of his family reformed Hulot, who, after his wife's death, married Agathe Piquetard, his scullery-maid, and the lowest of his servants.—*Cousin Bette*.

Hulot d'Ervy (Baronne Hector), wife of the preceding, born Adeline Fischer, in a village of the Vosges, in 1790; Hulot at first noticed her on account of her beauty; the marriage which ensued was one of love on both sides, and for a long while she was happy, beloved, and petted by her husband, and venerated by her brother-in-law.—Hector Hulot's infidelities and her troubles began toward the close of the Empire, notwithstanding their two children, Victorin and Hortense. Had it not been for her maternal anxiety, the baroness would have forgiven her husband's constant degradation. The honor of the name and her daughter's future filled her thoughts. No sacrifice was too great for her. She vainly offered herself to Célestin Crevel, whom she had at first repulsed, submitted to the parvenu's insults, appealed to Josépha Mirah and rescued the baron from Atala Judici. The last years of her life were, for brief intervals, somewhat less wretched. She devoted herself to charity, and lived on Rue Louis-le-Grand with her married children and their reconquered father. The intervention of Victorin,

the deaths of the Maréchal Comte de Forzheim, of Lisbeth Fischer, of Monsieur and Madame Crevel, were followed by a season of peace and security not infrequently threatened with interruption; but the sudden discovery of Hector's intrigue with Agathe Piquetard suddenly snapped the thread of Madame Hulot's life; she had long been afflicted with a nervous trembling. She died at the age of fifty-six or thereabout.—*Cousin Bette*.

Hulot (Victorin), the elder of the two children of the preceding. He married Mademoiselle Célestine Crevel, and had children by her. Under Louis-Philippe he became one of the leading advocates of Paris; was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, counsel to the war department, consulting counsel to the prefecture of police, and counsel for the civil list: his salary amounted to eighteen thousand francs. He held a seat at the Palais-Bourbon when the election of Dorlange-Sallenauve was under discussion. His professional connection with the prefecture enabled him to rescue his family from the clutches of Madame Valérie Crevel. He became the owner of a house on Rue Louis-le-Grand as early as 1834, and seven or eight years later, he accommodated almost all the Hulots and their near kindred there; but he could not prevent his father's second marriage.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*Cousin Bette*.

Hulot (Madame Victorin), wife of the preceding, born Célestine Crevel; married as a result of the

chance meeting of her father and father-in-law, libertines both.—She took part in the dissensions between the two families, and replaced Lisbeth Fischer as housekeeper on Rue Louis-le-Grand; she seems never to have seen the second Madame Crevel except at her father's death-bed.—*Cousin Bette*.

Hulot (Hortense).—See **Steinbock (Comtesse Wenceslas)**.

Hulot d'Ervy (Baronne Hector), born Agathe Piquetard of Isigny, where she afterward became Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy's second wife.—Became scullery-maid at the Hulots' house in Paris in December, 1845, and was married to her old master, then a widower, February 1, 1846.—*Cousin Bette*.

Humann, the famous Parisian tailor in 1836 and the following years; at the instigation of Rabourdin and Juste, students, he equipped the penniless Zéphirin Marcas "as a politician."—*Z. Marcas*.

Huré, a native of Mortagne, was, at the beginning of the Restoration, messenger-boy in the office of Maître Derville, solicitor in Rue Vivienne, when Hyacinthe-Chabert appeared there.—*Colonel Chabert*.

Husson (Madame).—See **Madame Clapart**.

Husson (Oscar), born about 1804, son of the preceding and of Monsieur Husson,—army contractor,—led a checkered life, explained by his origin and

his childhood.—He hardly knew his father, who made a fortune and lost it with equal rapidity. The dissipated past of his mother, who afterward married again, resulted in some more or less influential connections, whereby she became titular *femme de chambre* to Madame Mère—Letitia Bonaparte—under the first Empire. The fall of Napoléon completed the ruin of the Hussons. Oscar and his mother—now the wife of Monsieur Clapart—occupied a modest apartment on Rue de la Cerisaie, Paris. The foolish vaporings of a vain, spoiled child, indulged in at the Comte de Sérizy's château, not far from L'Isle-Adam, exposed him to the harsh reproof of his quasi-godfather, Monsieur Moreau. Later, having obtained his license, Oscar became clerk for Desroches the solicitor, and was trained by Godeschal. During his stay there, he fell in with two young men, cousins, the Marests. One of them had been responsible long before for Oscar's first escapade, which was followed by a far more serious one at the apartments, on Rue Vendôme,* of Florentine Cabirolle, who was then kept and supported by Oscar's uncle, the wealthy Cardot. The young man was obliged to abandon law and enter the military service. He was in the calvary regiment of the Duc de Maufrigneuse and the Vicomte de Sérizy.—The intervention of the dauphiness and Abbé Gaudron brought him promotion and a decoration. He was, in turn, aide de camp to Lafayette, captain, officer of the Legion of

* Now Rue Béranger.

Honor, and lieutenant-colonel. He was brought prominently before the public by a brilliant exploit on Algerian territory during the affair of La Macta; he lost his left arm in a vain attempt to save the Vicomte de Sérizy. He was subsequently retired, and obtained the post of collector at Beaumont-sur-Oise. He married Georgette Pierrotin,—1838,—and met again divers accomplices or witnesses of his past frivolities,—one of the Marests, the Moreaus, etc.—*A Start in Life.*

Husson (Madame Oscar), wife of the preceding; born Georgette Pierrotin; daughter of the proprietor of a line of stages in the department of Oise.—*A Start in Life.*

Hyacinthe, Colonel Chabert's real name.

Hyacinthe (Monseigneur).—See Abbé Troubert.

Hyde de Neuville (Jean-Guillaume, Baron),—1776–1857,—who belonged to the Martignac ministry in 1828, was one of the most active agents of the Bourbon princes in 1797; he kept civil war alive in the West, and, in 1799, had a conference with Napoléon Bonaparte on the subject of restoring Louis XVIII.—*The Chouans.*

I

Idamore, *nom de guerre* of Chardin *fil's* as a member of the *claque* at a theatre on Boulevard du Temple, Paris.—*Cousin Bette*.

Iseemberg (Maréchal Duc d'), was probably of the imperial nobility; he lost heavily at play, in November, 1809, at a great party given by Senator Malin de Gondreville, while the Duchesse de Lansac was effecting a reconciliation between a young husband and wife.—*The Peace of the Household*.

J

Jacmin (Philoxène), of Honfleur, probably cousin to Jean Butscha; lady's-maid to Eléonore de Chau lieu; in love with Germain Bonnet, Melchior de Canalis's valet.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Jacométy, chief turnkey at the Conciergerie, Paris, in May, 1830, during the detention of Lucien Chardon de Rubempré.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Jacquelin, born in Normandie, about 1776, was in 1816 in the service of Mademoiselle Cormon, the old maid, at Alençon. He married at the time that

she married Monsieur du Bousquier. After this double event, Jacquelin continued for some time in the service of Abbé de Sponde's niece.—*The Old Maid.*

Jacques, for many years a footman in the service of Claire de Beauséant, followed her to Bayeux.—Being essentially “aristocratic, intelligent, and discreet,” he understood his mistress's sufferings.—*Old Goriot*.—*The Deserted Mistress*.

Jacquet (Claude-Joseph), a worthy bourgeois, married, paterfamilias, beset by certain hobbies.—He performed the duties of deputy-mayor of one of the arrondissements of Paris under the Restoration, and was at the same time keeper of the archives of the department of foreign affairs. He owed much to his friend Jules Desmarests; so he deciphered for him, about 1820, a mysterious letter written by Gratien Bourignard. When Clémence Desmarests died, Monsieur Jacquet consoled the broker at the church of Saint-Roch, and at the cemetery of Père-Lachaise.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus*.

Jacquinaut, under-clerk to Maître Derville, the solicitor, in 1822.—*A Start in Life*.

Jacquinot, said to have been Maître Cardot's successor, under Louis-Philippe.—*The Petty Bourgeois* ;—but as Cardot was succeeded by his son-in-law, Berthier, there seems to be some confusion.

Jacquette, originally in the service of a curé, afterward of Doctor Benassis, whose house she managed with a devotion and zeal characterized by much despotism.—*The Country Doctor*.

Jamouillot (Madame), assisted Madame Fontaine, the famous fortune-teller, in her divinations.—*The Comte de Sallenave*.

Jan,* a painter, who “snapped his fingers at renown.” In 1838, he covered with flowers and decorated the door of the bed-chamber in a small apartment on Rue du Dauphin, Paris, owned by Crevel, where Valérie Marneffe and Baron Hulot were taken *in flagrante delicto*.—*Cousin Bette*.

Janssen, shoemaker to the Opéra in 1823; furnished Éléonore and Louise de Chaulieu with footwear.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Janvier, priest in a village of Isère in 1829; “a genuine Fénélon reduced to the proportions of a curé;” knew, understood, and seconded Doctor Benassis.—*The Country Doctor*.

Japhet (Baron), celebrated chemist, subjected Raphael de Valentin’s extraordinary shagreen skin to hydrofluoric acid, to chloride of nitrogen, and to

* Perhaps the painter and decorator, Laurent-Jan, author of *Misanthrobie sans Repentir*, and the friend of Balzac, who dedicated his drama *Vautrin*, to him.

the action of the voltaic battery. To his unbounded amazement, the chemist produced no change in the tissues of the skin.—*The Magic Skin.*

Jean, servant of the Piombos in Paris, was sent, in the summer of 1815, to meet their belated daughter.—*The Vendetta.*

Jean, coachman and confidential servant to Monsieur de Merret, at Vendôme, in 1816.—*Another Study of Woman.*

Jean, footman in the employ of the Marquise de Listomère, at Paris, under the Empire.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Jean, hedger and ditcher, probably something of a gardener, worked for Félix Grandet, in 1819, in a field on the bank of the Loire, filling holes left by poplars that had been removed, and planting others.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Jean, one of the Duc de Grandlieu's servants in May, 1830.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Jean, Nucingen's gardener at Paris, toward the close of the Restoration.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Jean, one of the keepers at Père-Lachaise in 1820-1821, guided Jules Desmarests and Monsieur Jacquet

to the newly-made grave of Clémence Bourignard (Desmarests).*—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

Jean, servant to Josépha Mirah at Paris, in 1843, when she received Adeline Hulot.—*Cousin Bette.*

Jean, servant to Camusot de Marville, at Paris, at the time that Madeleine Vivet was persecuting Sylvain Pons.—*Cousin Pons.*

Jean, coachman to the minister of finance, in 1824, at the time of the death of Flamet de la Billardière, chief of division.—*The Civil Service.*

Jean, lay-brother at an abbey until 1791, when he was taken in by Niseron, curé of Blangy,—Bourgogne;—was seldom separated from Grégoire Rigou, whose factotum he eventually became.—*The Peasants.*

Jeannette, the young, pretty, and bewitching servant-mistress of Soudry, mayor of Soulanges, in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Jeannette, born in 1758; cook to the Ragon, on Rue du Petit-Lion-Saint-Sulpice,† Paris, in 1818; distinguished herself on reception Sundays.—*César Birotteau.*

* In 1868, Messieurs Ferdinand Dugué and Peaucellier produced, at the Théâtre de la Gaîté, a drama in which Clémence Desmarests was one of the principal characters.

† That part of the present Rue Saint-Sulpice which lies between Rue de Condé and Rue de Seine.

Jeanrenaud, a Protestant, widow of the master of a salt barge by whom she had a son; a stout, ugly, vulgar woman. Under the Restoration, she recovered a fortune which had been stolen from her ancestors by the Catholic ancestors of the Marquis d'Espard, and was restored by him despite an attempt to have him placed under guardianship in order to prevent the restitution. Madame Jeanrenaud lived at Villeparisis, and afterward at Paris—at first on Rue de la Vrillière, No. 8, then on Grande Rue Verte.*—*The Interdiction*.

Jeanrenaud, son of the preceding; born about 1792.—He was an officer in the Garde Impériale, and, through the influence of Espard-Nègrepelisse, became, in 1828, a major in the First Regiment of cuirassiers of the Garde Royale. Charles X. made him a baron. Jeanrenaud then married Mongenod's niece. His lovely villa on the Lake of Geneva is mentioned in Albert Savarus's *Ambitious Through Love*, published in the reign of Louis-Philippe.—*The Interdiction*.—*Albert Savarus*.

Jenny, lady's-maid and confidant of Aquilina de la Garde under the Restoration; afterward, but for a very short time, Castanier's mistress.—*Melmoth Converted*.

Jérémie, servant in the employ of Marie de Verneuil at Fougères, in 1799.—*The Chouans*.

* Now Rue de Penthièvre.

Jérôme (Père), dealer in old books on Pont Notre-Dame, Paris, in 1821, at the time of Lucien Chardon de Rubempré's novitiate in the capital.—*Lost Illusions.*

Jérôme, *valet de chambre* to Galard, and subsequently to Albert Savarus, at Besançon. He served the Parisian lawyer somewhat less faithfully, perhaps, because of Mariette, a servant at the WattEVilles', to whose savings he was paying his court.—*Albert Savarus.*

Johnson (Samuel), name assumed by Peyrade, the police agent, disguised as a "nabob," when he kept Madame Théodore Gaillard in niggardly fashion, and hired Contenson as a mulatto servant, in order to assist Baron de Nucingen against Jacques Collin.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Jolivard, clerk at the registration office on Rue de Normandie, Paris, late in the reign of Louis-Philippe.—He occupied the first floor of the house of which C.-J. Pillerault was the owner, the Cibots concierges, the Chapelots, Schmucke, and Pons tenants.—*Cousin Pons.*

Jonathas, *valet de chambre* to Monsieur de Valentin the elder, Raphael de Valentin's foster-father, and afterward his steward, when he had become several times a millionaire; served him faithfully and survived him.—*The Magic Skin.*

Jordy (De) had been a captain in the Royal-Suédois, and professor at the Ecole Militaire, in turn.—He had a fine mind and a noble heart; he was the type of a poor gentleman, uncomplaining in his poverty. His heart was evidently oppressed by secret sorrows. Certain indications seemed to point to his having had children, to whom he had been passionately attached, and whom he had lost. Monsieur de Jordy lived modestly in retirement at Nemours. Similarity in character and intellectual tastes attracted him toward Denis Minoret, whose intimate friend he became, and at whose house he became fond of the doctor's young ward,—Madame Savinién de Portenduère;—he formed her mind with remarkable success, and left her fourteen hundred francs a year when he died, in 1823.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Joseph, with Charles and François, were comprised in the domestic staff of Montcornet at Aigues in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Joseph, in the service of Pauline Gaudin, at Paris, after she had become wealthy.—*The Magic Skin.*

Joseph, old valet in the Comte de Fontaine's service about 1825.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Joseph, faithful servant of Eugène de Rastignac, under the Restoration.—In 1828, he carried to the

Marquise de Listomère a letter written by his master to Madame de Nucingen: this error, for which Joseph could not fairly be held responsible, aroused the marchioness's indignation, when she learned that the letter was intended for another.—*The Magic Skin.—A Study of Woman.*

Joseph, in the service of Ferdinand du Tillet, in the Chaussée d'Antin, when that financier was fairly launched in society and received César Birotteau with great pomp.—*César Birotteau.*

Joseph, baptismal name of a worthy chimney-builder on Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris, toward the close of Louis-Philippe's reign. An Italian by birth, married, paterfamilias, saved from ruin by Adeline Hulot acting in behalf of Madame de la Chanterie; being acquainted with the public scrivener Vyder, he took Madame Hulot to see him, and she recognized in him her lost husband.—*Cousin Bette.*

Josépha.—See Mirah (Josépha).

Joséphin, old valet in the service of Victurnien d'Esgrignon; "a sort of Chesnel in livery."—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Joséphine, lady's-maid to Madame Jules Desmarests, on Rue Ménars, in 1820.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

Joséphine, servant to the Thuilliers in 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Josette, cook in the family of Balthazar Claës at Douai; deeply attached to Madame Claës and to Mademoiselles Marguerite and Félicie.—She died toward the close of the Restoration.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Josette, old housekeeper for Maître Mathias at Bordeaux, under the Restoration; she accompanied her master when he went to see Paul de Manerville off for India.—*The Marriage Contract.*

Josette, in 1816, and probably before, lady's-maid to Victoire-Rose Cormon, of Alençon.—She married Jacquelin when their mistress became Madame du Bousquier.—*The Old Maid.*

Josette, lady's-maid to Diane de Maufrigneuse in May, 1830.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Judici (Atala), born about 1829, of Lombard descent, had a grandfather, on her father's side, who was a prosperous master chimney-builder in Paris, and Joseph's employer; he died in 1819.—Mademoiselle Judici did not inherit the old man's fortune, which was squandered by her father; and, in 1844, she was sold, so it was said, by her mother, to Hector Hulot, for fifteen thousand francs. She thereupon left her family, who lived on Rue de

Charonne, and lived maritally with her protector, who had become a public scrivener, on Passage du Soleil—now Galerie de Cherbourg. Pretty Atala was obliged to leave Hulot when Adeline discovered him. Madame Hulot promised to provide her with a dowry and to marry her to Joseph's eldest son. Mademoiselle Judici was sometimes called Judix, a corruption of the Italian name.—*Cousin Bette*.

Judith.—See *Madame Genestas*.

Julia, lady's-maid to the celebrated singer, Clarina Tinti, at Venice, in 1820.—*Massimilla Doni*.

Julien, one of the turnkeys at the Conciergerie in 1830, at the time of the trial of Herrera—Collin—and Rubempré.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Julien, footman in the service of Antoinette de Langeais in 1818–1819.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais*.

Julien, probably a native of Champagne, was in 1839, being then a young man, in the service of Antonin Goulard, sub-prefect in the town of Arcis and the arrondissement of Arcis-sur-Aube.—He learned through Anicette, and disclosed to the Beauvisage and Mollot families, the legitimist intrigues of the Château de Cinq-Cygne, where Georges de Maufrigneuse, Daniel d'Arthez, Mesdames Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, Diane de Cadignan, and Berthe

de Maufrigneuse were then residing.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Juliette, old cook in the service of Justin and Olympe Michaud, in Bourgogne, in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Julliard, head of the “house of Julliard,” Paris, in 1806.—He sold silk in hanks at the *Ver Chinois*, on Rue Saint-Denis, where Sylvie Rogron was employed as second saleswoman. Twenty years later, he met her again in their native town, Provins, to which he returned, after returning from trade in 1815, with a wife and children, and lived there with the Guénées and Guépins, forming three great races.—*Pierrette.*

Julliard, eldest son of the preceding, married a rich farmer’s only daughter, and fell in love, platonically, with Mélanie Tiphaine, the loveliest woman in the official colony at Provins, during the Restoration. Julliard dabbled in business and in literature: he was proprietor of a line of diligences and of a newspaper called *La Ruche*, wherein he offered incense to Madame Tiphaine.—*Pierrette.*

Jussieu (Julien), young conscript in the great draft of 1793.—Sent with a ticket for lodgings to Madame de Dey, at Carentan, of whose sudden death he was innocently the cause, as she was expecting that very day the return of a son, a royalist hunted by the republican authorities.—*The Conscription.*

Juste, born in 1811, studied medicine at Paris, and when he had completed his studies went to Asia to practise.—In 1836, he lodged on Rue Corneille, and, with Charles Rabourdin, assisted Zéphirin Marcas, who was desperately poor.—*Z. Marcas.*

Justin, an old and shrewd valet in the service of the Vidame de Pamiers, was killed secretly, in 1820, at the command of Bourignard, because he had succeeded in discovering the real but carefully concealed name of Madame Jules Desmaret's father.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

Justine, lady's-maid to the Comtesse Fœdora, when that lady received Raphael de Valentin.—*The Magic Skin.*

Monsieur

Des occupations pressantes meont toujours fait renoncer, malgré moi, le réy age qui infuse oblige De faire à Tours, pour m'enterrer avec vous sur les livres De la Bibliothèque Royale dont vous; étais régent Dépolitaire. J'espérai avoir le plaisir D'aller à Tours Du 22 au 27 Courans, mais De regre Des livres que vous avez en la compagnie C. - me prêter pour que mon Dernier bijour et relatif au règne De deux R. R., auquel vous le bent D. - m'honorâtes en regisant au moins que j'entre à l'île j'aurai le plaisir à vous y trouver, car malheureusement pour moi; je suis forcé De cesser mes jours et n'ai plus la liberté De prendre C. - y auroit une mort Tragique, Monsieur, l'assurance De ma hant confidé-
tion et mes remerciements Pour la compagnie

... J. S

Stéphane

I, Cassini

FACSIMILE OF A BALZAC AUTOGRAPH LETTER.

From a photograph by Monsieur Eugène Chauvigné, of Tours.

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